# KITCHIN'S
# GENERAL ATLAS,
DESCRIBING THE WHOLE UNIVERSE;
BEING A
COMPLETE COLLECTION
OF
THE MOST APPROVED MAPS EXTANT;
CORRECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, AND AUGMENTED FROM THE
LAST EDITION
OF
D'ANVILLE AND ROBERT,
WITH MANY IMPROVEMENTS BY OTHER EMINENT GEOGRAPHERS,

ENGRAVED ON SIXTY-TWO PLATES,

COMPRISING THIRTY SEVEN MAPS.

CONTAINING,

1. 2. A General Map of the World, in Two Hemiſpheres, with the Tracks and all the New Diſcoveries of Capt. James Cook, and other Circumnavigators; with Marginal Delineations of the moſt intereſting Particulars in the Solar, Starry, and Mundane Syſtem.
3. 4. Europe divided into its Kingdoms, States, Republics, &c. with deſcriptive Tables, and many Additions and Improvements.
5. 6. England and Wales, drawn from the moſt accurate Surveys.
7. 8. Scotland, or North Britain, compiled from the beſt Surveys, and regulated by the lateſt Obſervations.
9. 10. Ireland, with all its Diviſions, Poſt Roads and Canals.
11. The Netherlands, or Ten Provinces.
12. The Seven United Provinces, with the Canals and Great Roads.
13. France, divided into Provinces, with the Poſt Roads.
14. New Map of France, in Eighty-three Departments.
15. Spain and Portugal, from the lateſt Obſervations.
16. Italy, with the Iſlands of Sicily, Sardinia, &c.
17. The Iſland and Kingdom of Corsica, ceded to Great Britain in 1794.
18. 19. The Empire of Germany, with the Kingdom of Pruſſia, &c.
20. Switzerland, divided into the Thirteen Cantons, &c.
21. The Northern States, comprehending the Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.
22. The Kingdom of Poland, with its diſmembered Provinces, &c.
23. Hungary, with the Principality of Tranſilvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, &c.
24. Turkey in Europe, with all its Provinces and adjacent Countries.
25. The Whole Russian Empire, in Europe and Aſia.
26. 27. Asia, and its Iſlands, divided into its Empires, Kingdoms, States, Regions, &c.
28. 29. The East-Indies, with the European Settlements, and the High Roads, &c.
30. 31. Africa, with all its States, Kingdoms, Republics, Regions, Iſlands, &c. alſo an Hiſtorical Deſcription, and a Chart of the Gold Coaſt.
32. 33. The Whole Continent of America, divided into North and South, and Weſt-Indies.
34. 35. North America, with the Weſt-India Iſlands, divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, ſigned at Verſailles, 20th Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly diſtinguiſhed The United States, &c.
36. 37. South America, with ſeveral Improvements and Additions, alſo a Chart of Falkland's Iſlands.

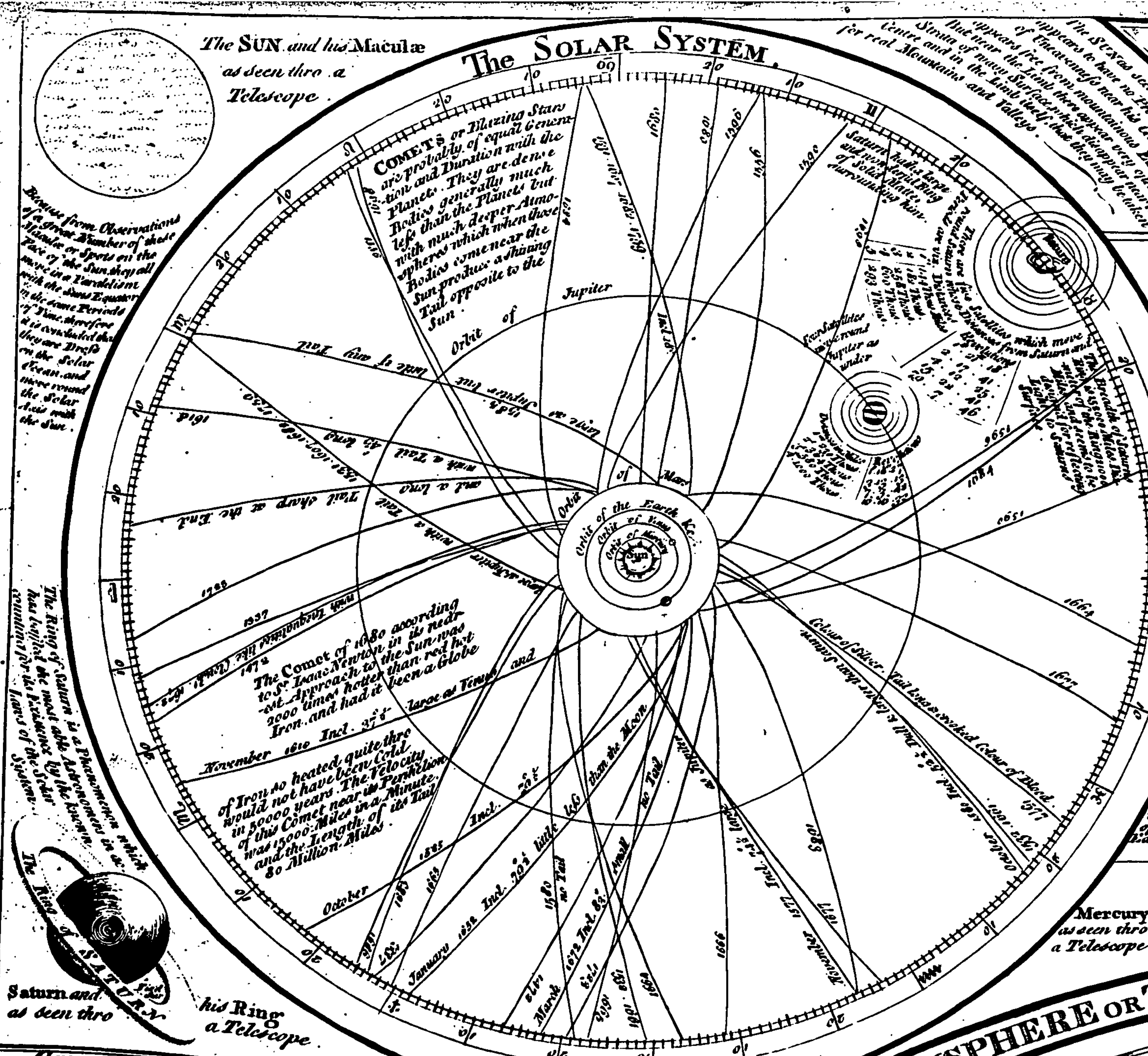
LONDON:
Printed and Published by ROBERT LAURIE and JAMES WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street,
(Successors to the late Mr. Robert Sayer.)

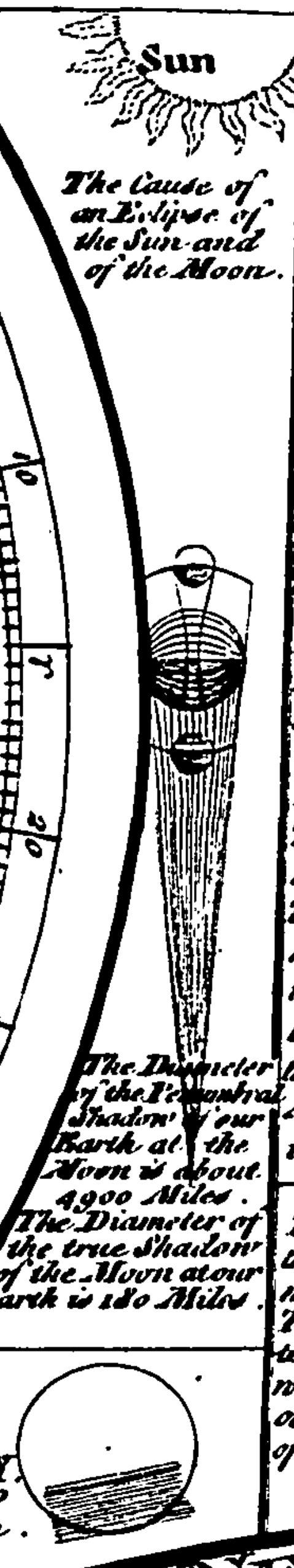
‡†‡ Juſt publiſhed, a new Univerſal Atlas, Engraved on 100 Plates, compriſing 66 Maps; being the completeſt Atlas extant. Price Six Guineas, neatly Bound in Calf.
N. B. D'Anville's Ancient Geography, improved with the modern Names under the Ancient, may be had as Companion to the above Atlaſes, Price 1l. 1s. Half Bound.

1797.

A GENERAL MAP OF T

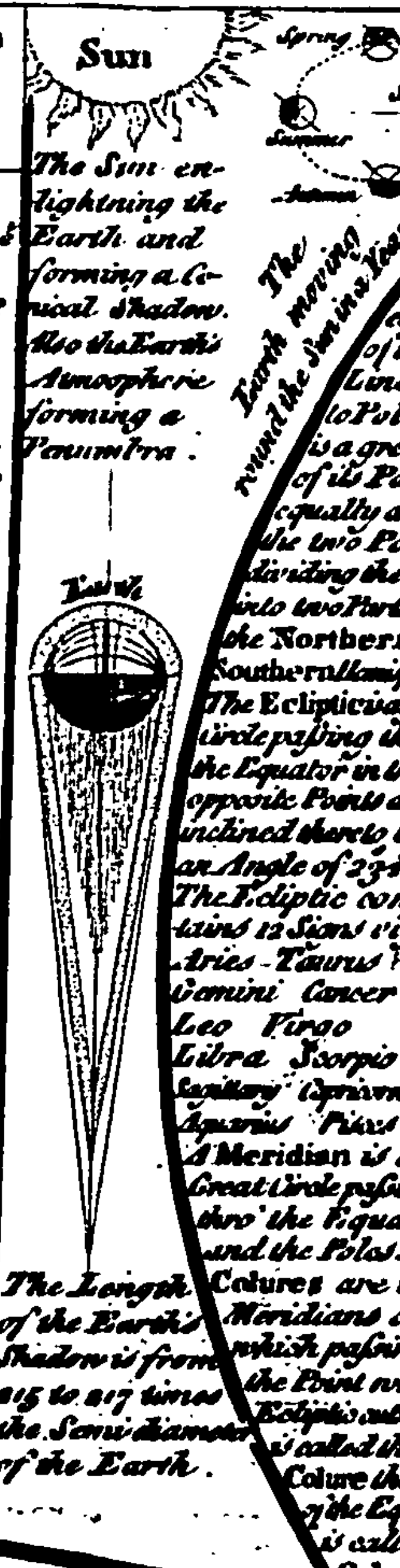
WITH ALL THE NEW DISCOVERIES and MARGINAL DELINEATIONS, CO

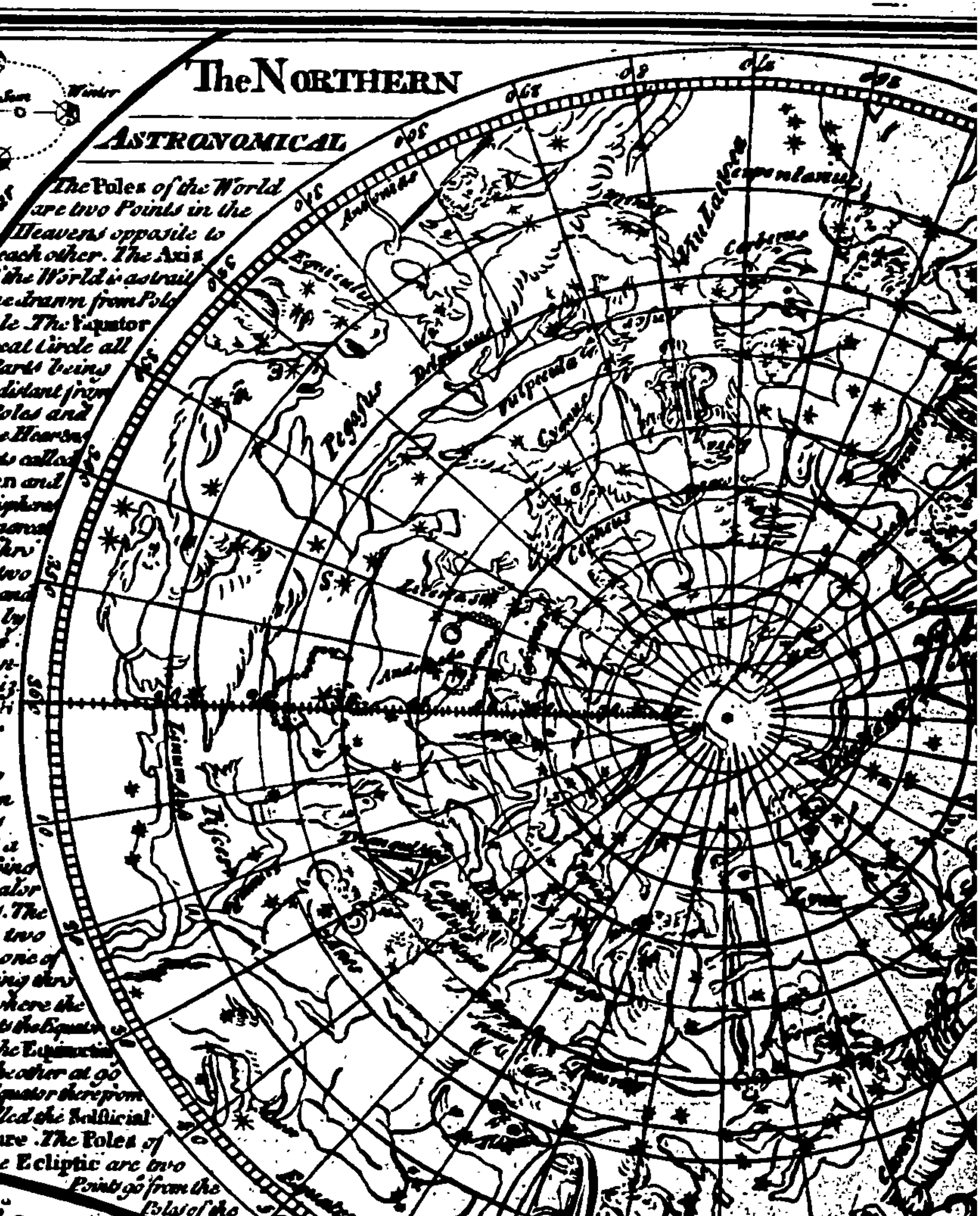

The SUN and his Maculæ as seen thro a Telescope
The SOLAR SYSTEM.
COMETS or Blazing Stars are probably of equal Generation and Duration with the Planets. They are dense Bodies generally much less than the Planets but with much deeper Atmospheres which when those Bodies come near the Sun produce a shining Tail opposite to the Sun.
Orbit of Jupiter
Orbit of the Earth
Orbit of Mars
The Comet of 1680 according to Sr. Isaac Newton in its nearest Approach to the Sun was 2000 times hotter than red hot Iron, and had it been a Globe of Iron so heated quite thro would not have been Cold in 50000 years. The Velocity of this Comet near its Perihelion was 15000 Miles in a Minute, and the Length of its Tail 80 Million Miles.
November 1680 Incl. 37⅛
Large as Venus and
October
January 1652 Incl. 79¼
Saturn and his Ring as seen thro a Telescope
SATURN


Sun
The Cause of an Eclipse of the Sun and of the Moon.
The Diameter of the Penumbral Shadow of our Earth at the Moon is about 4900 Miles.
The Diameter of the true Shadow of the Moon at our Earth is 180 Miles.
Mercury as seen thro a Telescope.

The Dimensions of the SOLAR SYSTEM.	SUN.	Moon.	Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.
Mean Distances from the Sun in Millions of Miles	-		31½	58½	81	123½	421½	772½
Diameters in Thousands of Miles	763	2⅕	2½	8	8	4½	81	68
Surfaces compared with the Surface of our Earth	9Th.	1/13	1/16	1	1	⅓	104	73
Magnitude or Greatneſs	888Th.	1/50	1/53	1	1	⅙	1065	215
Quantity of Matter	200Th.	1/40	1/30	⅘	1	⅛	214	76
Weights of equal Quantities of Matter at each Planet	25	⅓	9½	⅘	1	⅓	2	1⅓
Densities	¼	1¾	1⅒	⅘	1	7/10	¼	⅙
Proportion of Light & Heat	45Th.	1	7	2	1	4/10	1/25	1/90
Motions per Hour in Thousands of Miles		2⅓	90	65⅔	58	44⅔	24½	18
Daily Motions in Degrees and Minutes		13°9'	4°5'	1°36'	59'	32'	5'	2'
Time in which they move round the Sun in Days &c.			88	224⅔	365¼	687	4332½	[illegible]
Time in which they move round their own Axes in Days &c.	25¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	1	5/12	29½
Inclination of their Orbits to the Ecliptic in Degrees	-	5⅓	7°	3⅓	0	2°	1⅓	2½
Apparent mean Diameters in Minutes or Seconds	32¼'	31½'	8"	38"		11"	19"	

The SUN is placed near the Centre of the Solar System and the Planets and Comets move round him in Elliptical Orbits at mean Distances whose Cubes are as the Squares of the periodic Times. The Spaces thro which the Planets move is void of Matter not having any sensible Resistance, and the General Law which keeps them in their Orbits is their Gravitation toward each other and the Sun with Forces proportional to their respective Quantities of Matter and the Squares of their Distances respectively.

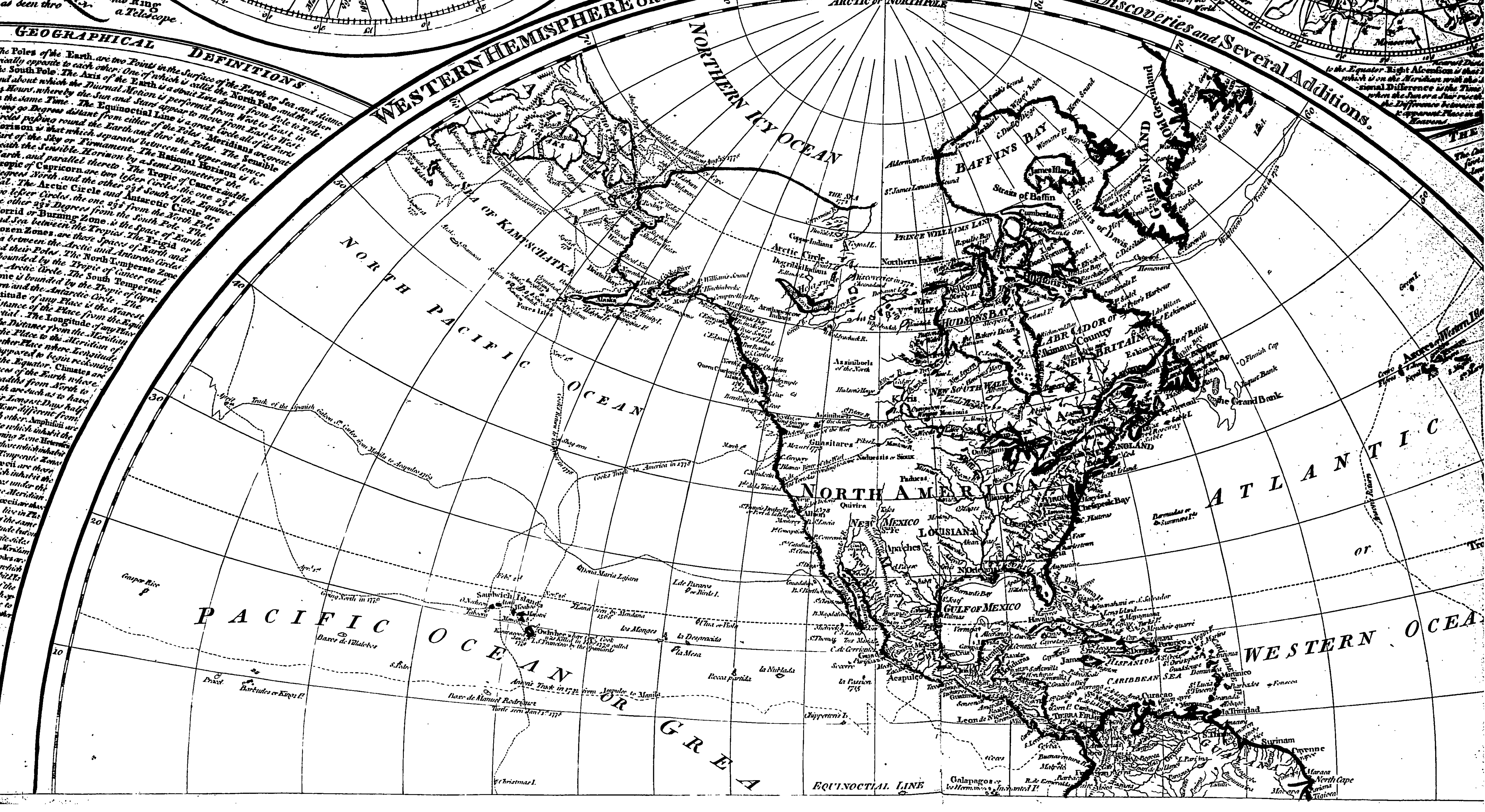

Sun
Spring
Summer
Winter
Autumn
The Earth moving round the Sun in a Year
Earth
The Sun enlightning the Earth and forming a Conical Shadow. Also the Earth's Atmosphere forming a Penumbra.
The Length of the Earth's Shadow is from 215 to 217 times the Semi diameter of the Earth.



The Poles of the World are two Points in the Heavens opposite to each other. The Axis of the World is a strait Line drawn from Pole to Pole. The Equator is a great Circle all of its Parts being equally distant from the two Poles and dividing the Heavens into two Parts called the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The Ecliptic is a great Circle passing thro' the Equator in two opposite Points and inclined thereto by an Angle of 23½. The Ecliptic contains 12 Signs viz. Aries Taurus Gemini Cancer Leo Virgo Libra Scorpio Sagittary Capricorn Aquarius Pisces. A Meridian is a Great Circle passing thro' the Equator and the Poles. The Colures are two Meridians one of which passing thro' the Point where the Ecliptic cuts the Equator is called the Equinoctial Colure the other at 90 of the Equator therefrom is called the Solstitial Colure. The Poles of the Ecliptic are two Points 90 from the Poles of the World.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

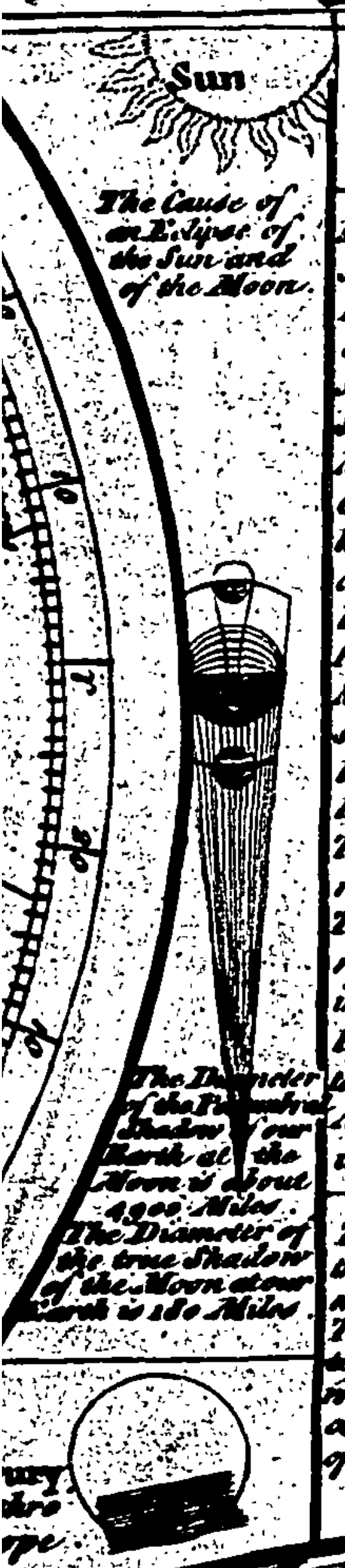
The Poles of the Earth are two Points in the Surface of the Earth or Sea, and diame-trically opposite to each other: One of which is called the North Pole, and the other the South Pole. The Axis of the Earth is a strait Line drawn from Pole to Pole, and about which the Diurnal Motion is performd from West to East in 24 Hours, whereby the Sun and Stars appear to move from East to West in the same Time. The Equinoctial Line is a great Circle all of its Parts being 90 Degrees distant from either of the Poles. Meridians are great Circles passing round the Earth and thro' the Poles. The Sensible Horizon is that which separates between the upper and lower Part of the Sky or Firmament. The Rational Horizon is be-neath the Sensible Horizon by a Semi Diameter of the Earth, and parallel thereto. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are two lesser Circles, the one 23½ Degrees North, and the other 23½ South of the Equinoc-tial. The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are two lesser Circles, the one 23½ from the North Pole the other 23½ Degrees from the South Pole. The Torrid or Burning Zone, is the Space of Earth and Sea between the Tropics. The Frigid or Frozen Zones are those Spaces of Earth and Sea between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles and their Poles. The North Temperate Zone is bounded by the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. The South Temperate Zone is bounded by the Tropic of Capri-corn and the Antarctic Circle. The Latitude of any Place is the Nearest Distance of the Place from the Equi-noctial. The Longitude of any Place is the Distance from the Meridian of the Place to the Meridian of another Place where Longitude is supposed to begin reckoning on the Equator. Climates are Spaces of the Earth whose Breadths from North to South are such as to have their Longest Days half an Hour different from each other. Amphiscii are those which inhabit the Burning Zone. Heteroscii are those which inhabit the Temperate Zones. Antœcii are those which inhabit the Places under the same Meridian. Periœcii are those who live in Places of the same Latitude but on opposite sides of the Meridian. Antipodes are those which inhabit Places of the Earth opposite to each other.



A GENERAL MAP OF THE WORLD, OR TERRAQU

WITH ALL THE NEW DISCOVERIES and *MARGINAL DELINEATIONS, CONTAINING THE MOST INTERESTING PARTICULARS IN THE* SOLAR, STARRY AND

LONDON:
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Nº 53, Fleet Street. 12th May 1794.



The Cause of an Eclipse of the Sun and of the Moon.

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Proportion of Light & Heat	[illegible]	1	7	2	1	1/10	1/25	1/90
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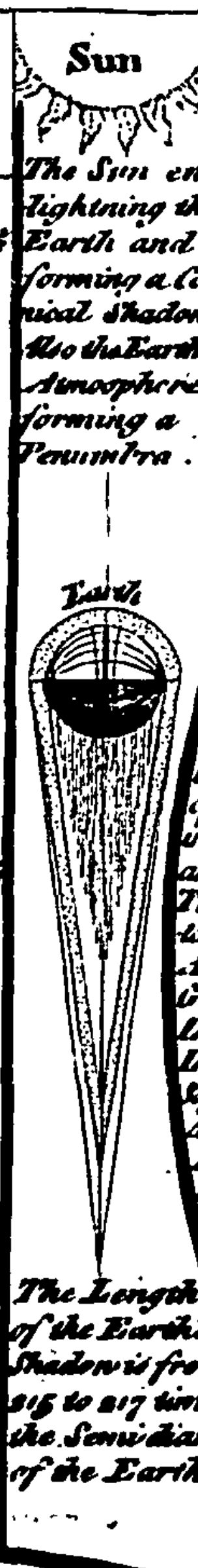

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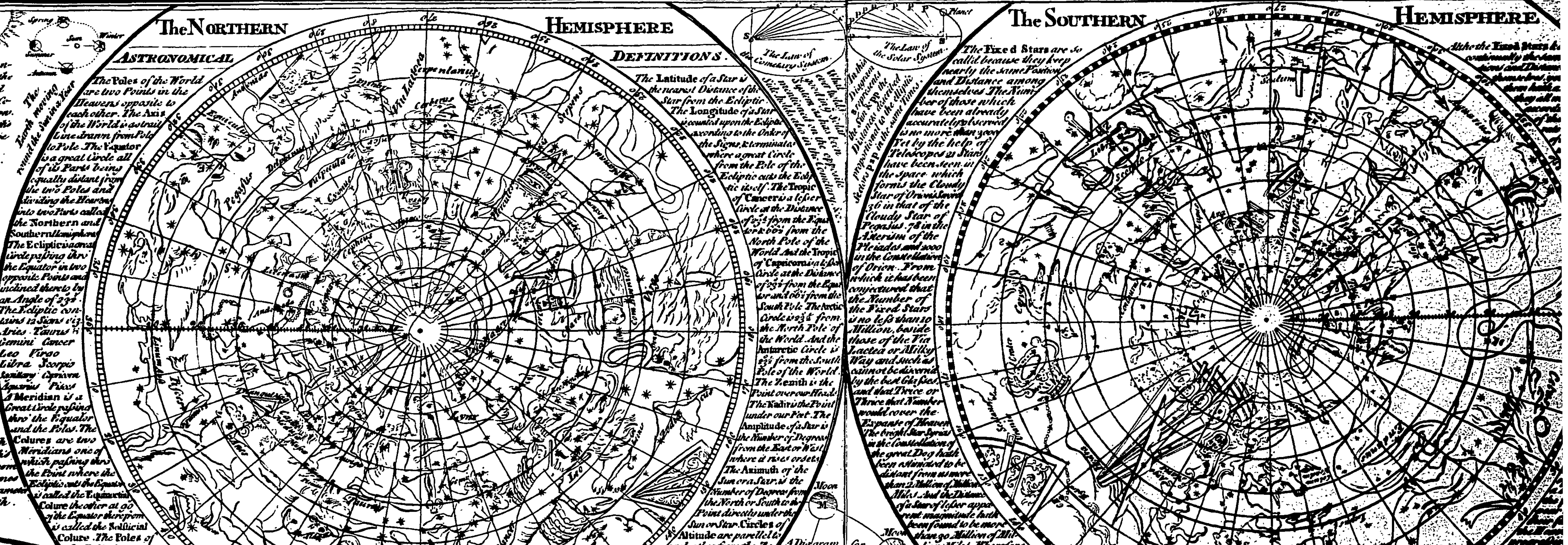

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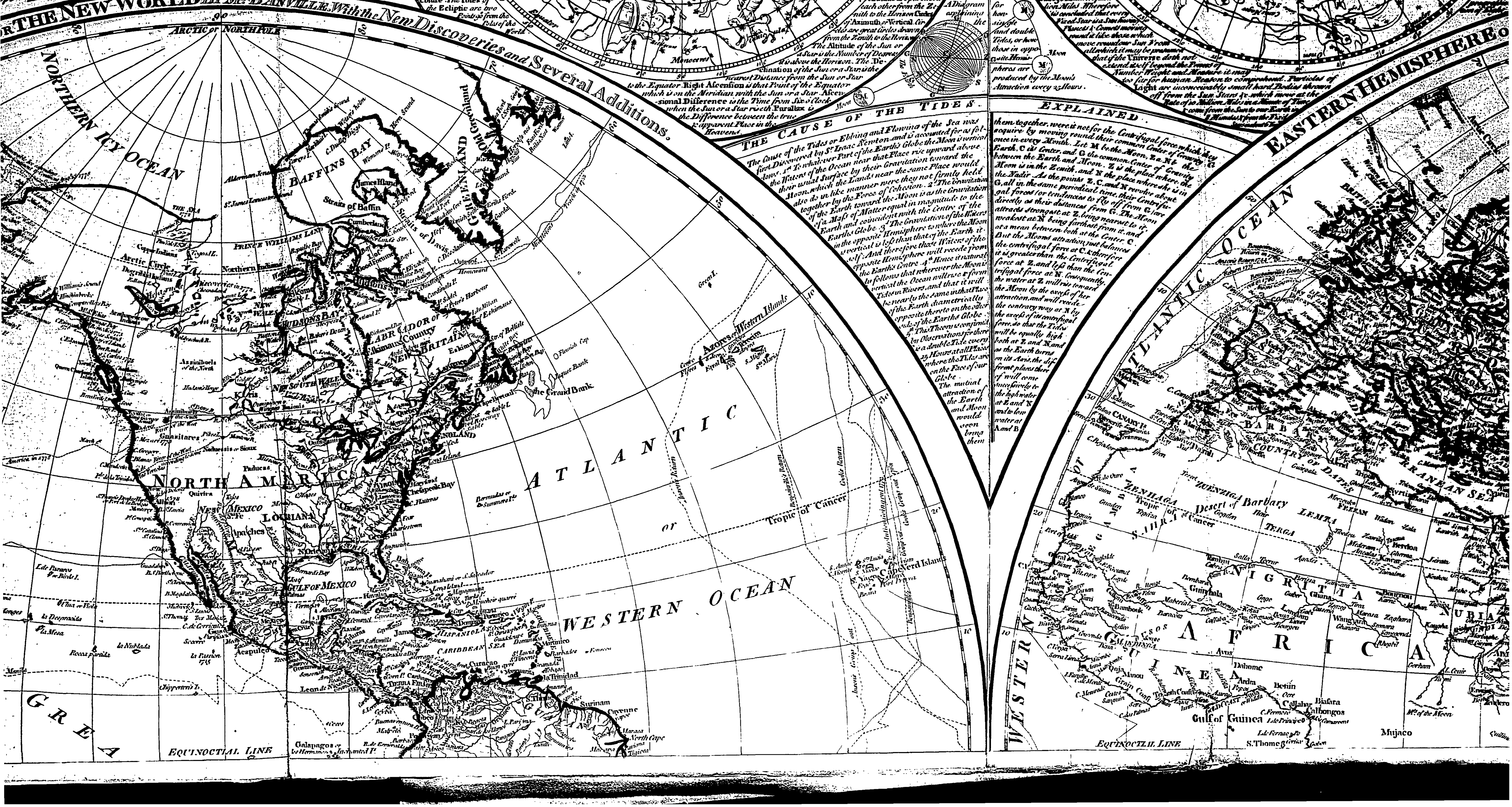
The **Latitude** *of a Star is the nearest Distance of the Star from the Ecliptic. The* **Longitude** *of a Star is counted upon the Ecliptic according to the Order of the Signs, & terminates where a great Circle from the Pole of the Ecliptic cuts the Ecliptic itself. The Tropic of Cancer is a leſser Circle at the Distance of 23½ from the Equator & 66½ from the North Pole of the World And the Tropic of Capricorn is a leſser Circle at the Distance of 23½ from the Equator and 66½ from the South Pole The Arctic Circle is 23½ from the North Pole of the World. And the Antarctic Circle is 23½ from the South Pole of the World. The Zenith is the Point over our Heads The Nadir is the Point under our Feet. The* **Amplitude** *of a Star is the Number of Degrees from the East or West where it rises or sets. The* **Azimuth** *of the Sun or a Star is the Number of Degrees from the North or South to the Point directly under the Sun or Star.* **Circles of Altitude** *are parellel to each other from the Zenith to the Horizon* **Circles of Azimuth** *or* **Vertical** *Circles are great Circles drawn from the Zenith to the Horizon. The* **Altitude** *of the Sun or a Star is the Number of Degrees it is above the Horizon. The* **Declination** *of the Sun or a Star is the nearest Distance from the Sun or Star to the Equator.* **Right Aſcenſion** *is that Point of the Equator which is on the Meridian with the Sun or a Star.* **Aſcensional Difference** *is the Time from Six o'Clock when the Sun or a Star riseth.* **Parallax** *is the Difference between the true & apparent Place in the Heavens.*

What ever holds According to Solar System as has been mentioned on the opposite Side holds also in the Cometary &c.

In this Diagram S represents the Sun & PP the Distances described proportional to the elliptic Sectors PSP in the same Times.

The **Fixed Stars** *are so call'd because they keep nearly the same Position and Distance among themselves The Number of those which have been already accurately observed is no more than 3000 Yet by the help of Telescopes 21 Stars have been seen in the space which forms the Cloudy Star of Orion's Sword 36 in that of the Cloudy Star of Pegasus. 78 in the Asterism of the Pleiades and 2000 in the Constellation of Orion. From which it has been conjectured that the Number of the Fixed Stars is no leſs than 10 Million, beside those of the Via Lactea or Milky Way and such as cannot be discerned by the best Glaſses, and that Twice or Thrice that Number would cover the Expanse of Heaven The bright Star Syrius in the Constellation of the great Dog hath been estimated to be distant from us more than 2 Million of Million Miles And the Distance of a Star of leſser apparent magnitude hath been found to be more than 90 Million of Million Miles. Wherefore 'tis concluded that every Fixed Star is a Sun having Planets & Comets moving round it like those which move round our Sun From all which it may be presumed that if the* **Universe** *doth not extend itself beyond the Powers of Number Weight and Measure it may too far for human Reason to comprehend. Particles of* **Light** *are inconceivably small hard Bodies thrown off from the Sun Stars &c. which move at the Rate of 10 Million Miles in a Minute of Time & come from the Sun to our Earth in 8 Minutes & from the Fixed*



A Diagram explaining the for how single and double Tides, or how those in opposite Hemispheres are produced by the Moon's Attraction every 25 Hours.

THE CAUSE OF THE TIDES EXPLAINED.

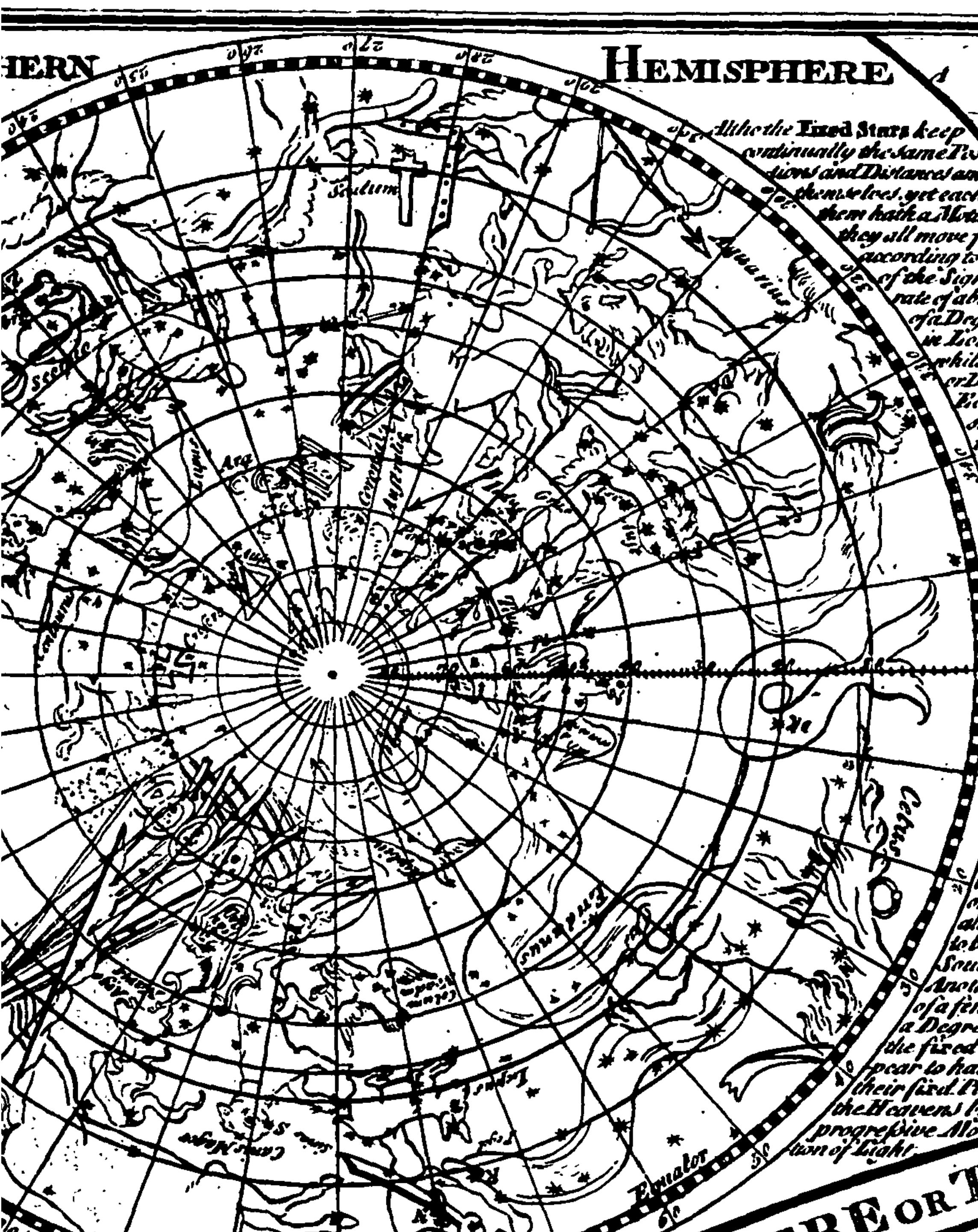
The Cause of the Tides or Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea was first Discovered by Sr Isaac Newton and is accounted for as follows. 1st To whatever Part of the Earth's Globe the Moon is vertical the Waters of the Ocean near that Place rise upward above their usual Surface by their Gravitation toward the Moon, which the Lands near the same Place would also do in like manner were they not firmly held together by the Force of Cohesion. 2d The Gravitation of the Earth toward the Moon is as the Gravitation of a Maſs of Matter equal in magnitude to the Earth and coincident with the Centre of the Earth's Globe. 3d The Gravitation of the Waters in the opposite Hemisphere to where the Moon is vertical is leſs than that of the Earth itself; And therefore those Waters of the opposite Hemisphere will recede from the Earth's Centre. 4th Hence it naturally follows that wherever the Moon is vertical the Ocean will rise & form Tides in Rivers, and that it will be nearly the same in that Place of the Earth diametrically opposite thereto on the other side of the Earth's Globe. 5th This Theory is confirmed by Observations for there is a double Tide every 25 Hours at all Places where the Tides are on the Face of our Globe.

The mutual attraction of the Earth and Moon would soon bring them together, were it not for the Centrifugal force which they acquire by moving round their common Center of Gravity once in every Month. Let **M** *be the Moon,* **Z a N b** *the Earth,* **C** *its Center, and* **G** *the common Center of Gravity between the Earth and Moon.* **Z** *is the place where the Moon is in the Zenith, and* **N** *the place where she is in the Nadir. As the points* **Z. C.** *and* **N** *revolve about* **G**, *all in the same periodical time, their Centrifugal forces (or tendencies to fly off from* **G**) *are directly as their distances from* **G**. *The Moon attracts strongest at* **Z.** *being nearest to it, weakest at* **N** *being farthest from it, and at a mean between both at the Center* **C**. *But the Moon's attraction just balances the centrifugal force at* **C.** *& therefore it is greater than the Centrifugal force at* **Z.** *and leſs than the Centrifugal force at* **N**. *Consequently, the water at* **Z** *will rise toward the Moon by the exceſs of her attraction, and will recede the contrary way at* **N** *by the exceſs of its centrifugal force, so that the Tides will be equally high both at* **Z** *and* **N**, *and as the Earth turns on its Axis, the different places thereof will come succeſsively to the high water at* **Z** *and* **N**, *and to low water at* **A** *and* **B**

OR TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE;
CULARS IN THE SOLAR, STARRY AND MUNDANE SYSTEM, By SAM.L DUNN, Mathematician.

ay 1794.

HERN HEMISPHERE



Altho the Fixed Stars keep continually the same Positions and Distances among themselves, yet each of them hath a Motion, and they all move forward according to the Order of the Signs at the rate of about 50 Seconds of a Degree in a Year in Longitude only whilst their Latitude or Distances from the Ecliptic continue the same. Or which is the same thing, the Equinoctial Points move backward from the Stars at the same Rate By which apparent motion those Stars which about 2000 Years ago were at the Beginning of Aries, are now at the Beginning of Taurus. And in the space of 25000 Years every fixed Star will have mov'd thro all the twelve Signs of the Ecliptic, and consequently, no fixed Star that at any Time happens to be near the North or South Pole, will allways continue to be the North or South Pole Star. Another Motion of a few Seconds of a Degree in a Year the fixed Stars appear to have round their fixd Places in the Heavens by the progressive Motion of Light.

A Representation of Part of the Universe

not
he Powers of
d Measure it may
an Reason to comprehend. Particles of
conceivably small hard Bodies thrown
the Sun Stars &c. which move at the
of 10 Million Miles in a Minute of Time
come from the Sun to our Earth in
8 Minutes & from the Fixd
Star in about 6 Y

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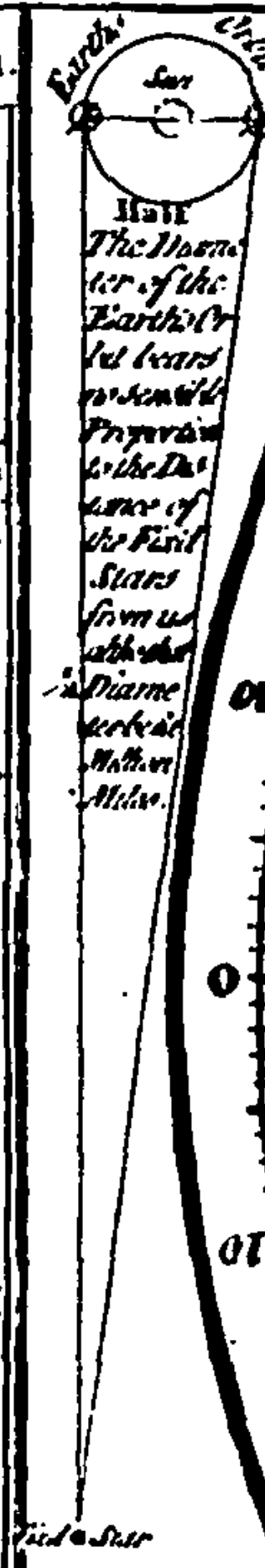
A TABLE of the Place of the SUN in the Ecliptic & Declination.

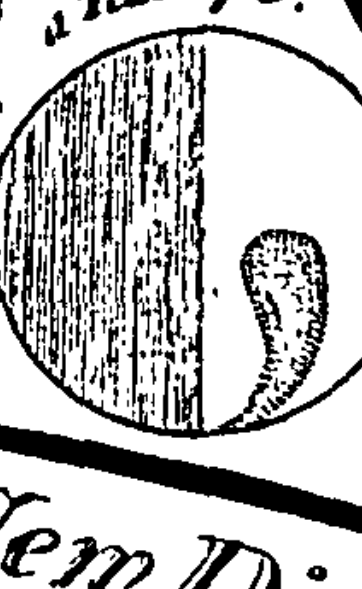
Every fourth Year the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic and Declination returns nearly the same	1761 1765 1769 1773 1777 1781	1785 1789 1793 1797 1801 1805	1762 1766 1770 1774 1778 1782	17[illegible]6 17[illegible]0 17[illegible]4 17[illegible]8 18[illegible]2 18[illegible]6	1763 1767 1771 1775 1779 1783	1787 1791 1795 1799 1803 1807	1764 1768 1772 1776 1780 1784	1788 1792 1796 1800 1804 1808
	Longitude	Declina.	Long.	Declin.	Long.	Declina.	Long.	Declina.
Jan. 1	♑ 11-25	22-59 S.	11-10	23 1 S.	10-55	23-1 S.	10-40	23-3 S.
10	26-42	20-51	26-27	20-3	26-13	20-56	25-58	20-59
Feb. 1	♒ 12-58	16-57	12-43	17-	12-28	17-5	12-14	17-9
15	27-7	12-29	26-52	12-[illegible]	26-38	12-39	26-23	12-41
March 1	♓ 11-11	7-23	10-57	7-[illegible]	10-42	7-34	11-28	7-17
16	26-9	1-32	25-54	1-[illegible]	25-40	1-43	26-25	1-26
April 1	♈ 11-58	4-44 N.	11-44	4-3[illegible] N.	11-29	4-31 N.	12-14	4-31 N.
15	25-42	9-56	25-27	9-3	25-13	9-16	25-57	10-2
May 1	♉ 11-14	15-31	11-0	15-	10-46	15-5	11-30	15-18
16	25-43	19-19	25-29	19-[illegible]	25-15	19-6	25-50	19-17
June 1	♊ 11-4	22-8	10-50	22 6	10-36	22-4	11-20	22-10
15	24-27	23-21	24-13	23 [illegible]	23-59	23-20	24-42	23-22
July 1	♋ 9-42	23-7	9-28	23 [illegible]	9-14	23-9	9-58	23-6
16	24-0	21-20	23-46	21-13	23-33	21-25	24-16	21-18
Aug. 1	♌ 9-18	17-57	9-4	18 1	8-50	18-5	9-34	17-53
16	23-42	13-38	23-28	13-13	23-14	13-48	23-58	13-33
Sept. 1	♍ 9-9	8-9	8-55	8-4	8-41	8-20	9-25	8-3
15	22-46	2-52	22-32	2-58	22-18	3-4	23-2	2-46
Oct. 1	♎ 8-28	3-22 S.	8-14	3-[illegible]	7-59	3-10 S.	8-44	3-28 S.
16	23-19	9-4	23-5	8-59	22-50	8-53	23-35	9-10
Nov. 1	♏ 9-18	14-37	9-3	14-32	8-49	14-27	9-34	14-42
15	23-23	18-39	23-9	18-35	22-54	18-31	23-40	18-43
Dec. 1	♐ 9-36	21-52	9-21	21-53	9-6	21-51	9-52	21-58
16	24-51	23-22	24-36	23-21	24-22	23-21	25-8	23-23

In the above Table the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic is shewn for the Beginning & Middle of each Month in the Year, that for the intermediate Time may be found by proportioning the Difference of Days to the Difference of the Sun's Longitude. In like manner may the Declination for intermediate Days be found altho it will be more exact to compute the same by this Proportion. As Radius : to Sine of Sun's Longitude :: so is Sine of 23°.28½ the present Obliquity of the Ecliptic : to the Sine of the Sun's Declination for the Longitude given.

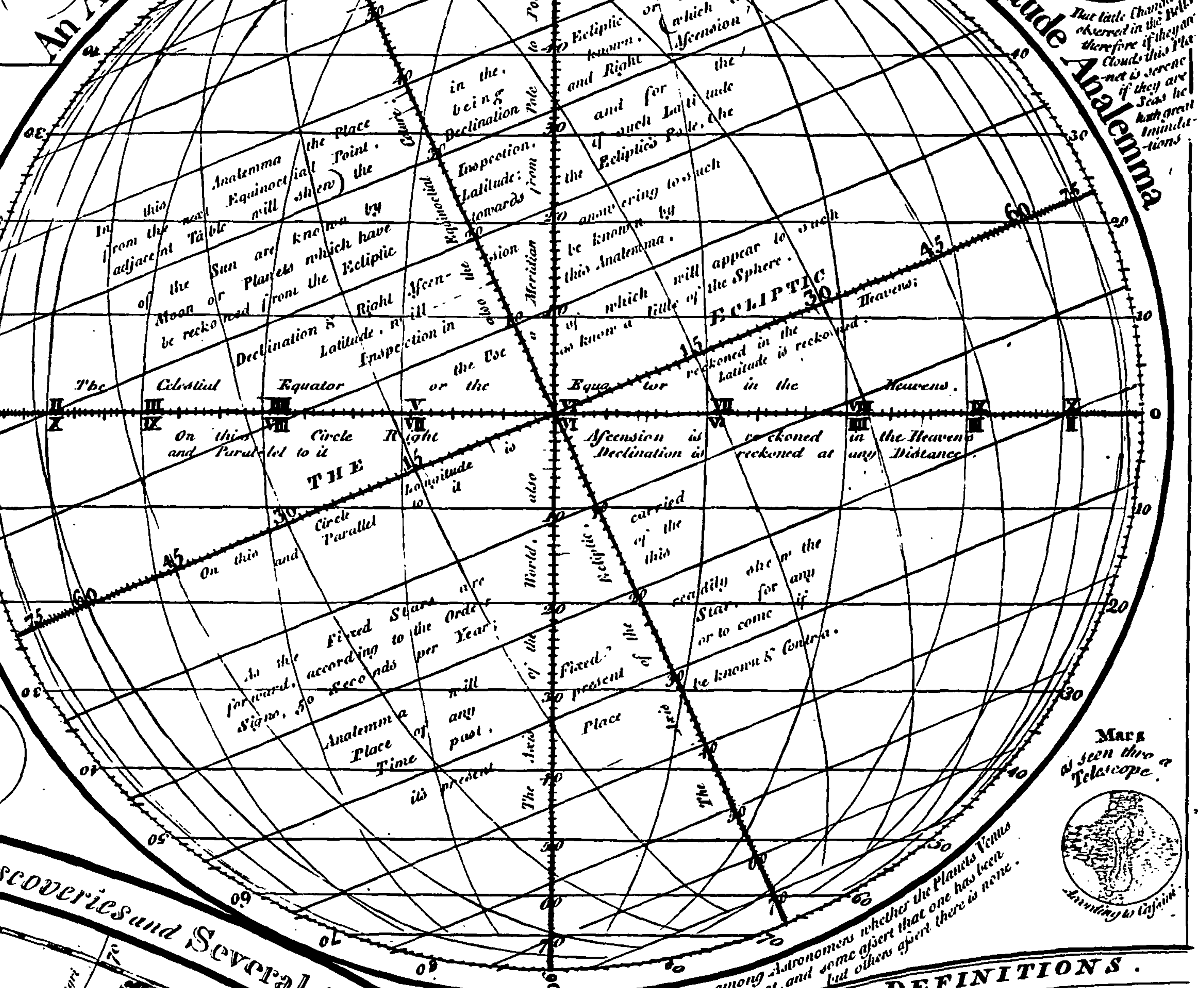


Half The Diameter of the Earth's Orbit bears no sensible Proportion to the Distance of the Fixd Stars from us altho that Diameter is 160 Million Miles.

Venus as seen thro a Telescope.



An Astronomical Latitude & Longitude Analemma


THE ECLIPTIC
The Celestial Equator or the Equator in the Heavens
On this Circle Right Ascension is reckoned and Parallel to it Declination is reckoned at any Distance
In this Analemma the Equinoctial Point
the Place of the Sun are known by
the Moon or Planets which have Latitude
Declination & Right Ascension
the Axis of the World
The Axis of the Ecliptic
The Place of any fixed Star for any past, present or to come
15
30
45
60
75

Jupiter & his Belts as seen thro a Telescope.

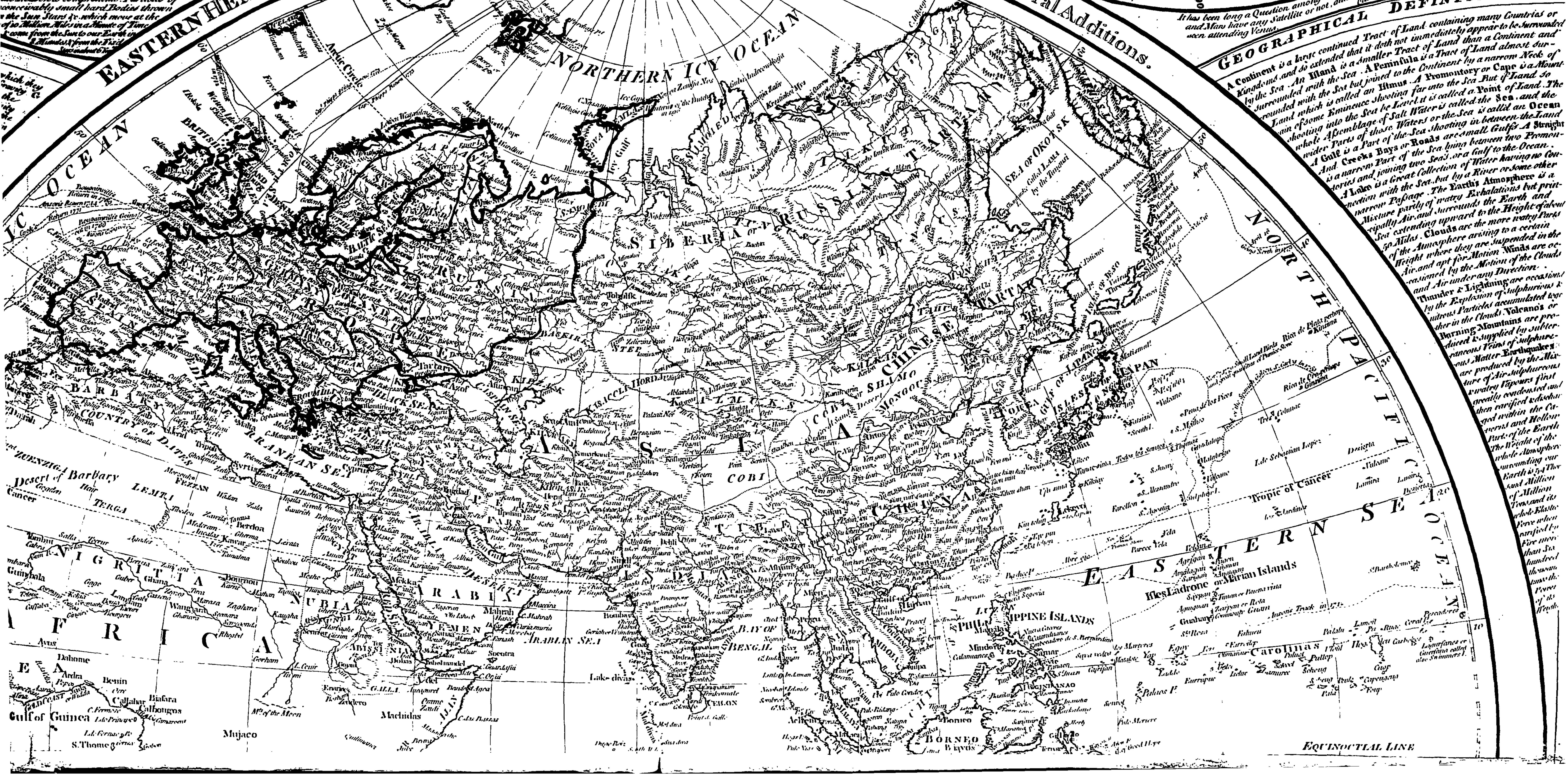
But little Changes are observed in the Belts therefore if they are Clouds this Planet is serene if they are Seas he hath great Inundations

Mars as seen thro a Telescope.

According to Cassini.

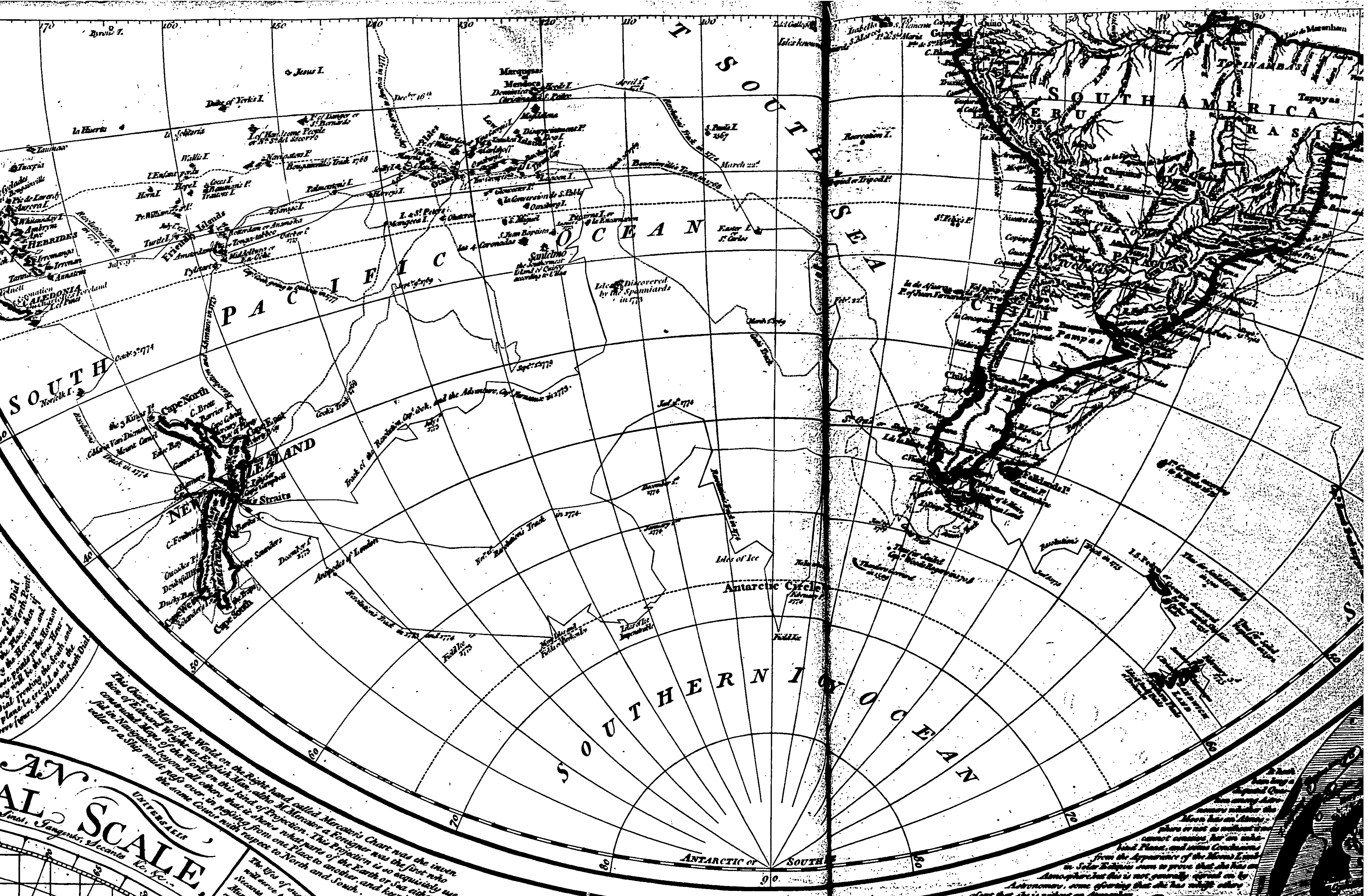
It has been long a Question among Astronomers whether the Planets Venus and Mars have any Satellite or not, and some assert that one has been seen attending Venus, but others assert there is none.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE OR THE OLD WORLD BY MR. D'ANVILLE. With the New Discoveries and Several Additions.



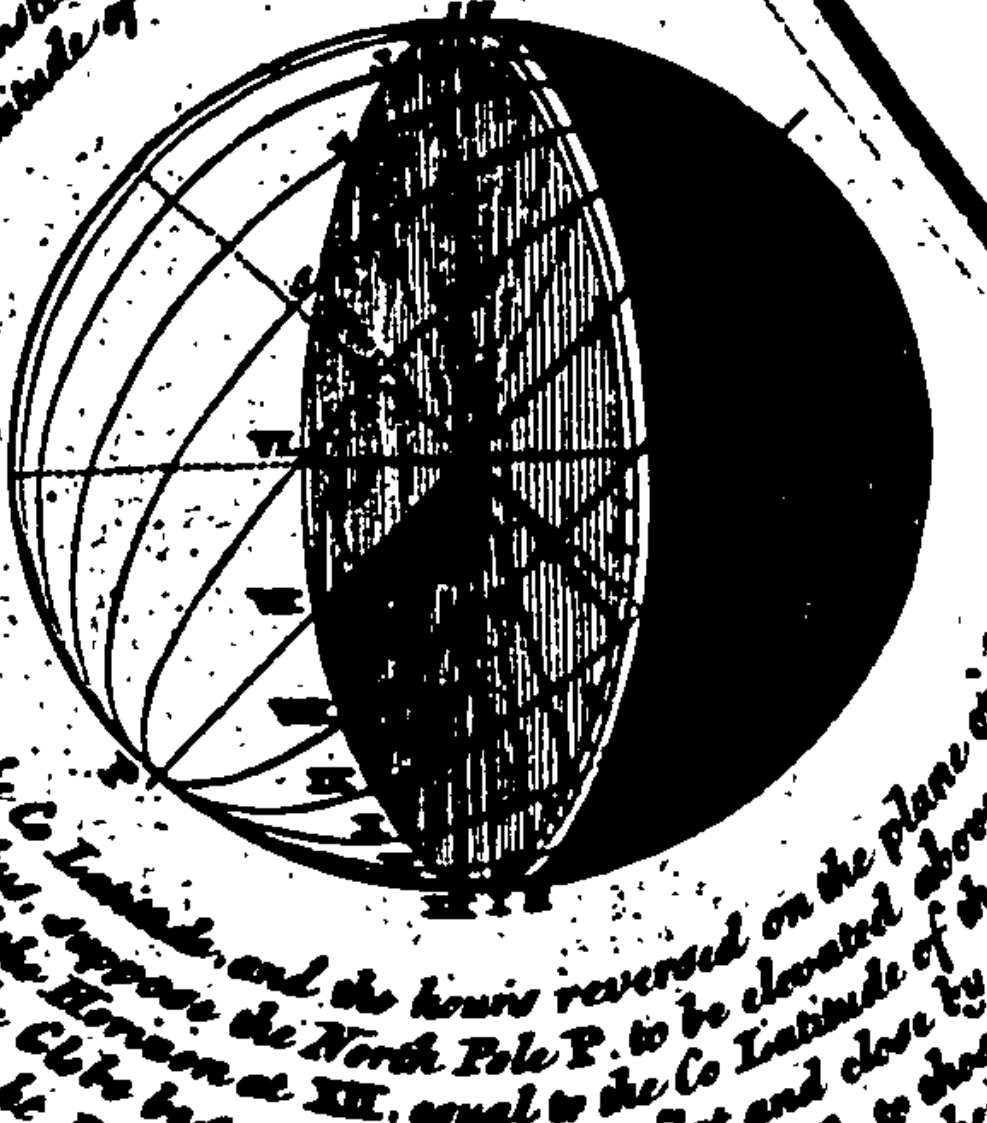
GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

A Continent is a large continued Tract of Land containing many Countries or Kingdoms and so extended that it doth not immediately appear to be Surrounded by the Sea. An Iland is a Smaller Tract of Land than a Continent and Surrounded with the Sea. A Peninsula is a Tract of Land almost Surrounded with the Sea but joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land which is called an Istmus. A Promontory or Cape is a Mountain of some Eminence shooting far into the Sea But if Land so shooting into the Sea be Level it is called a Point of Land. The whole Assemblage of Salt Water is called the Sea, and the wider Parts of those Waters or the Sea is call'd an Ocean. A Gulf is a Part of the Sea shooting in between the Land And Creeks Bays or Roads are small Gulfs. A Straight is a narrow Part of the Sea lying between two Promontories and joining two Seas, or a Gulf to the Ocean. A Lake is a Great Collection of Water having no Connection with the Sea, but by a River or some other narrow Passage. The Earth's Atmosphere is a Mixture partly of watry Exhalations but principally Air, and surrounds the Earth and Sea extending upward to the Height of about 50 Miles. Clouds are the more watry Parts of the Atmosphere arising to a certain Height where they are suspended in the Air, and apt for Motion. Winds are occasioned by the Motion of the Clouds and Air under any Direction. Thunder & Lightning are occasioned by the Explosion of Sulphurious & nitrous Particles accumulated together in the Clouds. Volcano's or Burning Mountains are produced & supplied by subterraneous Veins of sulphureous Matter. Earthquakes are produced by the Mixture of Air, sulphureous & watry Vapours first greatly condensed and then rarified & discharged within the Caverns and Hollow Parts of the Earth. The Weight of the whole Atmosphere surrounding our Earth is 5¼ Thousand Million of Million Tons, and its whole Elastic Force when rarified by Fire more than Six hundred thousand times the Force of its Weight.



The ART of DIALING by a common GLOBE.

On the Opposite part of the Map we have shown how to make a Horizontal Dial for any given Latitude. The same rule holds for an erect South Dial if instead of elevating the Pole to the Latitude of the Place, it be elevated to the Co Latitude, and the hours reversed on the plane of the Dial. Thus suppose the North Pole P. to be elevated above the North Point of the Horizon at XII. equal to the Co Latitude of the Place, then if the Globe be supposed to be cut flat and close by the Horizon, and right Lines be drawn from the Center C. to those points in the Horizon where the Meridians cut it, they will be the true Hour lines of a Dial fronting the South, and if the plane be erected as in the above figure, it will be a true South Dial.



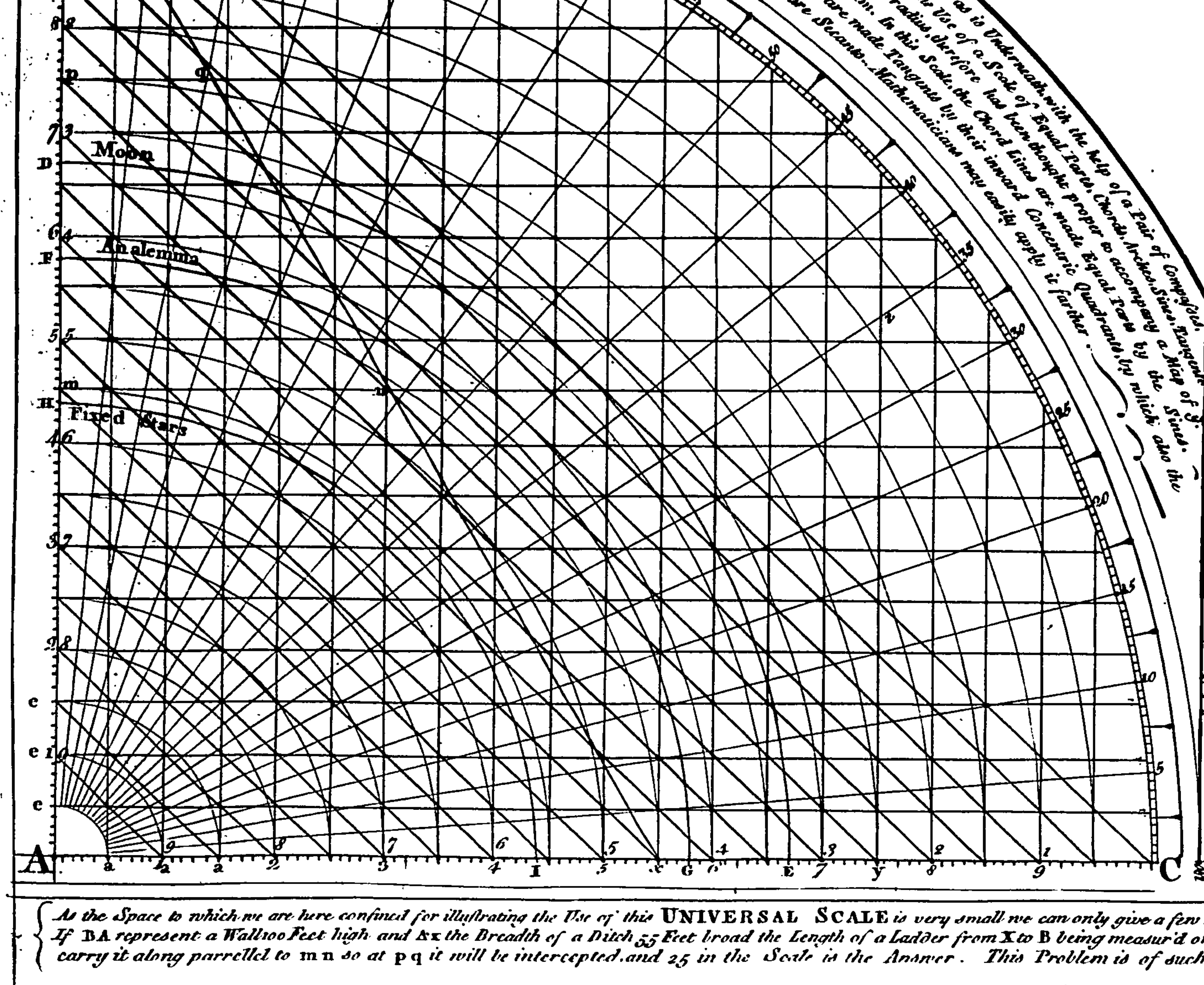
This Chart or Map of the World on the Right hand called Mercator's Chart was the invention of Edward Wright an English Man, altho M. Mercator a Foreigner was the first who constructed Maps of the World on this kind of Projection. This Projection is so acquisitely useful in Navigation, beyond all others that it shews what parts of the Earth or Sea either a Traveller or a Ship must pass over, in passing from one Place to another, and keeping alway the same Course with respect to North and South.

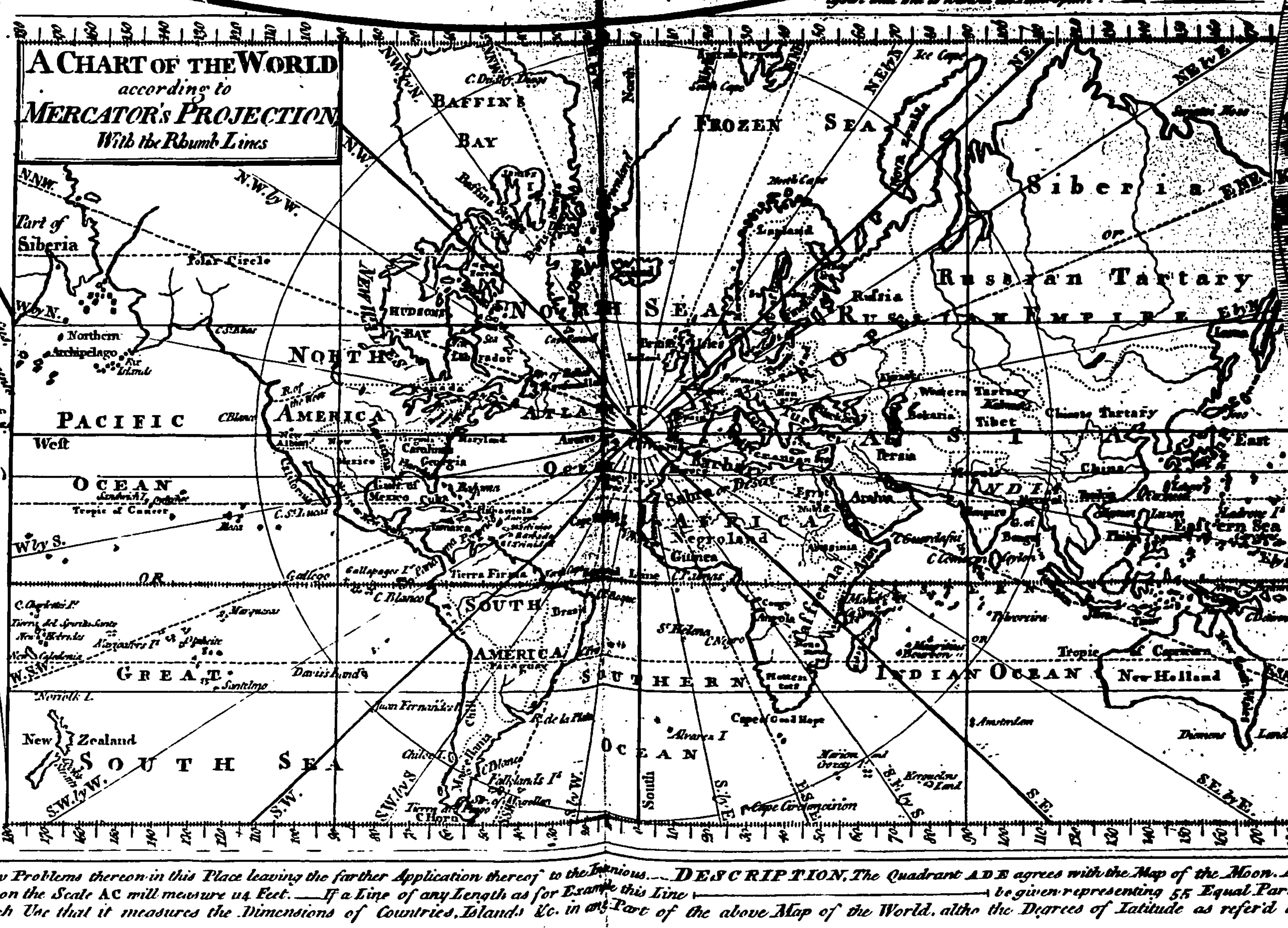
SCALA UNIVERSALIS

AN UNIVERSAL SCALE,

of Equal Parts, Chords, Sines, Tangents, Secants &c. &c.

The Uses of such a Scale as is Underneath, with the help of a Pair of Compasses, will serve to supply the Use of a Scale of Equal Parts, Chords, Arches, Sines, Tangents, Secants &c. to any radius, therefore has been thought proper to accompany a Map of the Mundane System. In this Scale, the Chord Lines are made Equal Parts by the Sines. The Sines are made Tangents by their inward Concentric Quadrants, by which also the Radii are Secants. Mathematicians may easily apply it farther.

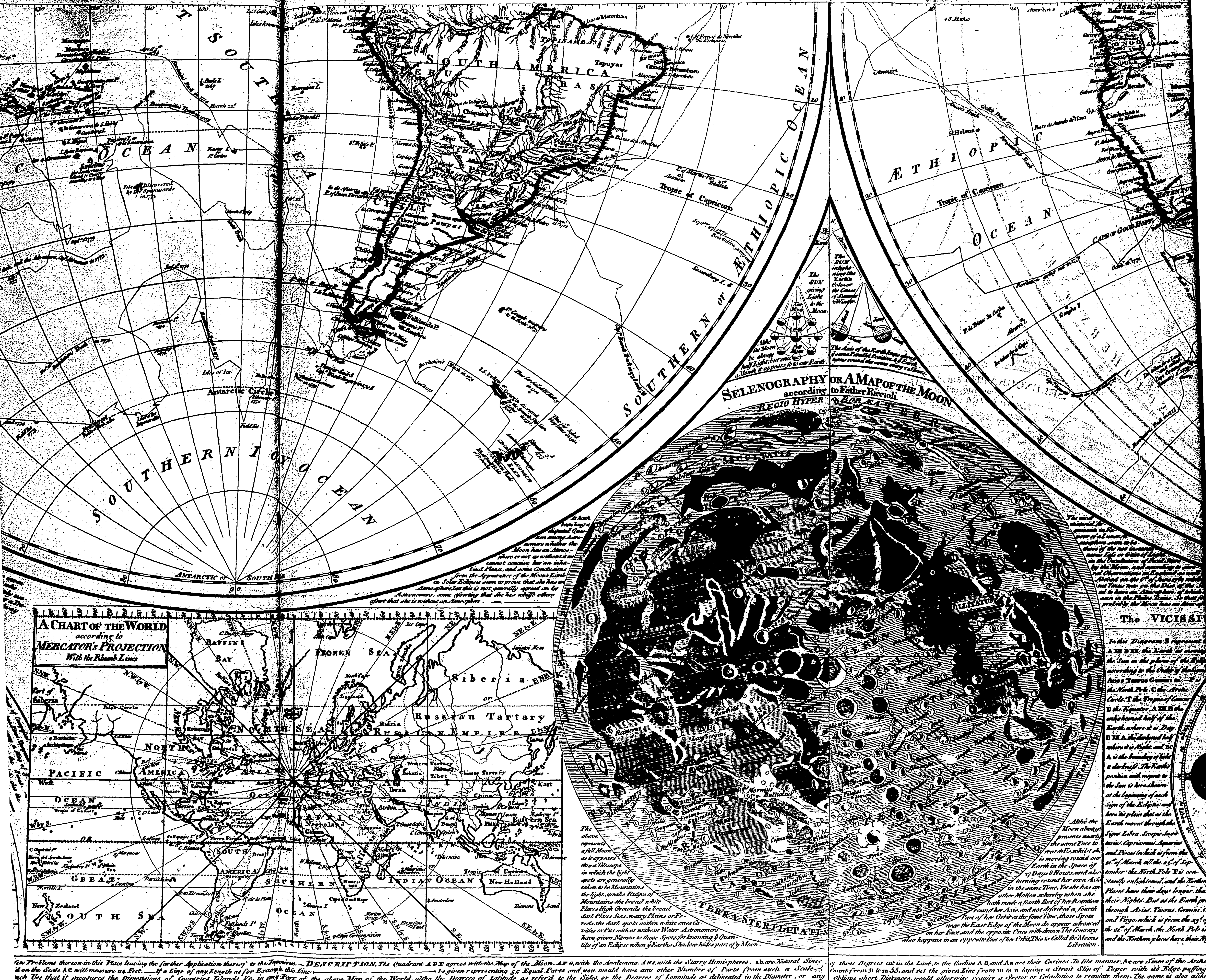



A CHART OF THE WORLD according to MERCATOR's PROJECTION With the Rhumb Lines

been long a disputed Question among Astronomers whether the Moon has an Atmosphere or not as without one we cannot conceive her an inhabited Planet, and some Conclusions from the Appearance of the Moon's Limb in Solar Eclipses seem to prove that she has an Atmosphere but this is not generally agreed on by Astronomers, some asserting that she has whilst others assert that she is without an Atmosphere.

The above represents a full Moon as it appears thro' a Telescope in which the light spots are generally taken to be Mountains the light streaks Ri Mountains, the bro Places High Groun dark Places Seas, rests, the dark spot vities or Pits, with o have given Names tity of an Eclipse n

As the Space to which we are here confined for illustrating the Use of this UNIVERSAL SCALE is very small we can only give a few Problems thereon in this Place leaving the farther Application thereof to the Ingenious. — **DESCRIPTION.** The Quadrant ADE agrees with the Map of the Moon. AFG, with the Analemm
If BA represent a Wall 100 Feet high and Ax the Breadth of a Ditch 55 Feet broad the Length of a Ladder from X to B being measur'd on the Scale AC will measure 114 Feet. — If a Line of any Length as for Example this Line ——— be given representing 55 Equal Parts and you would hav
carry it along parrellel to m n so at p q it will be intercepted and 25 in the Scale is the Answer. This Problem is of such Use that it measures the Dimensions of Countries, Islands &c. in any Part of the above Map of the World, altho the Degrees of Latitude as refer'd to the Sides, or the De



SELENOGRAPHY OR A MAP OF THE MOON according to Father Riccioli

A CHART OF THE WORLD according to MERCATOR's PROJECTION With the Rhumb Lines

It hath been long a disputed Question among Astronomers whether the Moon has an Atmosphere or not as without it we cannot conceive her an inhabited Planet, and some Conclusions from the Appearance of the Moons Limb in Solar Eclipses seem to prove that she has an Atmosphere, but this is not generally agreed on by Astronomers, some afserting that she has whilst others afsert that she is without an Atmosphere.

The above represents a full Moon as it appears thro a Telescope in which the light spots are generally taken to be Mountains the light streaks Ridges of Mountains, the broad white Places High Grounds the broad dark Places Seas, watry Plains or Forests, the dark spots within white ones Cavities or Pits, with or without Water. Astronomers have given Names to those Spots for knowing ye Quantity of an Eclipse when ye Earths Shadow hides part of ye Moon.

Altho the Moon always presents nearly the same Face towards Us, whilst she is moving round our Earth in the Space of 27 Days 8 Hours, and also turning round her own Axis in the same Time, Yet she has another Motion, whereby when she hath made a fourth Part of her Rotation round her Axis, and not described a fourth Part of her Orbit at the same Time, those Spots near the East Edge of the Moon do appear advanced on her Face, and the opposite Ones with-drawn. The Contrary also happens in an opposite Part of her Orbit, This is Called the Moons Libration.

[illegible]
Loss or Gain of Light
in the Occultation of Fixed Stars
by the Moon, and according to seve-
ral Observations in England as well
Abroad on the 6th of June 1761 whe
that Venus was on the Disc of the
ed to have an Atmosphere, of which
seen in the Philos. Trans. So that
probably the Moon has an Atmosp

The VICISSI

In this Diagram S represent
A XII B XII the Earth at movin
the Sun in the plane of the Ecli
according to the Order of the Sign
Aries Taurus Gemini &c. — P is
the North Pole. C the Arctic
Circle. T the Tropic of Cancer
E the Equator. A XII B the
enlightened half of the
Earth, where it is Day.
B XII A the darkened half
where it is Night, and B C
A is the boundary of light
& darkneſs. The Earth's
position with respect to
the Sun is here shewn
at the beginning of each
Sign of the Ecliptic: and
here tis plain that as the
Earth moves through the
Signs Libra, Scorpio, Sagit-
tarius, Capricornus, Aquarius
and Pisces (which is from the
21st of March till the 23d of Sep-
tember) the North Pole P is con-
stantly enlightened, and the Northern
Places have their days longer tha
their Nights. But as the Earth pr
through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, C
and Virgo; which is from the 23d o
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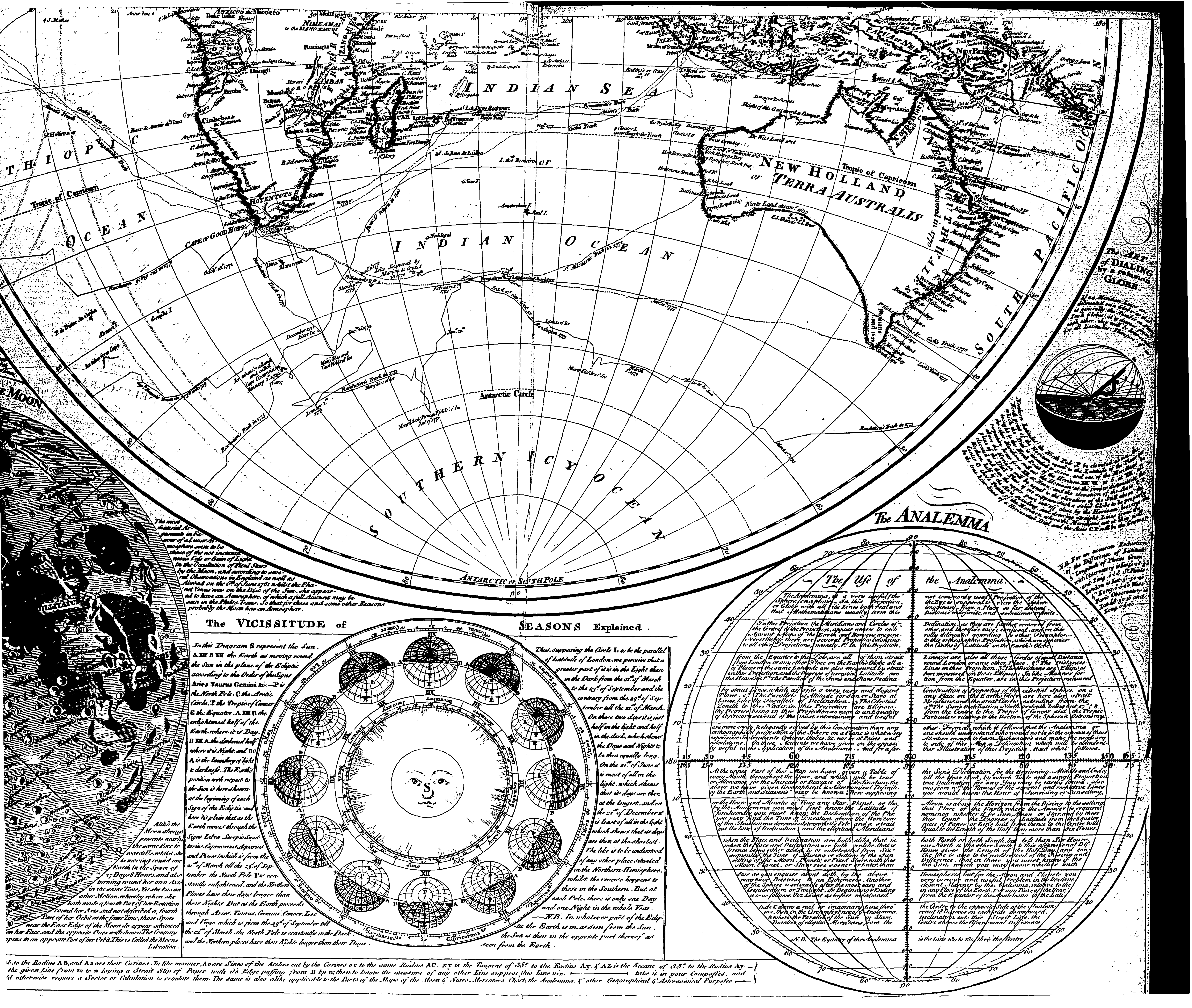
uch Use that it measures the Dimensions of Countries, Islands &c. in any Part of the above Map of the World, altho the Degrees of Latitude as refer'd to the Sides, or the Degrees of Longitude as delineated in the Diameter, or any Oblique short Distances, would otherwise require a Sector or Calculation to regulate them. The same is also alike



The most material Arguments in Favour of a Lunar Atmosphere seem to be those of the not instantaneous Loss or Gain of Light in the Occultation of Fixed Stars by the Moon, and according to several Observations in England as well as Abroad on the 6th of June 1761 whilst the Planet Venus was on the Disc of the Sun, she appeared to have an Atmosphere, of which a full Account may be seen in the Philos. Trans. So that for these and some other Reasons probably the Moon has an Atmosphere.

Altho' the Moon always presents nearly the same Face towards Us, whilst she is moving round our Earth in the Space of 27 Days 8 Hours, and also turning round her own Axis in the same Time, Yet she has another Motion, whereby when she hath made a fourth Part of her Rotation round her Axis, and not described a fourth Part of her Orbit at the same Time, those Spots near the East Edge of the Moon do appear advanced on her Face, and the opposite Ones with-drawn. The Contrary ppens in an opposite Part of her Orbit, This is Called the Moons Libration.

The VICISSITUDE of SEASONS Explained.

In this Diagram S represent the Sun. A XII B XII the Earth as moving round the Sun in the plane of the Ecliptic according to the Order of the Signs Aries Taurus Gemini &c. — P is the North Pole. C the Arctic Circle. T the Tropic of Cancer E the Equator. A XII B the enlightened half of the Earth, where it is Day. B XII A the darkened half where it is Night, and BCA is the boundary of light & darkness. The Earth's position with respect to the Sun is here shewn at the beginning of each Sign of the Ecliptic: and here 'tis plain that as the Earth moves through the Signs Libra Scorpio Sagittarius, Capricornus Aquarius and Pisces (which is from the 21st of March till the 23d of September the North Pole P is constantly enlightened, and the Northern Places have their days longer than their Nights. But as the Earth proceeds through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo and Virgo which is from the 23d of September till the 21st of March, the North Pole is constantly in the Dark, and the Northern places have their Nights longer than their Days.

Thus, supposing the Circle L to be the parallel of Latitude of London, we perceive that a greater part of it is in the Light than in the Dark from the 21st of March to the 23d of September and the contrary from the 23d of September till the 21st of March. On these two days it is just half in the light and half in the dark, which shews the Days and Nights to be then equally long. On the 21st of June it is most of all in the light, which shews that its days are then at the longest, and on the 21st of December it is least of all in the light which shews that its days are then at the shortest. The like is to be understood of any other place situated in the Northern Hemisphere, whilst the reverse happens to those in the Southern. But at each Pole, there is only one Day and one Night in the whole Year. — N.B. In whatever part of the Ecliptic the Earth is in, as seen from the Sun, the Sun is then in the opposite part thereof as seen from the Earth.

The ART of DIALING by a common GLOBE.

If 24 Meridian Lines are delineated on a Globe (as that is generally the Number on Ten Inch Globes) at 15 degrees from each other, they will be hour circles for all Latitudes. Therefore if in

Northern Latitudes) the North Pole P be elevated above the Horizon equal to the Latitude of the Place which the Dial is intended to serve, and one of the Meridians brought to the North Point of the Horizon XII VI is 6 at III. all the other Meridians will cut the Horizon at the proper distance of the respective hours from XII at Noon, and the elevation of the Axis CP above the Horizon will be equal to the elevation of the Still above the Plane of the Dial. Thus, if we suppose such a solid Globe to be properly elevated and then the upper part cut off close by the Horizon, leaving the Northern half of the Axis standing, and drawing straight Lines from the Center O to those Points of the Horizon where the Meridians cut it they will be the true hour-lines of a Horizontal Dial and the Axis CP will be the Gnomon

N.B. For an accurate Reduction of the Difference of Latitude & Longitude of Places Greenwich Observatory is Lat. 51·28·30 and Long. 0·0·0 St Pauls London is Lat. 51·30·40 & Long. 0·0·20 West Paris Observatory is Lat. 48·50·10 and Long. 0·9·20.

The Use of the Analemma.

The Analemma, is a very useful (tho' not commonly used) Projection of the Sphere on a plane. In this Projection, the Eye is supposed to view the Sphere or Globe with all its Lines both real and imaginary, from a Place so far distant, that Mathematicians usually term this Distance indefinite, and sometimes infinite.

In this Projection the Meridians and Circles of Declination, as they are farther removed from the Centre of the Projection, appear nearer to each other, and therefore more confused, and on this Account Maps of the Earth and Heavens are generally delineated according to other Principles. Nevertheless there are several Properties belonging to this orthographic Projection, which are superior to all other Projections, namely, 1st. In this Projection the Circles of Latitude on the Earth's Globe from the Equator to the Pole, are all of them strait Lines, as are also all those Circles of equal Distance from London or any other Place on the Earth's Globe all around London or any other Place. 2d. The Distances of Places in the same Latitude are also measured by strait Lines in this Projection. 3d. The Meridians are Ellipses in this Projection, and the Degrees of terrestial Latitude are here measured on those Ellipses: In like Manner for the Heavens. 1st. The Parallels of the Suns and Stars Declination from the Equator, are in this Projection measured by strait Lines, which affords a very easy and elegant Construction of Properties of the celestial Sphere on a Plane. 2d. The Parallels of Altitude for Sun or Stars at any Place on the Earth's Globe are here also strait Lines, like the Parallels of Declination. 3 The Celestial Meridians, and the great Circles extending from the Zenith to the Nadir, in this Projection are Ellipses. 4th The Suns Declination North or South being but 23½ & the Degrees being in this Projection so near to an Equality from the Centre to the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, several of the most entertaining and useful Particulars relating to the Doctrine of the Sphere & Astronomy are more easily & elegantly solved by this Construction than any other. From all which it follows that the Analemma or orthographical projection of the Sphere on a Plane is what every one should understand who would not be at the expence of those expensive Instruments Spheres, Globes, &c. nor be at Pains and Attention enough to learn Mathematics and make the necessary calculations. On these Accounts we have given on the opposite side of this Map a Delineation which will be abundantly useful in the Application of the Analemma. And for a farther Illustration of this Projection, Read what follows.

At the upper Part of this Map we have given a Table of the Sun's Declination for the Beginning, Middle and End of every Month throughout the Year, and which will be true till the Year 1808, by which Table and a single Proportion or Allowance for the Increase or Decrease of Declination the true Declination for any Day may be easily found, also above we have given Geographical & Astronomical Definitions from wch the Names of the several and respective Lines of the Earth and Heavens may be known: Now supposing you would know the Hour of Sunrising or Sunsetting, or the Hour and Minutes of Time any Star, Planet, or the Moon is above the Horizon from the Rising to the setting by the Analemma you must first know the Latitude of that Place of the Earth where the Answer is required for; Secondly you must know the Declination of the Phenomenon whether it be Sun, Moon or Star, and by these you may find the Time of Duration above the Horizon thus Count the Degrees of Latitude from the Equator of the Analemma downwards towards it's Pole and a strait piece of Paper or Line laid from thence to the Centre will cut the Line of Declination, and the elliptical Meridians equal to the Length of the Half Day more than Six Hours, when the Place and Declination are both alike, that is both North or both South, but less than Six Hours, when the Place and Declination are both unlike, that is one North & the other South. & this ascensional Difference being either added to or subtracted from Six Hours gives the Length of the Half Day, and consequently the Time of Rising or Setting of the Sun. The like is also to be understood of the Rising and setting of the Moon, Planets or Fixed Stars, with this Difference, that in these you must know if the Moon, Planet, or Stars rise sooner or Later than the Sun, which you may know whither such Star as you enquire about doth, by the above Hemispheres, but for the Moon and Planets you may have Recourse to an Ephemeris. Another very curious and useful Problem in the Doctrine of the Sphere is solveable after the most easy and elegant Manner by the Analemma, relative to the Crepusculum or Twilight, its Beginning & Ending in any Place of the Earth & at any Time of the Year. it is as follows. Viz. Count as before mentioned from the Equator of the Analemma to the Latitude & draw a real or imaginary Line thro' the Centre to the opposite Side of the Analemma, then in the Circumference of ye Analemma count 18 Degrees on each side downward, & where the Parallel of the Sun or Star's Declination cuts this Strait Line, the Number of elliptic Meridians from the Centre shews the Ascensional Difference

N.B. The Equator of the Analemma is the Line 180 to 180 thro' the Centre

d, to the Radius AB, and Aa are their Cosines. In like manner, Ac are Sines of the Arches cut by the Cosines ec to the same Radius AC. zy is the Tangent of 35° to the Radius Ay. & AZ is the Secant of 85° to the Radius Ay.
the given Line from m to n laying a Strait Slip of Paper with it's Edge passing from B by n; then to know the measure of any other Line suppose this Line viz. ├──────┤ take it in your Compasses, and
ld otherwise require a Sector or Calculation to regulate them. The same is also alike applicable to the Parts of the Maps of the Moon & Stars, Mercators Chart, the Analemma, & other Geographical & Astronomical Purposes

EXPLANATION
of the following
TABLES.

1st *They shew the Boundaries Situation Length, Breadth, and Superficial Contents of* **Europe**.

2 *The Principal* **Empires**, *and* **Kingdoms**, *their Particular Length, Breadth, Long: Latt. and Area in Square Miles, the Site of each* **Chief City**, *and its Distance from* **London**.

EUROPE *is bounded on the North by the* **Frozen Sea**, *on the South by the* **Mediterranean Sea**, *which divides it from* **Africa**; *on the East by* **Asia**; *from which it is parted by the* **Archipelago**, *the* **Black Sea**, *and* **Sea** *of* **Asof**; *and thence by a line drawn from the* **River Don**, *almost to the* **River Oby** *in* **Muſcovy**; *and on the West, it is bounded by the* **Atlantic Ocean**; *its Situation is between 35..55 and 71..20 North Latt and 8..00 & 78..45 Eastern Long: reckoning the first Meridian from ye* **Iſle of Ferro**. *it Contains in Breadth as a Continent from* **Cape Matapan** *to* **North Cape** *2398 Miles, and in Length from* **Cape St. Vincent** *to* **Conſtantinople** *2223 Miles. & contains 3,500,000 Square Miles.*

The Principal Parts of EUROPE

	Latt.	*Long*	*Length*	*Bread.*	*Chief Cities*	*Ch. Lat.*	*Ch. Long. from London*	*Dis. from London*
						d. m	d. m	
Great Britain	49..55 58..50	11..30 19..20	700	370	*London*	51 31		
Ireland	51.10 55.15	7..20 12.00	310	180	*Dublin*	53.21	6 . 5 W	285
Portugal	37.00 42.00	8..45 20 45	350	140	*Lisbon*	38.42	9 . 5 W	1010
Spain	35..55 43.45	8..00 20 40	660	460	*Madrid*	40.25	3 . 20 W	800
France	42.10 51.00	12..53 26.00	600	560	*Paris*	48.50	2 . 25 E	210
7 United Provinces	51 . 15 53..30	21..15 24.20	190	100	*Amsterdam*	52.22	4 . 50 E	206
Germany	45.20 54.45	20.05 36.45	660	640	*Vienna*	48.12	16.27 E	730
Poland before the Dismemberment	47.30 57..40	33..20 50..10	820	640	*Warsaw* *Cracow*	52..14 50..10	21 . 5 19.55 E	885 840
Pruſsia	53.15 56.00	34.45 41.10	200	130	*Koningsberg*	54.40	18.40	880
Denmark	54.30 57.45	25.30 30.25	250	170	*Copenhagen*	55.38	12.40 E	595
Norway	57..58 71..20	27.00 48.00	1100	240	*Bergen*	60.25		630
Sweden	55.20 70.00	29.05 48.55	1130	600	*Stockholm*	59.21	18 . 9 E	895
Ruſsia	44.25 69.30	41.00 77.20	1040	1100	*Petersburg*	59 56	30.24 E	1265
Hungary Gallicia Croatia	44.30 49.35	33..45 43.00	540	200	*Presburg*	48.10		780
Switzerland	45.45 47.45	24.00 28.00	180	141	*Bern*	47 00		445
Italy	36.45 46.45	23.30 30..15	780	341	*Rome*	41 54	12.34 E	863
Dominions of the King of Sardinia in Italy.	43.45 46.30	23.20 26.00	200	180	*Turin*	44.53	7 . 45 E	565
Turky in Europe	36.34 48.30	33.45 49.00	900	600	*Constantinople*	41 1	28 59 E	1500

In the above General Divisions of **Europe**: *Germany includes Part of the King of* **Pruſsias Dominions**. *Denmark, the Dutchy of* **Holſtein**. *Poland*, **Pruſsia Royal**. *Italy the* **Eſtate** *of the* **Church**, *the Kingdoms of* **Naples**, **Sicily**, *and* **Sardinia**. *The Dukedoms of* **Tuscany**, **Parma**, **Mantua**, *&* **Modena**. *& the Republics of* **Genoa**, *&* **Venice**, &c &c.

The BRITISH ISLES

Great Britain *is bounded on the North by the Great* **Northern Sea**; *on the South and East by the* **Engliſh Channel** *and* **North Sea** *and on the West by* **St. George's Channel**, *or the* **Iriſh Sea**. *It is Divided into two great Parts viz:* **South** *and* **North Britain**. *the first includes* **England & Wales**, *ye latter* **Scotland** *the whole Contains 95,000 Square Miles.*

South Britain Contains.

Square Miles in Area	65,000	*Borough Towns.*	207
Of which in Wales	8,000	*Market Do.*	806
Length	430	*Parishes*	9288
Breadth	260	*Universities*	2
Counties	52	*Archbishops*	2
Inland Counties	23	*Bishops*	24
Maritime Do.	29	*Peers at Present*	236
Cities	28	*Members House Com.*	550

Great Britain *being Advantageously Situated, & having many Navigable Rivers, affords Excellent Harbours for Shipping, which last are very Numerous, & may be distinguish'd thus into two parts, the one for Defence, the other for Commerce.*

The first, or **Royal Navy**, *is very formidable, both for Strength of Materials, being built with the best the World can produce, the growth of this happy* **Iſland**) *& in being Mann'd with the Sons of Liberty. Who must be Vanquish'd before any considerable Descent can be made to annoy the Inhabitants, which is render'd still more precarious of late, by the revival of a well Disciplin'd Militia, assisted with a fine Body of Regulars, to dispute an Enemies Progreſs, in Case the Marine Opposition should fail.*

The Commercial part, Trade to all Parts of the known World, & from thence, import the produce of every Clime, both for Ornament or Utility. To the British Diadem, may also be annex'd its vast Territories in America &c. &c. &c.

North Britain *or* Scotland contains.

Sq Miles in Area	28,400	*Provincial Synods*	13
Do. in the Isles adjoining	1600	*Presbyteries*	68
Length	153	*Universities*	4
Breadth	274	*Scots Peers to Brit. Parl.*	16
Shires	3	*Do. Commoners*	45
Parishes	938		

Scotland, *exclusive of the Islands adjoining, is leſs than* **Ireland**. *4000 Sq Miles*

The Inhabitants, are universally allow'd, to be a Brave & Warlike People; of which they have given great Proof by their Loyal & Intrepid Behaviour, in all the Wars.

Tho' this Country in General be not so fruitful as the Southern part of Britain, being more fit for Pasturage, than Corn. Yet in some of the Inland Counties, they have good store of Grain; wherewith they Trade to Spain, Holland, and Norway.

But for Black Cattle & Sheep, it Produces vast Numbers of wch they Send annually great Droves to England.

Their Linen Manufactory, & Fishery are also very Considerable

The Happy Union of this Part of Gr. Britain wth England was affected in 1707.

TABLE
Exhibiting the Government Religion and population of the principal States in Europe.

	Government	*Religion*	*Population*
ENGLAND & WALES	*Limited Monarchy*	*Church of England*	7,000,000
SCOTLAND		*Calvinism*	1,700,000
IRELAND		*Protestants & Catholic*	2,500,000
DENMARK	*Absolute Monarchy*	*Lutheranism*	1,050,000
NORWAY			725,000
ICELAND			46,000
SWEDEN	*Limited Monarchy*	*Lutheranism*	3,000,000
RUSSIA in Europe	*Absolute Sovereignty*	*Greek Catholic Church*	21,000,000
TURKEY in Europe	*Despotic Sovereignty*	*Mahometanism*	7,500,000
HUNGARY & Transilvania	*Limited Monarchy*	*Roman Catholic*	4,500,000
GALLICIA & Buckovina	*Absolute Sovereignty*		3,000,000
CROATIA &c.			620,000
POLAND & Courland, before 1772	*Elective Monarchy*	*Roman Catholic*	9,000,000
Since 1772			6,000,000
Since 1793			1,700,000
Eastern, Western, Southern PRUSSIA	*Absolute Monarchy*	*Protestants & Catholic*	5,200,000
GERMANY	*Elective Sovereignty*	*Catholic & Protestant*	26,000,000
VII UNITED PROVINCES	*Mixed Republic*	*Calvinism*	2,750,000
NETHERLANDS	*Limited Sovereignty*	*Roman Catholic*	1,000,000
SWITZERLAND	*Mixed Republic*	*Catholic & Calvinism*	1,800,000
All ITALY		*Roman Catholic*	16,000,000
NAPLES	*Limited Monarchy*		6,000,000
SICILY			
SARDINIA	*Absolute Monarchy*		3,250,000
PIEDMONT Savoy &c.			
MILAN Mantua &c.	*Absolute Sovereignty*		700,000
Parma &c.			300,000
Modena &c.			300,000
TUSCANY			1,000,000
ESTATES of the Church	*Elective Sovereignty*		2,200,000
VENICE & Colonies	*Aristocratic Republic*		2,600,000
GENOA			300,000
Lucca			80,000
CORSICA	*Limited Monarchy*		150,000
FRANCE			24,000,000
SPAIN	*Absolute Monarchy*	*Roman Catholic*	10,500,000
PORTUGAL			2,200,000

EUROPE
Divided into
ITS EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES REPUBLICS, &ca.
BY THOs. KITCHIN, Hydrographer to *THE KING*,
with many Additions and Improvements from the lateſt Surveys and Obſervations. *OF Mr. D'ANVILLE.*

LONDON:
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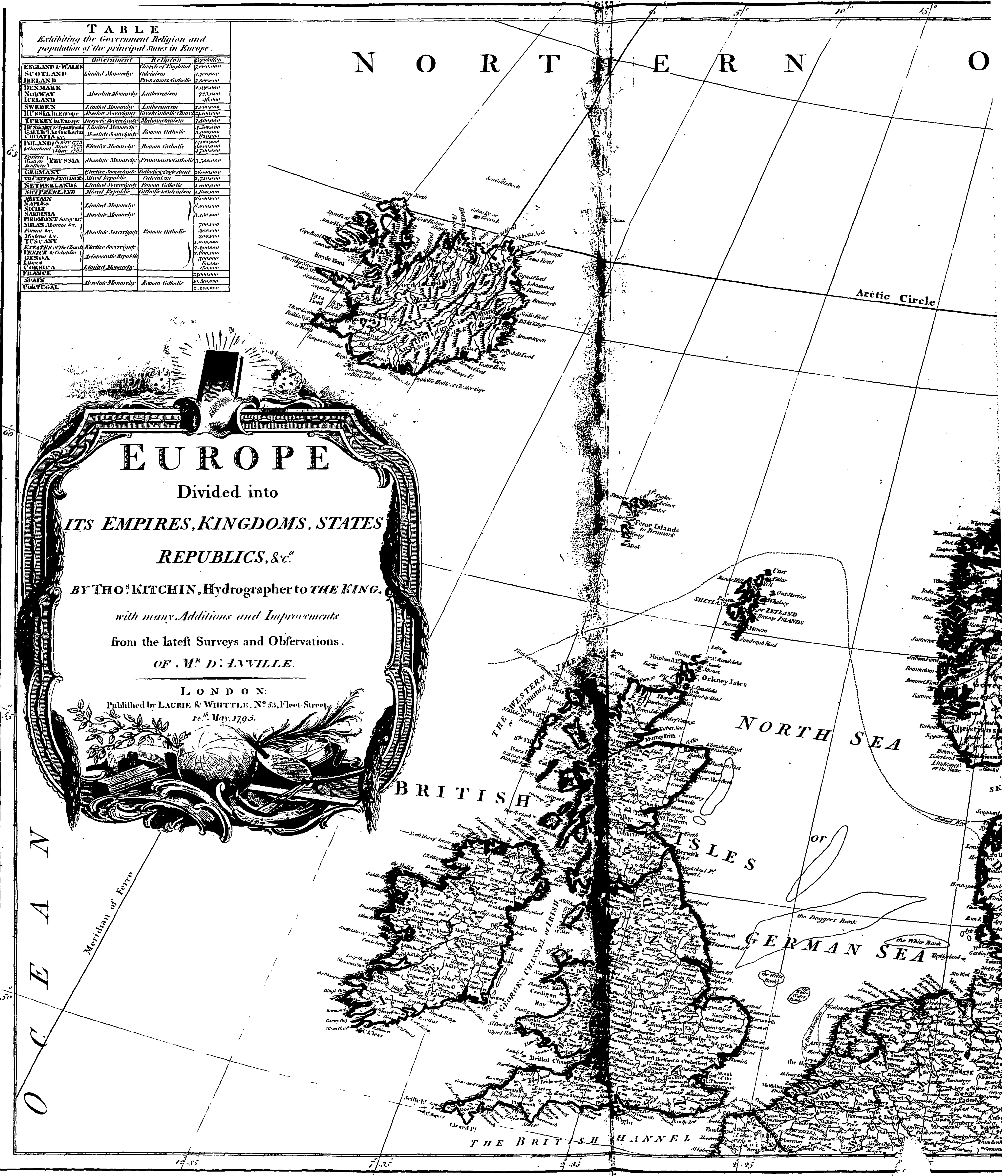
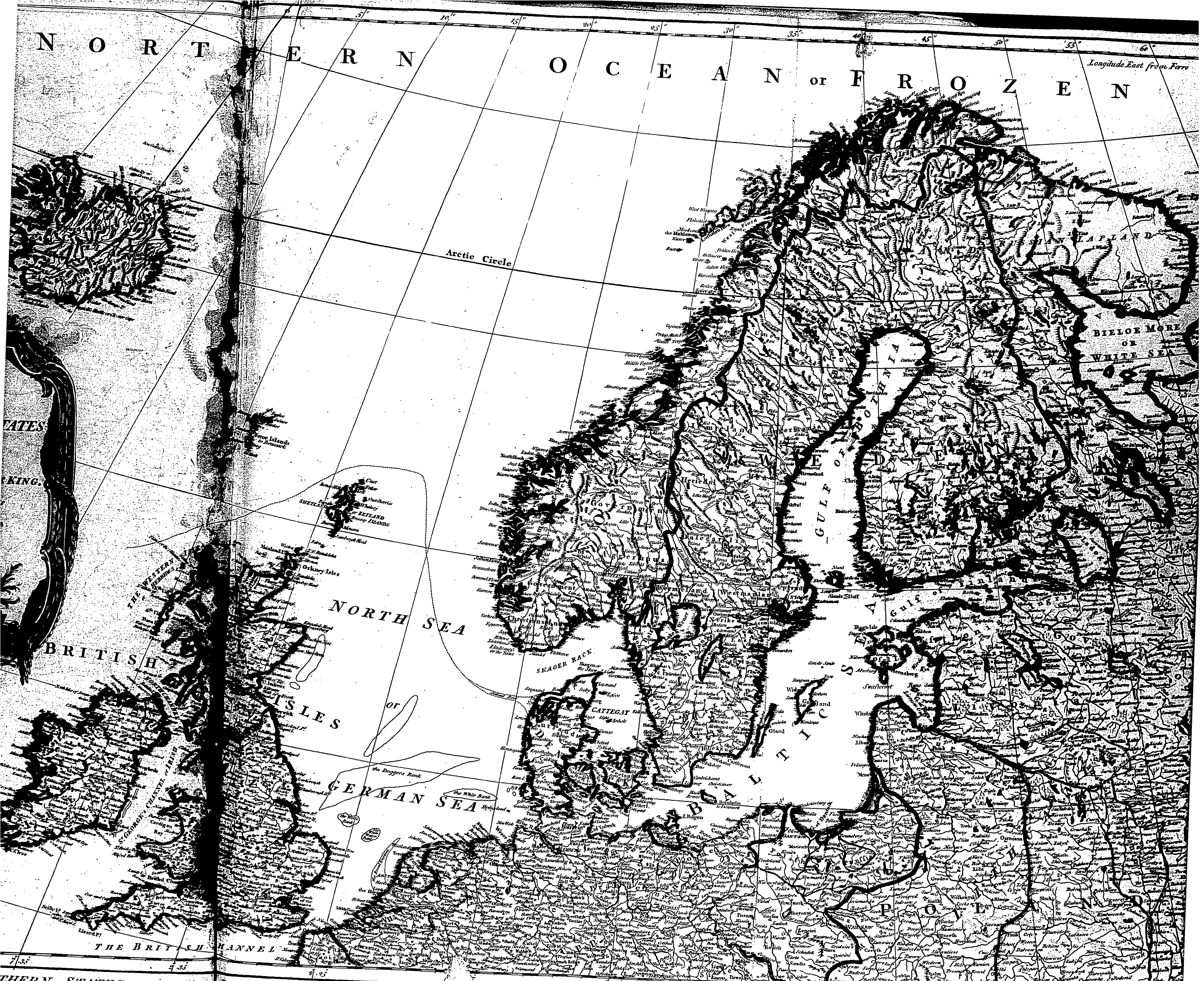
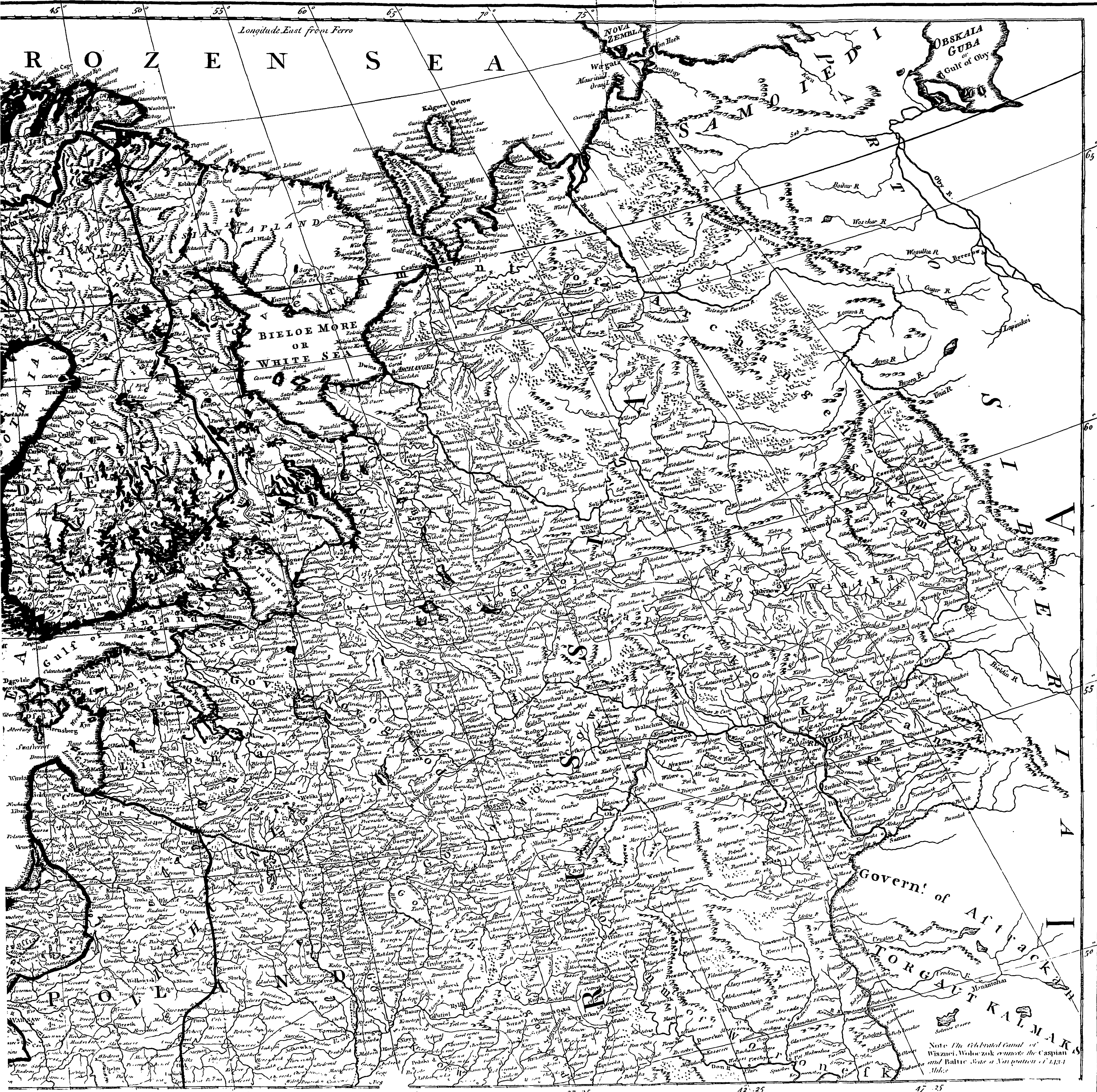


WESTERN PART OF THE NORTHERN STATES INCLUDING THE BRITISH ISLANDS NORWAY, ENMARK



THERN STATES INCLUDING THE BRITISH ISLANDS NORWAY DENMARK AND PART OF SWEDEN

EASTERN PART OF THE NORTHERN STATES, INCL



PART OF THE NORTHERN STATES, INCL G THE EASTERN PART OF SWEDEN; EUROPEAN RUSSIA. &c

Germany Continued.

This Empire is full of Sovereign Princes & Counts, or rather Prime Nobility every one of whom is more free & absolute than Several crown'd Heads.

So much Power has been looked upon by Several Emperors w.th an evil Eye: but they have not Dar'd to dissolve, or impair it for fear of distracting all Germany & ruining themselves into the Bargain: & therefore every Emperor at his Coronation does not Scruple to confirm all these Rights & Privileges to the Empire. Their exact Number cannot be fix'd, because upon the Death, or Extinction of their Families, their Estates & Rights, devolve to others: so that tis no extraordinary Thing for one Prince to have two, or three Votes in the Dyets.

The Number of these who have a right at this Day to sit in the Dyet of Ratisbon, are Computed to be at least 200.

Of thes Sovereigns, next to the Emperor are the 9 Electoral Princes. then the Dukes of Lunenberg, Mecklenburg, Langraves of Heſse &c. the Princes of East Friesland, Anhalt &c. the Counts of Hanau Solm &c. with many others, as the Archbishop of Saltzburg, the Bishop of Munster Liege &c. together with some Abbots & the great Master of the Teutonick Order &c.

These have Sovereign Authority in their own Estates, & govern their Subjects without cognizance of the Emperor.

Poland, *Before the Dismemberment, was divided into 9 Parts the whole Containing 285000 Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	dist. from Warsaw	dist. from London
Leſser Poland	Cracow	260	840
Greater D.o	Gresna	140	738
Polish Pruſsia	Dantzick	180	790
Kingd.m of Pruſsia	Koninceberg	171	880
Lithuania	Wilna	238	1070
Samogitia	Rosieni	235	980
Courland	Mittaw	308	990
Warsovia	Warsaw		880
Red Ruſsia	Lemberg	195	1005

Kingd.m of Pruſsia *belongs to the King of Pruſsia held as a Fief of the Crown of Poland, and contains 50,000*

The **Poles** *live under one Head who bears the Title & lives in the Splendor becoming a King, but his Power is so Circumscrib'd that in Effect, he is no more than the Prime or Chief Regent of a Commonwealth; since he can do nothing without the Bounds of that Authority which the Laws of the Land have given him: which Constitution the Nobles take care to maintain. This King is chosen by a free Election where every Nobleman Present has his Vote.*

Denmark *contains 17,000 Square Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	dist from Copenhagen	dist from London
Sleswick	Slesvick	133	460
Jutland	Wyburg	146	510
Isle of Zealand	Copenhagen		595
Isle Funen	Odensee	94	511

Norway *is divided into 5 Governm.ts contains 150000 Sq. Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	dist from Copenhagen	dist. from London
Aggerhus	Christiania	279	672
Bergen	Bergen	395	632
Drontheim	Drontheim	525	900
Wardhus	Wardhus	1145	1027
Bahus	Bahus	159	640

Denmark *may be comprehended in two parts, viz. the Peninsula annex'd to the Continent of Germany, & the other parts of the Kingdom the Islands of Zealand, Funen, Langland, Laland, Falster, Bornholm, & many others of leſs Note.*

Norway *was annex'd to the Crown of Denmark, by the Mariage of Haquin King of Norway with Margaret, Daughter of Waldomir the 3.d King of Denmark; in the Year 1381. since which Time Norway has been governd by a Viceroy appointed by the King of Denmark.*

The Island of Iceland also belongs to Denmark, it lies under the Artic Circle, Contains 35.000 Square Miles.

It is very barren & unfruitful, on the S.E. part of this Island near the Sea is the famous Vulcano Mount Hecla: and the Small Islands of Ferro 24 in Number pertain to Denmark.

Sweden *is Divided into 7 Provinces the whole contain.s 280000 Sq.M.*

Provinces	Capitals	dist. from Stockholm	dist. from London
Sweden prop.r	Stockholm		893
Gothland	Calmar	198	768
Ingria Livonia	Yielded to the Russians for ever, by the Treaty of Nystad 1721.		
Findland	Abo	169	1700
Swedish Lapland			
Gothland	Wisby	113	797
Oeland	Borkholm	179	790

The **Province of Ingria** *was formerly Subject to the Muscovites, & afterwards yielded to Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus to whom it was entirely resign'd by the Czar Michael Federowitz, in the Treaty of Stockholm 1618. which was confirm'd in 1661.*

But the Muscovites took it again under the Czar Peter the Great in the Begining of this Century, together with the Province of Livonia, so that both these Provinces now belong to the Rusian Empire being yielded by the Swedes to the late Czar by the Treaty of Peace Signd at Nystadt in Finland Aug.t 30.th 1721. And also great part of Finland has since been Ceded to the Ruſsians.

Sweden *abounds with almost innumerable Islands among the Lakes, & on the Sea Coast, whereof above Six Thousand are Inhabited: The rest are either bare Rocks or cover'd with Woods – Part of Pomerania in Germany belongs to the Swedes.*

Ruſsia in Europe *is divided into 17 Provinces the Whole containing 1,100,000 Square Miles.*

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Petersburg.	Dist. from London.
Novogorod	Novogorod Weliki	130	1300
Moscow	Moscow	430	1545
Bielgorod	Bielgorod	718	1550
Kiow	Zernigow	600	1340
Woronesk	Paulowsk	752	1690
Kazan	Kasan	720	1944
Galiezko	Galicz	442	1680
Wologockoi	Wologda	355	1600
Wiatka	Chlynow	702	1040
Solkamskoi	Solkamskaia	792	2170
Oloneckoi	Olonec	112	1370
Bielozero	Bielozero	262	1315
Archangel	Archangel	413	1615
Ruſsian Lapland	Kandalax	508	1500
Ingria	Petersburg		1265
Livonia	Riga	202	1015
Kexholm	Kexholm	88	1300
Carelia	Nyslo	160	1293

Ireland *a large & fruitfull* Island *Contains*

Sq. Miles in Area	34,000	Universities	1
Length in Miles ...	310	Archbishopricks	4
Breadth in Do. ...	180	Bishopricks	18
Provinces	4	Peers	
Counties	32	Membrs. Hon. House Com.	
Cities	22		
Parishes	1586		

Dublin, *is the largest City in the British Dominions London excepted, which it nearly resembles both in the Manner of the Buildings Names of the Streets & Pleasent Situation: also particularly remarkable for its Steady Loyalty.* ——

The Soil of Ireland tho' it produce every thing necessary for Human Support, is naturally fitter for Grass & Pasturage than Tillage: on which Account it produceth vast herds of Cattle wherewith are Supplied most of the British Colonies with Salt Provisions &c. Besides the great Quantities exported in Foreign Bottoms. —

The Linen Manufactory in this Country is also very Great, from which large Exports are Constantly made to England. ......

The Irish are well known to be a Stout Robust People Tenacious of Liberty. ——

Portugal *is Divided into* 6 Provinces *& contains 38,000 Sq. Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Lis.	Dist. from Lon.
Entre Douro e Minho	Braga	186	550
Tra los Montes	Mirando	235	730
Beira	Coimbra	104	900
Alentejo	Evora	69	998
Algarve	Tavira	150	1102
Estremadura	Lisbon		1010

This Kingdom was first Erected in the Year 1140 but was under the Government of Spain from 1580 to 1640. When the brave John Duke de Braganza the lawful Heir, threw off the Tyrannous Yoke of the Spaniards, & Mounted the Portuguese Throne, in spite of all the Opposition of King Philip to prevent it. ....

Spain *is divided into* 14 Provinces *& contains 198,000 Sq. Miles*

Provinces		Capitals	Dist. from Madrid	Dist. from London
Galicia		Composella	302	750
Asturias		Oviedo	235	655
Biscaya		Bilboa	210	585
Navarra		Pampelona ...	196	620
Aragon		Saragossa ...	176	600
Catalonia		Barcelona	317	693
Valentia		Valentia	193	830
New Castile		Madrid		800
Old Castile		Burgos	135	670
Leon		Leon	180	675
Estremadura		Merida	174	945
Andalusia		Sevelle	242	1035
Granada		Granada	236	1020
Murcia		Murcia	224	952
Is. belonging to Spain are	Majorca	Majorca	324	822
	Ivica	Ivica	278	871

Formentera, Colubra, & others of less Note in the Mediterranean, and on the Ocean some other too inconsiderable to deserve Mentioning. ....

Gibraltar *was taken in the Year 1704 & confirmd to the English by the Treaty of Utrecht.* ——

France *(before the Revolution)* was divided in 31 Governments *contains 220,000 Sq. Ml.*

	Governments	Capitals	Dist. from Paris	Dist. from London
East Parts	Alsace	Strasburgh	242	382
	Lorrain and Bar	Nancy	179	322
	Franche Comte	Besancon ..	201	300
	Burgundy or Bourgogne ..	Dijon	153	350
	Lyonnois	Lyons	234	440
	Dauphine	Grenoble ...	284	490
South Parts	Provence	Aix	379	482
	Languedoc	Toulouse ...	357	542
	Roussillon	Perpignan ..	430	620
	Foix	Foix	408	583
	Bearn	Pau	410	570
West Parts	Guienne	Bourdeaux ..	216	463
	Saintonge & Angoumois ...	Saintes	262	400
	Aunis	la Rochelle ...	234	380
	Poitou	Poiters	187	312
	Britany	Rennes	192	255
Nth Parts	Normandy	Rouen	65	150
	Picardy	Amiens ...	75	145
	French Flanders	Lisle	132	140
Parts	Champagne	Troyes	76	270
	Nivernois	Nevers	130	333
	Bourbonois	Moulins ...	150	355
	Auvergne	Clermont ...	114	414
	Limousin	Limoges	218	400
	La Marche	Gueret	190	380
Midland	Berry	Bourges ...	116	314
	Touraine	Tours	127	290
	Anjou	Angers	167	269
	Maine & Perch	Le Mans ...	112	250
	Orleanois	Orleans	67	260
	Isle of France	Paris		210

The 7 United Provinces *Contains 11,500 Square Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Amsterdam	Dist. from London
Holland	Amsterdam.		206
Zealand	Middelburg ..	81	148
Utrecht	Utrecht	25	212
Gelderland	Nimeguen ...	53	245
Overissel	Deventer	52	255
Friesland	Leewarden	72	260
Groningen	Groningen ...	87	285

Of these Provinces the first that entered into an Alliance for their common Safety, were Holland & Zealand, Anno 1576 being driven thereto by the Cruel & Violent Usage they met with from the Spanish Government. ——

The Example of these two Provinces drew several others to unite with them, so that in 1581 the Seven Provinces took up Armes against the Spaniards under the Conduct of Maurice Prince of Orange who by the Assistance of Providence & the Succours from England & France, retrievd the Affairs of ye States & forced their haughty Masters to acknowledge them a free & independent People. ...

From such a small Beginning they are grown the most Powerfull Republic in the Universe. ——

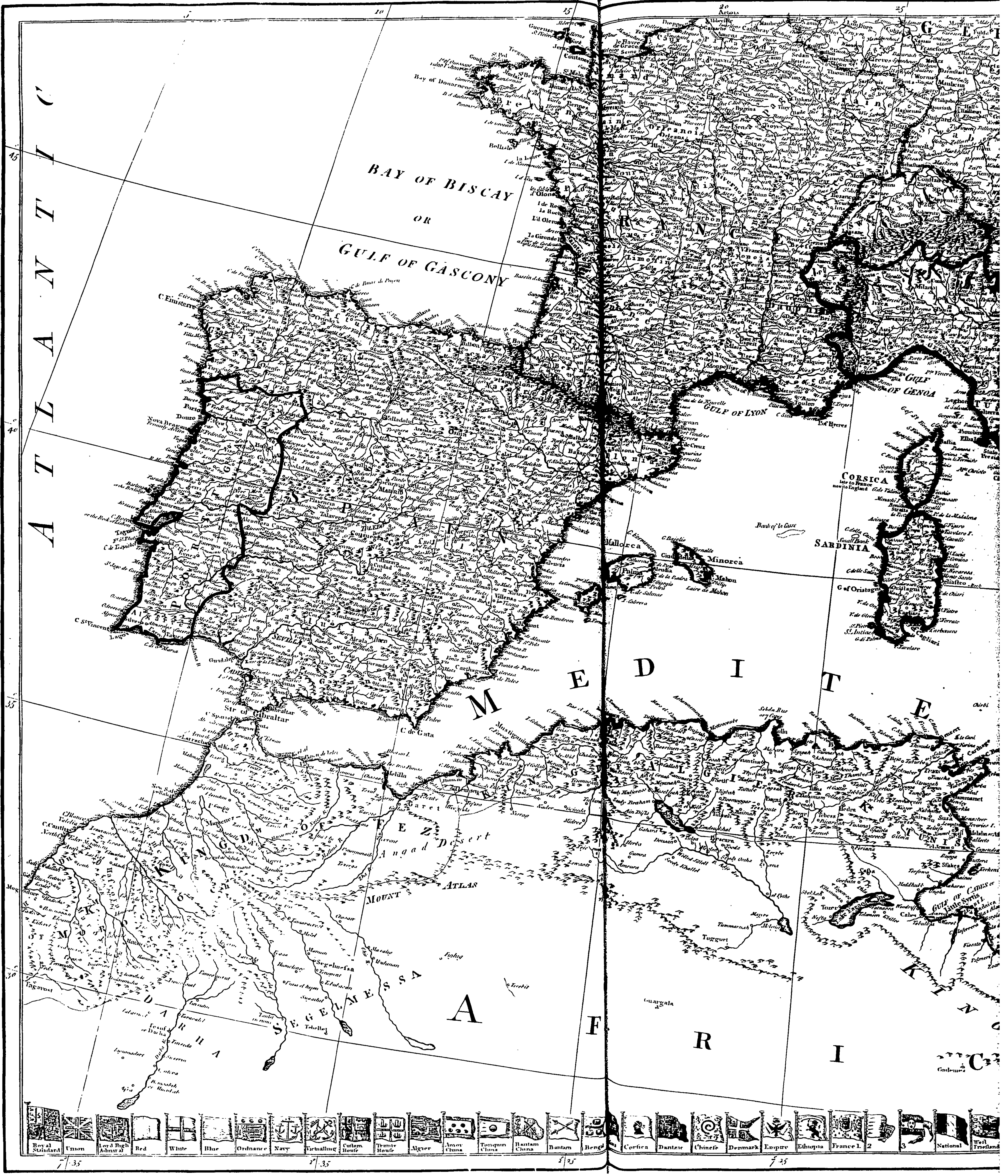
Germany *is divided into 10 Circles viz.* ...

Cir. of Lower Saxony ..	Cir. of Lower Rhine ..	Cir. of Swabia ..
Upper Do.	Upper Do.	Bavaria ....
Westphalia	Franconia	Austria ....
Burgundy		

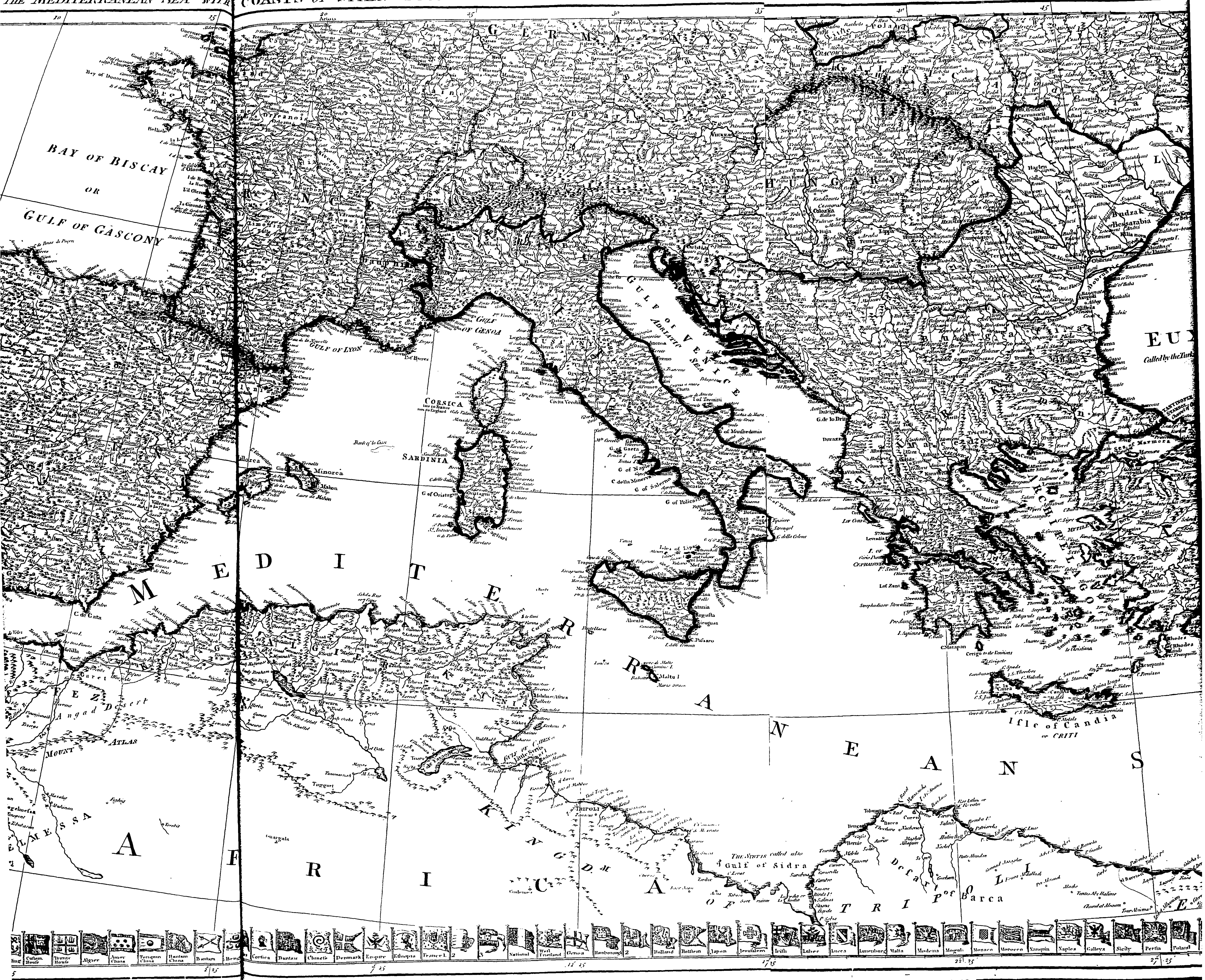
The whole Empire *contains 250,000 Square Miles*

Countries	Capitals	Dist. from Vienna	[illegible]
Cologne	Cologne	337	206
Treves	Treves	443	207
Mentz or Mayence	Mentz	360	364
Hesse	Cassel	354	402
Wetteravia	Franckfort ..	354	326
Franconia	Nuremburg ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palatinate of the Rhine ...	Heidelburg ...	352	377
Swabia	Augsburg ..	249	510
Bavaria	Ratisbone ...	108	540
Austria	Vienna		730
Bohemia	Prague	150	612
Moravia	Olmutz	97	745
Silesia	Breslaw	200	720
Brandenburg	Berlin	312	575
Pomerania	Stettin	356	630
Saxony	Dresden	203	508
Anhalt	Dessaw	207	[illegible]
Magdeburg	Magdeburg ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halberstadt	Halberstadt ...	[illegible]	476
Hildesheim	Hildesheim ...	344	430
Mecklenburg	Swerin	410	510
Holstein	Kiel	[illegible]	405
Hamburg	Hamburg	[illegible]	435
Brunswick	Hanover	308	415
Bremen	Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westphalia	Munster	418	[illegible]

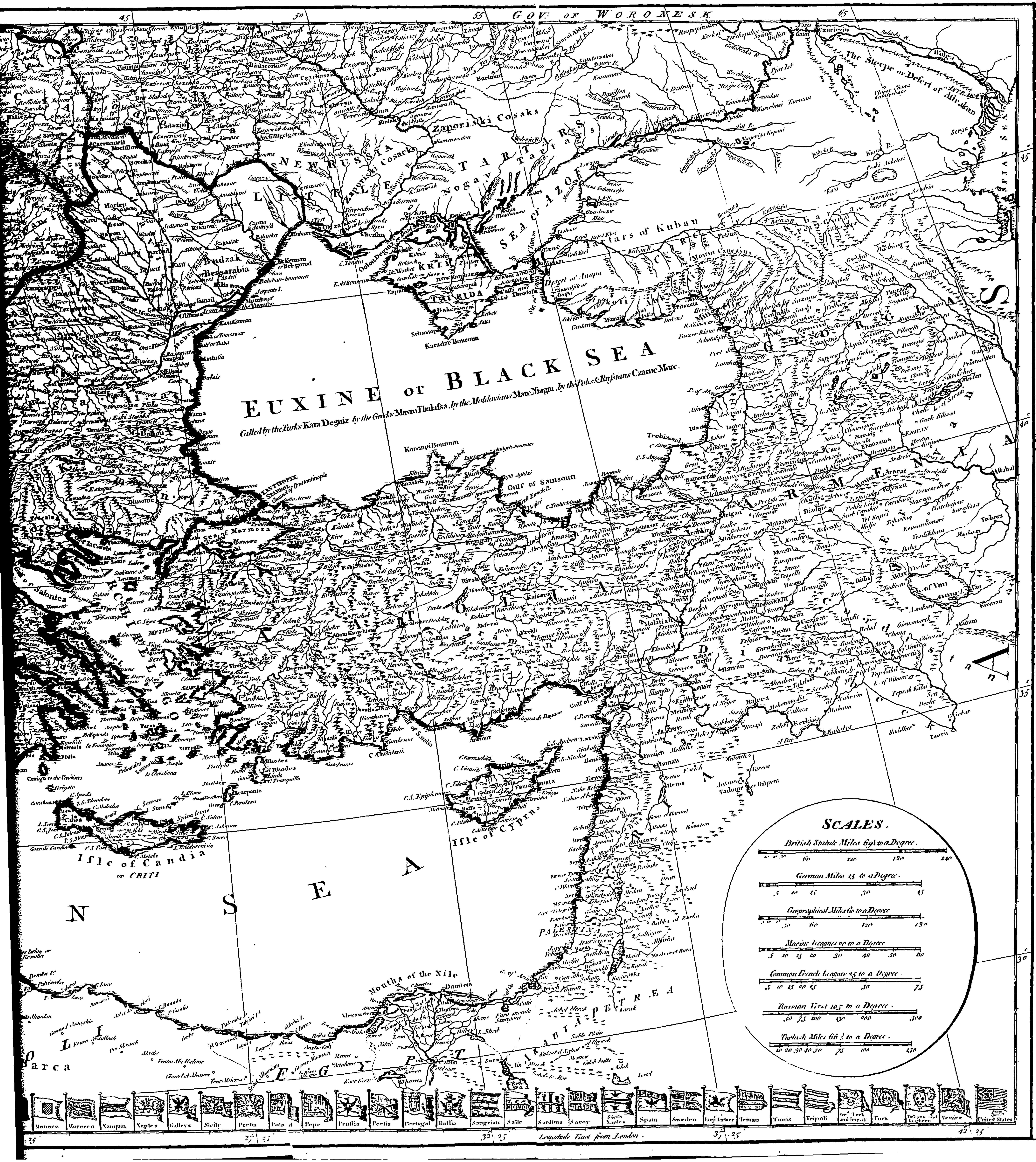
WESTERN PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA WITH COASTS OF SPAIN FRANCE ITALY



THE *MEDITERRANEAN SEA* WITH COASTS OF SPAIN FRANCE ITALY BARBARY. *EASTERN PART* OF THE *MEDITERRANEAN SEA* WIT



OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA WITH THE COASTS OF TURKY ANATOLIA SYRIA EGYPT AND BARBARY



Rufsia Continued.

Rufsia in Europe, *is bounded on the North by the Frozen, or Northern Ocean, on the East by Siberia, on the South by Kuban & Little Tartary, & on the West by Poland and Sweden. This great Empire was not Anciently so extensive as at present, for it was vastly enlarg'd by Conquests from the Swedes &c. made in the Reign of the late Czar Peter the Great.*

Hungary *is divided into 5 Provinces contains 115,000 Squ. Miles*

Provinces	*Capitals*	*dist. from Presburg.*	*dist. from London.*
Upper Hungary....	Presburg.....		775
Lower D°........	Buda.......	80	850
Sclavonia........	Posega......	180	860
Transilvania	Hermanstat...	310	1090
Croatia	Carlstadt....	180	773

This Kingdom at first was governd by Dukes, till Geisa the last of them being converted to Christianity resign'd the Government to his Son Stephen, who was crowned King, about the Year 1000. The Crown was sometimes hereditary, at other times Elective, till Ferdinand the first annex'd it to the House of Austria in 1527, together with the Kingdom of Bohemia, by his Marriage with Anne the Heiress of those two Kingdoms.

Italy *belongs to several Sovereigns.*
contains 116,000 Square Miles.

Parts	*Capitals*	*dist. from Rome*	*dist. from London.*
Savoy............	Chamberry...	410	475
Piedmont..........	Turin	312	562
Genoa............	Genoa......	251	630
Milan............	Milano.....	303	565
Parma............	Parma.....	230	640
Modena...........	Modena	207	663
Mantua...........	Mantua.....	243	630
Venice	Venice......	260	655
Lucca	Lucca.......	167	703
Tuscany...........	Florence....	143	730
State of the Church.	Rome.......		881
Naples...........	Naples......	102	965
Isle Sicily.........	Messina.....	300	1065
Isle Sardinia	Cagliari.....	251	938
Isle Corsica.......	Bastia......	166	740

In the above Superficial Content of Italy, is included the Area of the Island of Sicily, containing 12,000 Sq. Miles, that of Sardinia 8,000 Sq. Miles, & of Corsica which contains 3,000 Sq. Miles. There are several other small Islands belonging, but too inconsiderable for a particular description.

No Country in Europe has experienc'd greater Vicissitudes than Italy once the Mistress of the known World, for by the encroachments of Barbarous Nations, it lost the greatest part of its Territories, & the remaining part became so split into Variety of Governm.ts that from these Causes, its almost quite divested of the Puissance & Grandeur it formerly Possessd ....

Switzerland *is divided into 13 Cantons contains 17,500 Square Miles.*

Cantons	*Capitals*	*dist. from Berne.*	*dist. from London*
Zurich	...Zurich......	62	458
Bern..........	...Bern		445
Lucern	...Lucern	38	468
Uri.............	...Altorf......	52	490
Schweis........	...Schweis.....	53	485
Under Wald	...Stantz......	42	482
Zug...........	...Zug........	53	479
Glarus.........	...Glarus......	70	495
Basil..........	...Bazil......	47	415
Freyburg	...Freyburg ..	22	440
Soleure	....Soleure ...	12	418
Schaffhausen....	...Schaffhausen	64	435
Appenzel......	...Appenzel...	97	494

Tho' these 13 Cantons, are generall suppos'd to constitute but one Commonwealth, yet upon a nicer enquiry into the Foundation of their Union, they will appear to be so many independent Republics, only joind in Alliance for Mutual defence; occasiond by the Tyrranous Usage they met w.th from the House of Austria.

The first that enterd into this League where the Cantons of Uri, Schweis, & Under Wald, in the Year 1251, which in y.e Year 1513, were increas'd to the Number they now are, with their Allies the Valais & Grisons, &c. Whose Territories are included in the Area above ....

Savoy Piedmont *& the* **Iland** *of* **Sardinia**, *compose the Dominions of the* **King** *of* **Sardinia** *y.e whole contains 23,500 Squ. Miles.*

Dukedom	*Capital*	*dist. fr. Turin*	*dist. fr. London*	*Principality*	*Capital*	*dist. from Turin*	*dist. from London*
Savoy	Chambery	100	500	Piedmont	Turin		565

The **Iland** *of* **Sardinia** *is divided into 2 Capes or Provinces.*

Capes	*Provinces*	*dist. from Turin.*	*dist. from London*
Cape di Cagliari	Cagliari	360	949
Cape di Sassari	Sassari	292	866

Savoy *was erected into a Dutchy by the Emperor Sigismund, by an Edict dated at Chambery, Feb.ry 19.th 1416.*

Piedmont *was annexd to the House of Savoy, by Tho.s the Son of Humbert the 3, & after him Peter, Surnamed Little Charlemagne, the former the 7.th & the latter the 10.th Earle of Savoy, who made themselves Masters of the greatest part of this Country by Force of Arms the one in the Year 1220 & the other in 1250 Since which time the eldest Son of the House of Savoy is stiled Prince of Piedmont.*

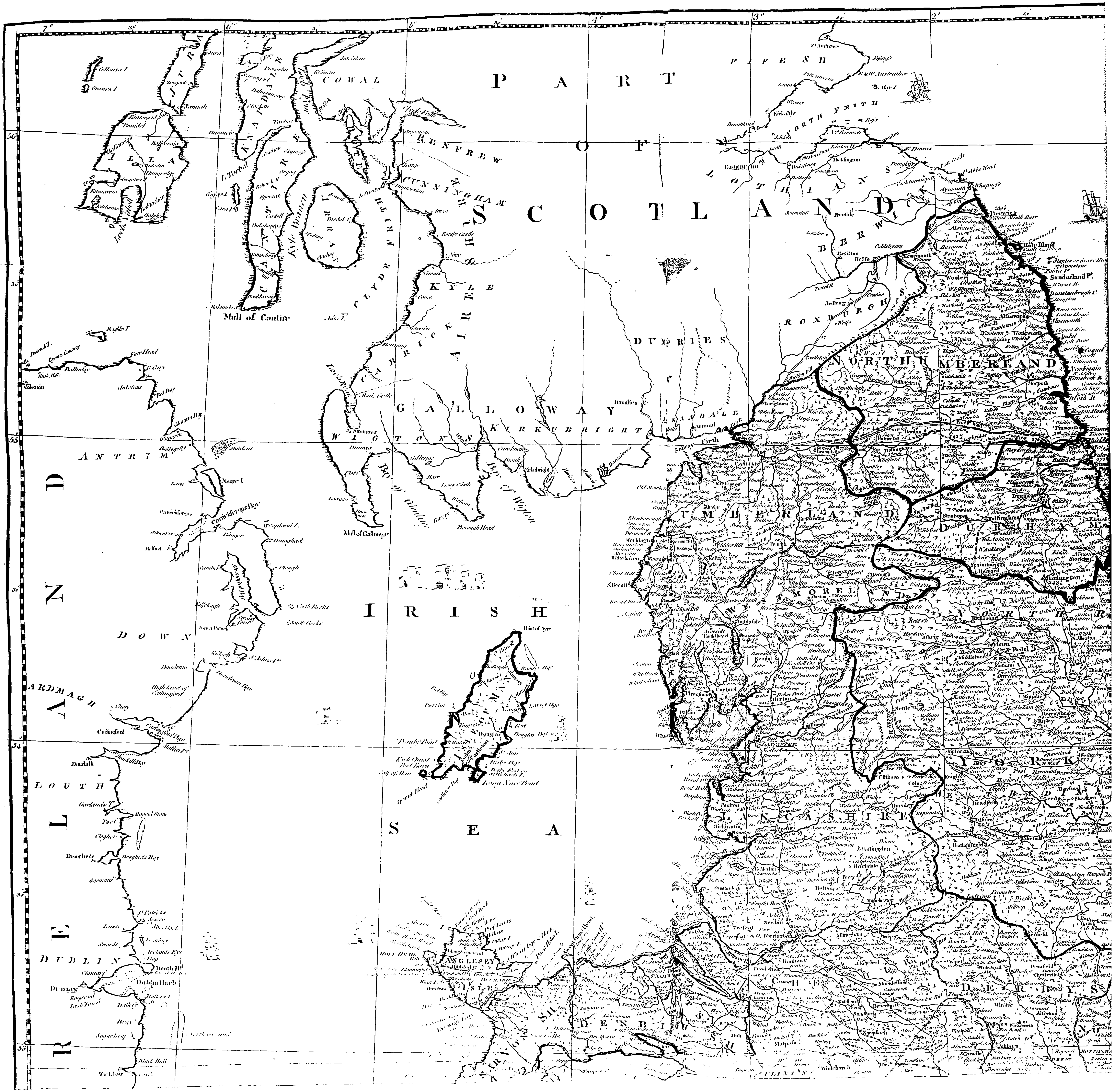
The Island of Sardinia was Ceded to the late Duke of Savoy, by a Treaty at London instead of the Island Sicily yielded to him by the Peace of Utrecht; & it is that Princes Son, that is now in Possession of it as King of Sardinia.

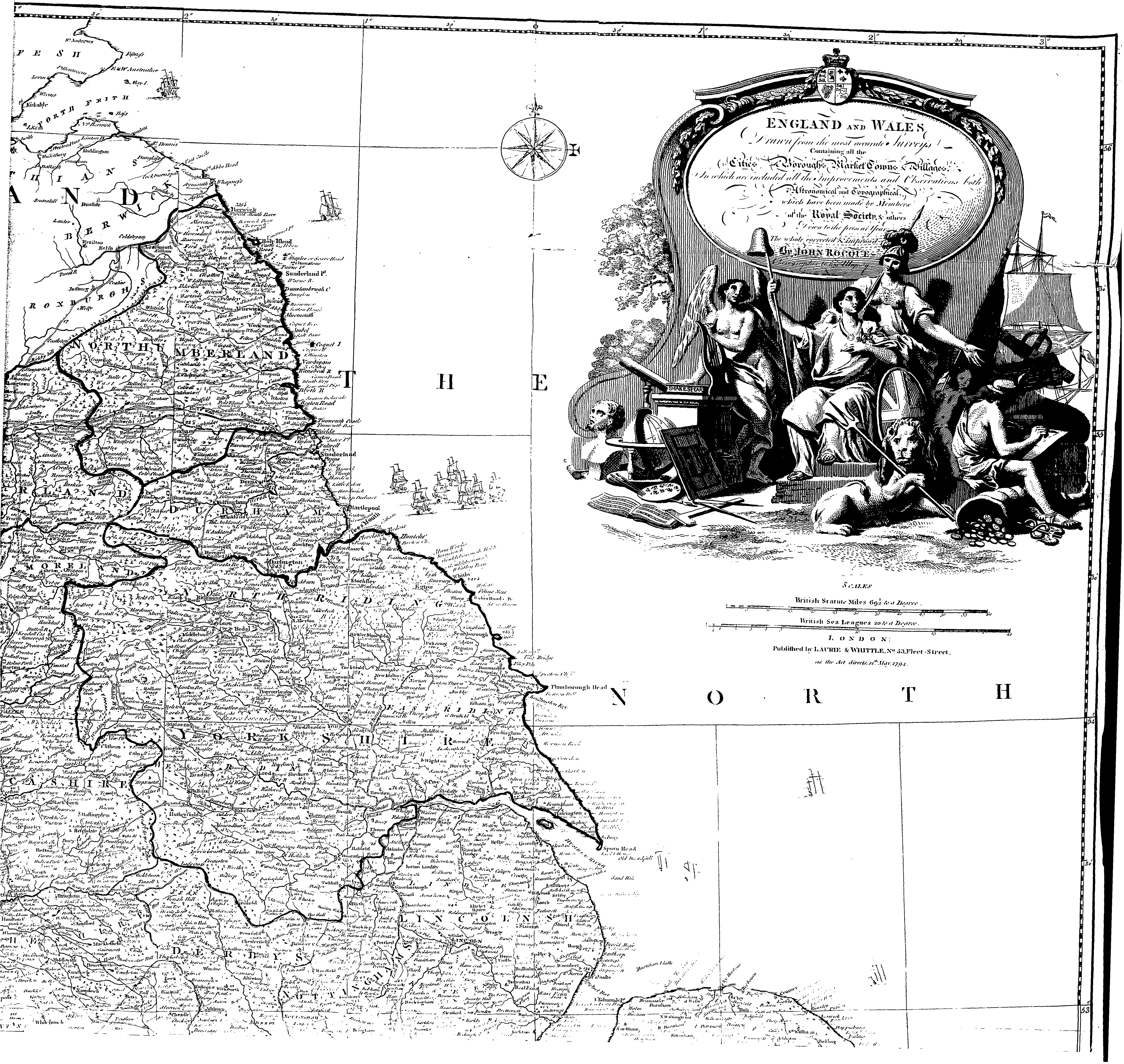
Under the general Head of Italy we also included all the above Territories, but as the King of Sardinia is the most considerable Prince in that Part we flatter our Selves a more Particular Account of his Dominions may not be unacceptable to the Reader.........

Turkey in Europe *is divided into 16 Provinces contains 240,000 Squ. Miles*

Provinces	*Capitals*	*dist. from Constant.*	*dist. from London*	*Provinces*	*Capitals*	*dist. from Constant.*	*dist. from London*
Romania..	Constantinople		15[illegible]	Albania........	Scodar	475	1085
Bulgaria..	Sophia	343	1165	Livadia........	Livadia	340	1306
Bessarabia.	Bender	381	1223	Morea.........	Corinth..	330	11[illegible]
Moldavia	Yassy.	426	1195	P.t of Dalmatia...	Narenta	560	[illegible]
Walachia	Bucorest	340	11[illegible]	P.t of Croatia.	Wihitz	705	[illegible]
Servia ...	Belgrade ...	400	1021				
Bosnia....	Bosnia Serai.	615	1031				
Ragusa Repub.	Ragusa	545	[illegible]	Candia.......	Candia ...	435	104[illegible]
Macedonia	Salonike	290	12[illegible]	I. Negropont....	Negropont	235	123[illegible]

The Turks are of Scythian Extract that inhabited the Tract of Land between Mount Caucasus & the Sea of Asov, from whence they spread themselves into the Asiatic Sarmatia in 844 they came pouring into the South like a Deluge & penetrated as far as Armenia Minor, where they fixd themselves; next they conquerd Persia &c. under their brave General Trangolipix, his next Attempts was on Arabia on one side & Media on the other, but these provd unsuccessful. He then turnd his Arms against Asia Minor into which he sent his Son Axan & his Nephew Cutlumases, who made a very quick Progress there in a small time. But in 1160 the Turkish Grandeur felt a Severe Blow from the Tartars, who conquerd all Persia & extirpated the Posterity of Trangolipix, at this Time there was formd another Small Kingdom of Turks in the East Part of Persia.— Solyman their Sultan, seeing the fate of his Countrymen & dreading the [illegible] fled with his Family & Adherents of whom those that survivd settled themselves in Iconium. Ottoman the Grandson of Solyman being an enterprizing Prince, begun with attacking & Plundering his Neighbours, he next seizd on their castles, his Success so increasd with his Force that at length he subdued [illegible] of Asia Minor where he founded a new Kingdom of Turks, which continu[illegible] to encrease & swallow up all the Inferior ones till in the End Constantinople being Subdued by Mahommed 2. became the Seat of their new large & powerful Empire.

7°
6°
5°
4°
3°
2°
56
55
54
53
PART OF SCOTLAND
FIFESH
COWAL
RENFREW
CUNNINGHAM
LOTHIANS
BERWICK
KYLE
CARRICK
AIRESHIRE
DUMFRIES
ROXBURGHS
GALLOWAY
WIGTONS
KIRKUBRIGHT
ESKDALE
ANNANDALE
JURA
ILLA
CANTIRE
ARRAN
Mull of Cantire
Mull of Galloway
Bay of Glenluce
Bay of Wigton
Solway Firth
North Frith
Clyde Frith
Edinburgh
St. Andrews
Berwick
Holy Island
Sunderland
Dunstanbrough
NORTHUMBERLAND
Alnwick
Morpeth
Tinmouth
Newcastle
Carlisle
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
Darlington
WESTMORELAND
NORTH RIDING
YORK
Richmond
Kendal
Lancaster
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
DENBIGH
FLINTSH
ANGLESEY
Holy Head
IRISH SEA
ISLE OF MAN
Douglas
Point of Ayre
IRELAND
ANTRIM
DOWN
ARDMAGH
LOUTH
DUBLIN
Colerain
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Dundalk
Drogheda
Dublin
Dublin Harb
Wicklow
Howth



ENGLAND AND WALES

Drawn from the most accurate Surveys

Containing all the

Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns & Villages.

In which are included all the Improvements and Observations both

Astronomical and Topographical,

which have been made by Members

of the Royal Society, & others

Down to the present Year.

The whole corrected & improved

By JOHN ROCQUE,

Chorographer to his Majesty

SCALES

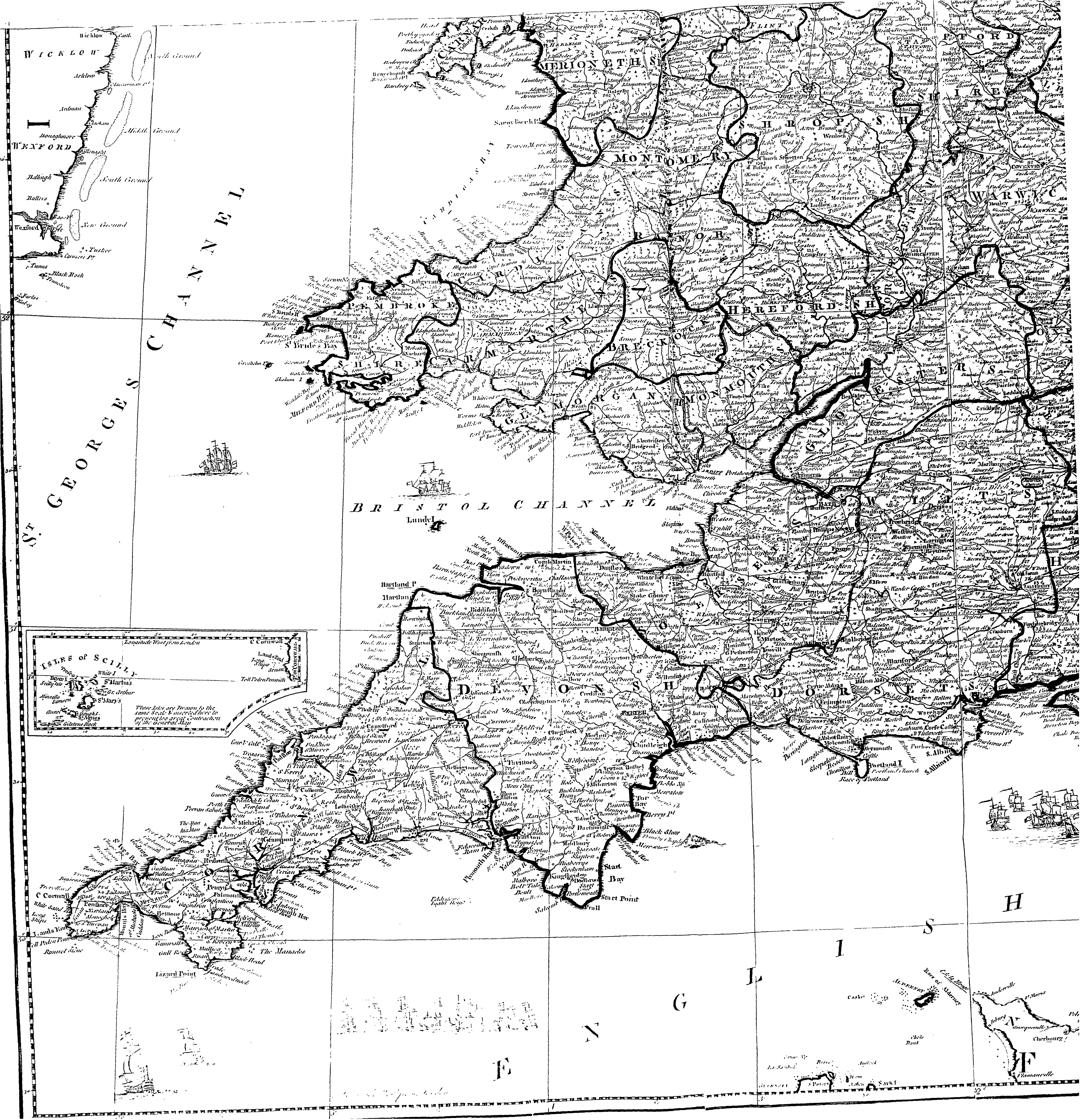
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

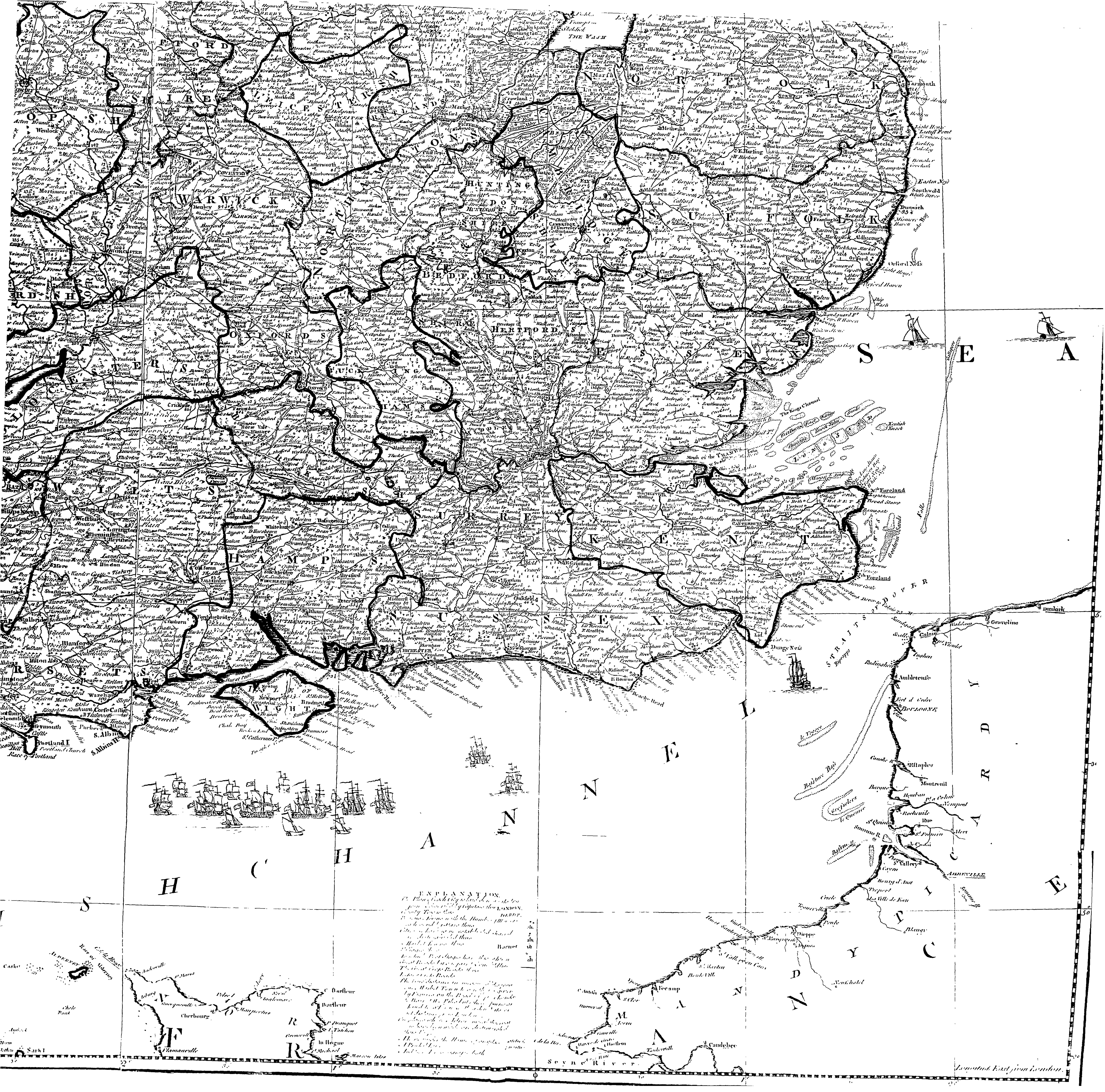
British Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree.

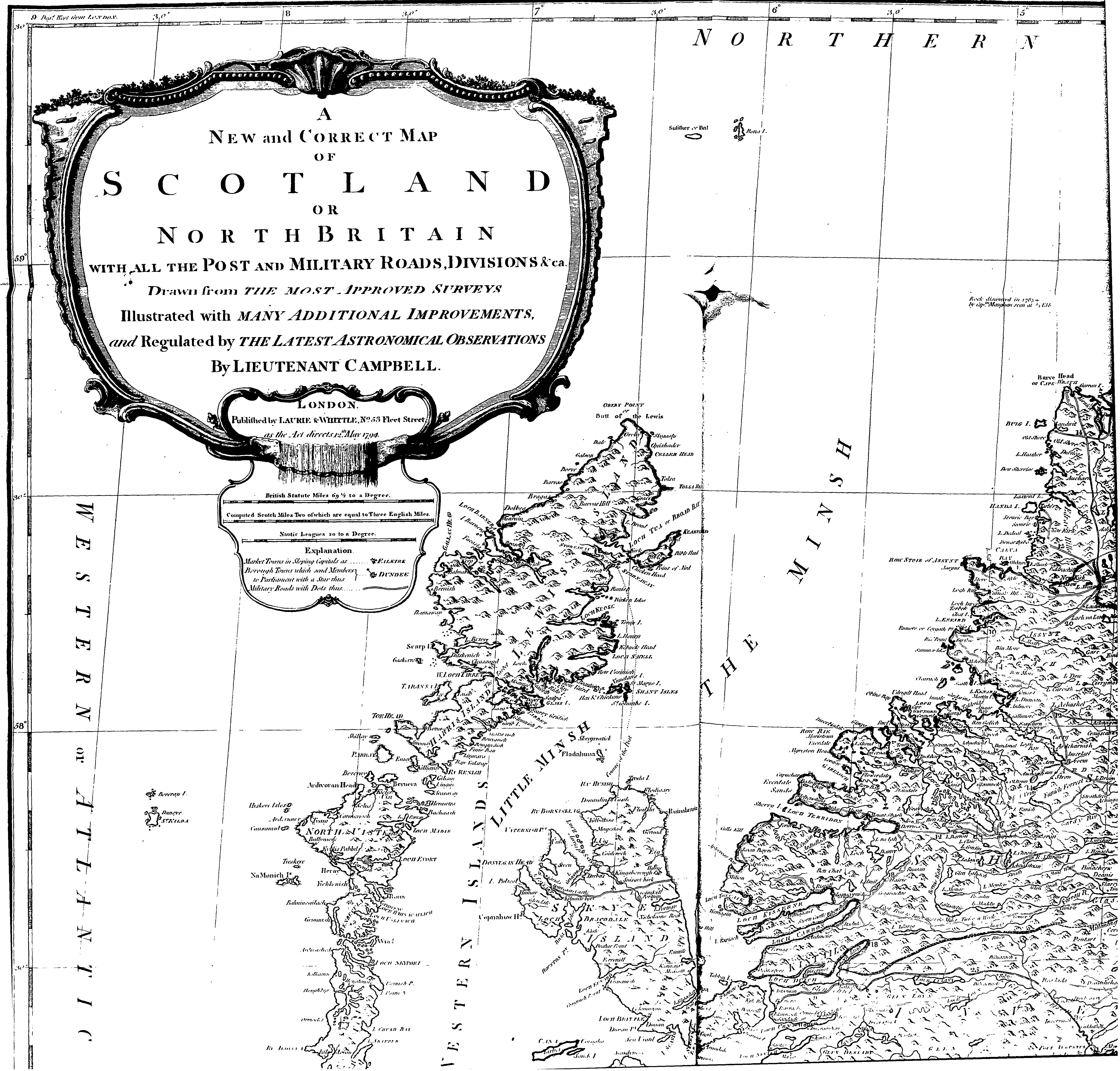
LONDON:

Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Nº 53, Fleet-Street,

as the Act directs, 12th May, 1794.


WICKLOW
WEXFORD
St. GEORGES CHANNEL
CARDIGAN BAY
MERIONETH S.
FLINT S.
STAFFORD
SHROPSHIRE
MONTOMERY
WARWIC
RADNOR S.
HEREFORD SHIRE
PEMBROKE SHIRE
CARMARTHEN
BRECKNOCK
GLAMORGAN
MONMOUTH
GLOCESTERS
WILTS
SOMERSET
DEVONSHIRE
DORSET
CORNWALL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
Lundy I.
St. Brides Bay
Milford Haven
Hartland P.
Start Point
Lands End
Lizard Point
Portland I.
Race of Portland
Alderney
Sark I.
Cherbourg
THE ENGLISH
ISLES of SCILLY
These Isles are Drawn to the same Scale & inserted here to prevent too great Contraction of the General Map
Longitude West from London


THE WASH
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
ESSEX
KENT
SURREY
SUSSEX
HAMPSHIRE
WILTSHIRE
BERKSHIRE
BUCKINGHAM
OXFORDSHIRE
HERTFORDSHIRE
BEDFORDSHIRE
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
CAMBRIDGE
NORTHAMPTON
WARWICKSHIRE
LEICESTERSHIRE
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
WORCESTER
COVENTRY
LONDON
Yarmouth
Southwold
Dunwich
Ipswich
Harwich
Orford Ness
Colchester
The Kings Channel
Mouth of the Thames
N. Foreland
S. Foreland
Canterbury
Sandwich
Deal
Dover
Hythe
Dunge Ness
Beachy Head
Chichester
Portsmouth
Spit Head
Southampton
Winchester
Salisbury
Newport
ISLE OF WIGHT
St. Catherines Pt.
Poole Harb.
Portland I.
Race of Portland
St. Albans Hd.
Weymouth
Bath
Bristol
Andover
Reading
Oxford
Hertford
St. Albans
Barnet
Huntingdon
Bedford
Cambridge
Newmarket
Bury
Sudbury
Chelmsford
Maldon
Rochester
Chatham
Maidstone
Tunbridge
Guilford
Lewes
Brighthelmstone
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Calais
Graveline
Dunkirk
Sandgate
Ambleteuse
Boulogne
Estaples
Montreuil
St. Valery
Abbeville
Dieppe
Treport
Fecamp
Havre de Grace
Honfleur
Caudebec
Seyne River
Barfleur
Cherbourg
La Hogue
Alderney
Race of Alderney
Caskets
Sark I.
STRAITS OF DOVER
SEA
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
PICARDY
NORMANDY
FRANCE
EXPLANATION
LONDON
DERBY
Barnet
Longitude East from London.



A
NEW and CORRECT MAP
OF
SCOTLAND
OR
NORTH BRITAIN

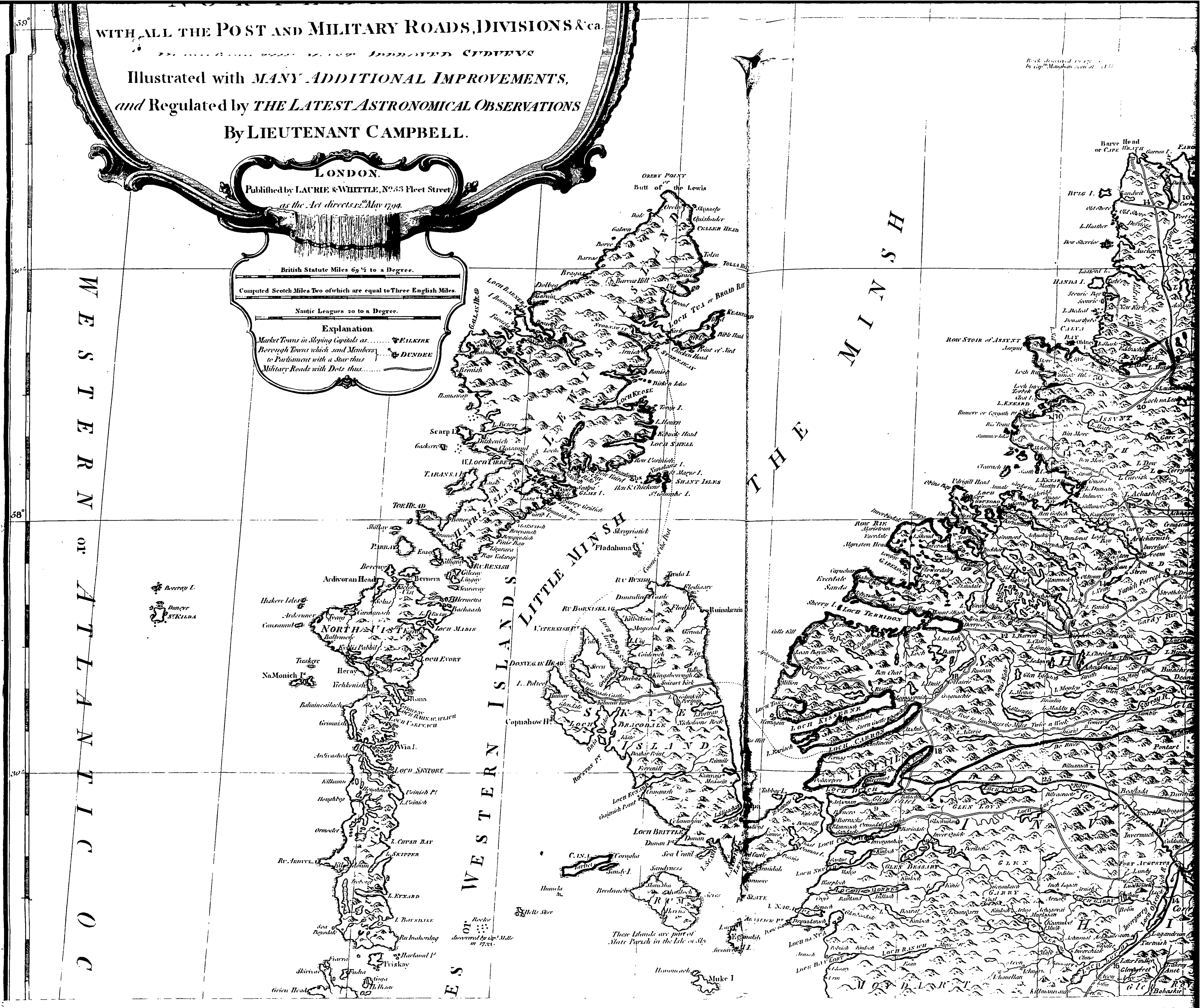
WITH ALL THE POST AND MILITARY ROADS, DIVISIONS &ca.
Drawn from *THE MOST APPROVED SURVEYS*
Illustrated with *MANY ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS,*
and Regulated by *THE LATEST ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS*
By LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL.

LONDON.
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53 Fleet Street
as the Act directs 12th May 1794.

British Statute Miles 69 ½ to a Degree.
Computed Scotch Miles Two of which are equal to Three English Miles.
Nautic Leagues 20 to a Degree.

Explanation.

Market Towns in Sloping Capitals as	FALKIRK
Borough Towns which send Members to Parliament with a Star thus	DUNDEE
Military Roads with Dots thus	

WITH ALL THE POST AND MILITARY ROADS, DIVISIONS &ca.
APPROVED SURVEYS
Illustrated with MANY ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS,
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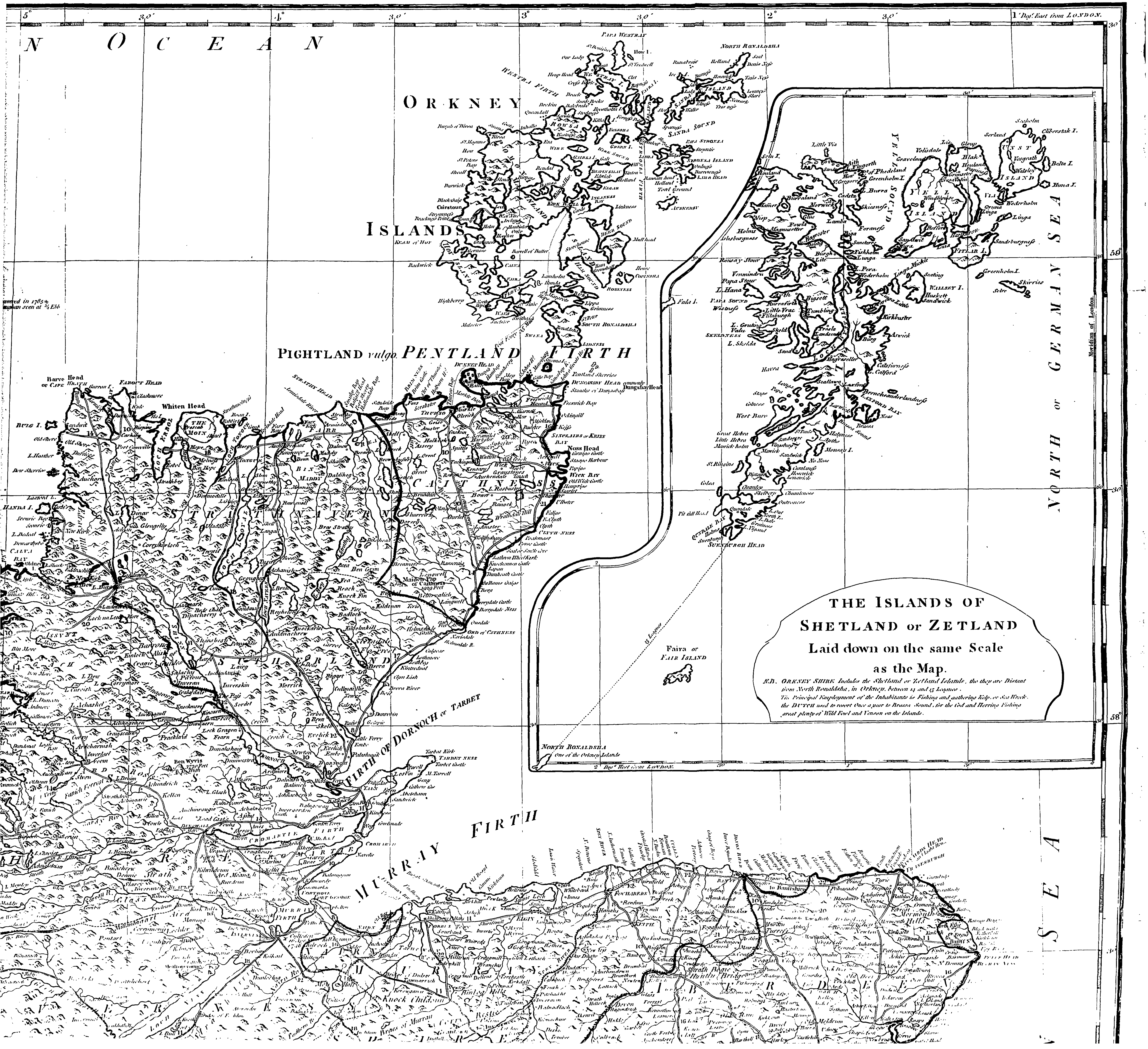
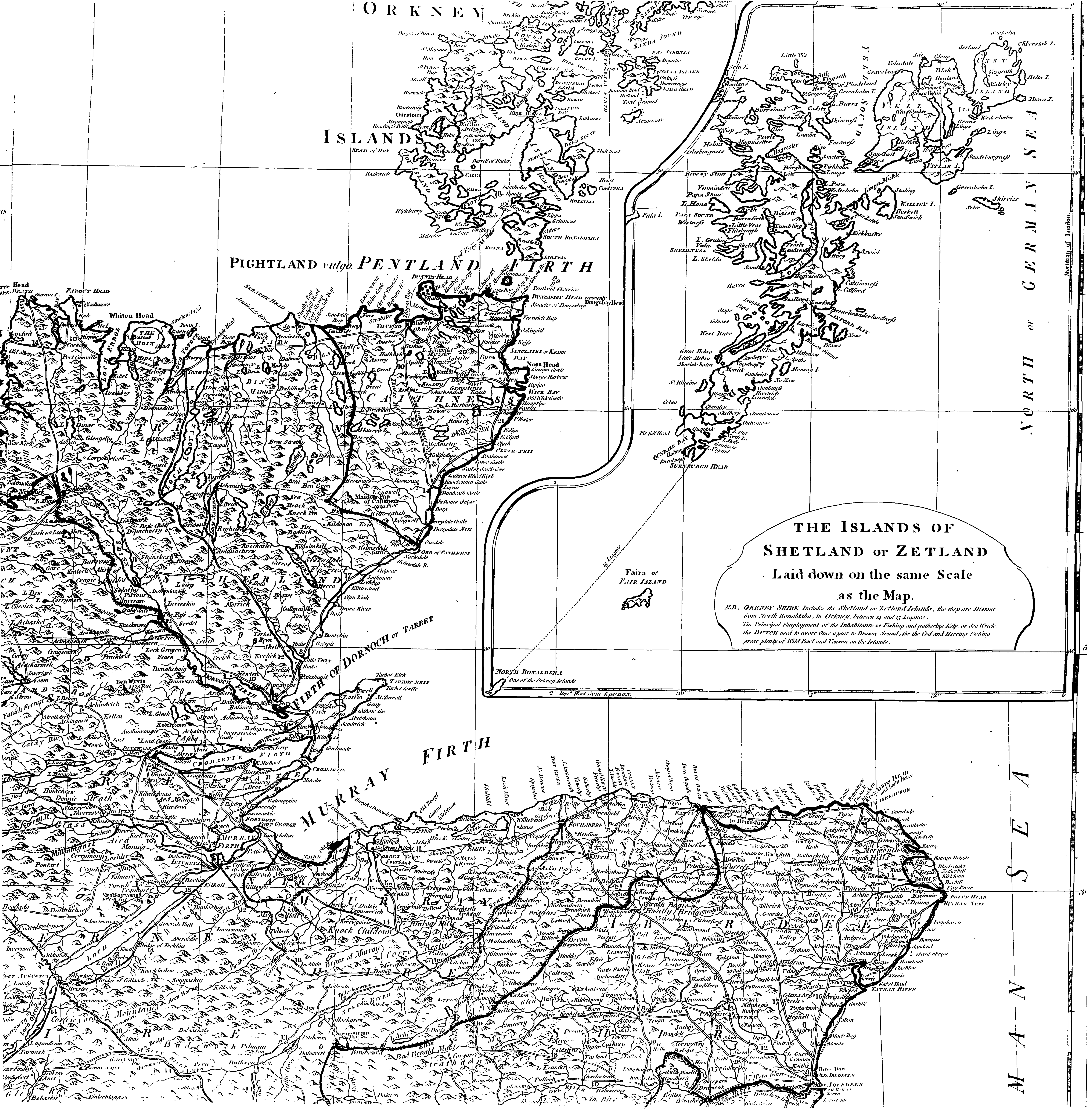
Explanation.
Market Towns in Sloping Capitals as……… FALKIRK
Borough Towns which send Members to Parliament with a Star thus DUNDEE
Military Roads with Dots thus………
59°
30'
58°
30'
WESTERN or ATLANTIC OC
THE MINSH
LITTLE MINSH
WESTERN ISLANDS
ES or
Butt of the Lewis
Orery Point
LEWIS ISLAND
Stornaway
Loch Barnera
Gallas Head
Loch Tua or Broad Bay
Tolsa Head
Kearhead
Loch Erisort
Loch Shell
Shant Isles
Scarp I.
Taransay
W. Loch Tarbet
Harris Island
Toe Head
Pabbay
Bernera
Shillay
Boreray I.
Dunever
St. Kilda
Haskere Isles
Ardivoran Head
North Vist
Loch Madie
Loch Evort
Na Monich I.
Heray
Loch Uskevach
Loch Skyport
Loch Eynard
Loch Boysdale
South Vist
Ru. Ardvule
Harlamol Pt.
Fiaray
Eriskay
Skirivar
Grien Head
Ru Rusish
Fladahuna
Fladda
Vaternish Head
Dunvegan Head
Skye Island
Dracolale
Copnahow Hd.
Loch Bracadale
Loch Brittle
Ru Rossos Pt.
Loch Escavag
Canay
Sanday I.
Rum
Heilla Sker
Hamnish
Muke I.
These Islands are part of Slate Parish in the Isle of Sky
Rocks discovered by Capt. Mills in 1783
Course of the Post
Sleat
Ardnamurchan
Loch Torridon
Loch Kisserne
Loch Carron
Loch Duich
Glen Shiel
Kintail
Loch Hourn
Loch Nevis
Glen Garry
Glen Moriston
Glen Loy
Fort Augustus
Invergarry
Knoydart
Moydart
Loch Alsh
Glenelg
Gairloch
Loch Maree
Ross
Loch Broom
Ardcharnish
Assynt
Eddrachillis
Handa I.
Cape Wrath
Barve Head
Loch Inver
Row Stoir of Assynt
Row Rie
Loch Ewe
Sherry I.
Gruinard Bay
Ben More
Ben Chat
Glen Strath Farrar
Strathbran
Pontart
Loch Laggan



THE ISLANDS OF SHETLAND or ZETLAND Laid down on the same Scale as the Map.

N.B. ORKNEY SHIRE Includes the Shetland or Zetland Islands, tho they are Distant from North Ronaldsha, in Orkney, between 14 and 15 Leagues. The Principal Employment of the Inhabitants is Fishing and gathering Kelp, or Sea Wreck. the DUTCH used to resort Once a year to Brassa Sound, for the Cod and Herring Fishing great plenty of Wild Fowl and Venson on the Islands.


ORKNEY ISLANDS
PIGHTLAND vulgo PENTLAND FIRTH
CAITHNESS
STRATHNAVERN
SUTHERLAND
FIRTH OF DORNOCH or TARBET
CROMARTIE FIRTH
MURRAY FIRTH
MURRAY
NORTH or GERMAN SEA
GERMAN SEA
Meridian of London
THE ISLANDS OF
SHETLAND or ZETLAND
Laid down on the same Scale
as the Map.
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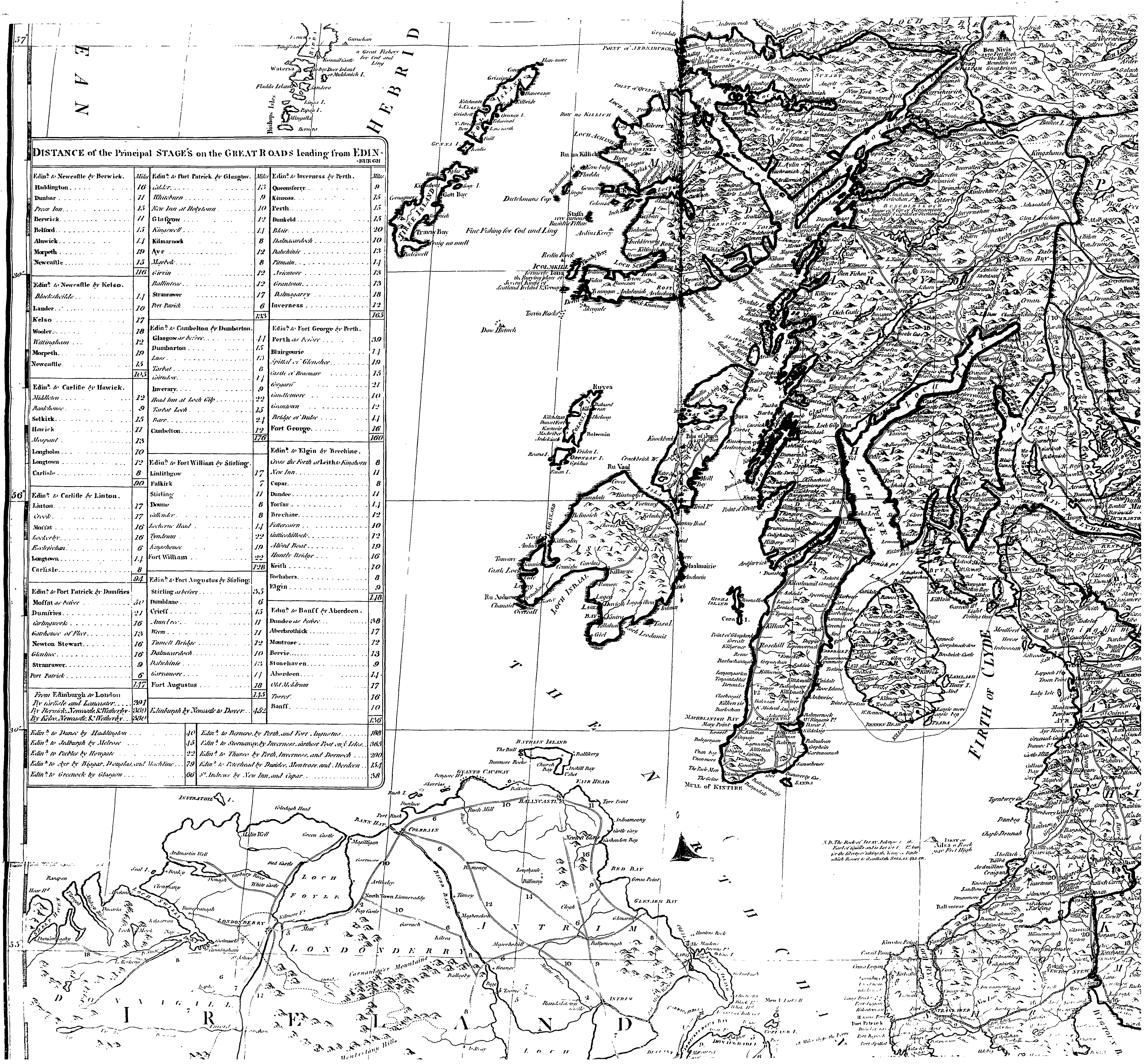
great plenty of Wild Fowl and Venson on the Islands.
Faira or Fair Island
North Ronaldsha One of the Orkney Islands
15 Leagues
2 Deg. West from London
Sumburgh Head
Fula I.
Whiten Head
Farout Head
Dunnet Head
Dungsbay Head
Noss Head
Maiden Pap of Caithness
Ben Wyvis
Thurso
Wick
Dornoch
Tain
Cromartie
Inverness
Culloden
Fort George
Nairn
Elgin
Forres
Fochabers
Banff
Peter Head
Buchan Ness
Fraserburgh
Kinnairds Head
Old Aberdeen
New Aberdeen
Fort Augustus
Loch Ness
Strath Bogie
Huntly
Inverurie
Alford
Old Meldrum



DISTANCE of the Principal STAGE'S on the GREAT ROADS leading from EDINBURGH

Edinʰ. to Newcaſtle by Berwick.	Miles
Haddington	16
Dunbar	11
Press Inn	15
Berwick	11
Belford	15
Alnwick	14
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
	116

Edinʰ. to Newcaſtle by Kelso.	
Blackshields	14
Lauder	10
Kelso	17
Wooler	18
Wittingham	12
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
	105

Edinʰ. to Carliſle by Hawick.	
Middleton	12
Bankhouse	9
Selkirk	15
Hawick	11
Mosspaul	13
Longholm	10
Longtown	12
Carliſle	8
	90

Edinʰ. to Carliſle by Linton.	
Linton	17
Crook	17
Moffat	16
Lockerby	16
Ecclefechan	6
Longtown	14
Carliſle	8
	94

Edinʰ. to Port Patrick by Dumfries	
Moffat as before	50
Dumfries	21
Carlingwork	16
Gatehouse of Fleet	13
Newton Stewart	16
Glenluce	16
Stranrawer	9
Port Patrick	6
	147

From Edinburgh to London	
By Carlisle and Lancaster	391
By Berwick, Newcastle & Wetherby	389
By Kelso, Newcastle, & Wetherby	380

Edinʰ. to Port Patrick by Glaſgow.	Miles
Calder	13
Whiteburn	9
New Inn at Holytown	10
Glaſgow	12
Kingswell	14
Kilmarnock	8
Ayr	12
Maybole	8
Girvin	12
Ballintrae	12
Stranrawer	17
Port Patrick	6
	133

Edinʰ. to Cambelton by Dumbarton.	
Glasgow as before	44
Dumbarton	15
Luss	13
Tarbat	8
Cairndow	14
Inverary	9
Head Inn at Loch Gilp	22
Tarbat Loch	15
Barr	24
Cambelton	12
	176

Edinʰ. to Fort William by Stirling.	
Linlithgow	17
Falkirk	7
Stirling	11
Doune	8
Callender	8
Locherne Head	14
Tyndrum	22
Kingshouse	19
Fort William	22
	128

Edinʰ. to Fort Augustus by Stirling:	
Stirling as before	35
Dumblane	6
Crieff	15
Amulree	11
Weem	11
Tumell Bridge	12
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinie	13
Garvamore	11
Fort Augustus	18
	145
Edinburgh by Newcastle to Dover	452

Edinʰ. to Inverness by Perth.	Miles
Queensferry	9
Kinross	15
Perth	15
Dunkeld	15
Blair	20
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinie	13
Pitmain	14
Aviemore	13
Grantown	13
Dalmagarry	18
Inverness	12
	165

Edinʰ. to Fort George by Perth.	
Perth as before	39
Blairgowrie	14
Spittal of Glenshee	19
Castle of Braemarr	15
Gorgarff	21
Gaullemore	10
Grantown	12
Bridge of Dulse	14
Fort George	16
	160

Edinʰ. to Elgin by Brechine.	
Cross the Forth at Leith to Kinghorn	8
New Inn	11
Cupar	8
Dundee	11
Forfar	14
Brechine	12
Fettercairn	10
Gaitieshillock	12
Alford Boat	19
Huntly Bridge	16
Keith	10
Fochabers	8
Elgin	9
	148

Edinʰ. to Banff by Aberdeen.	
Dundee as before	38
Aberbrothick	17
Montrose	12
Bervie	13
Stonehaven	9
Aberdeen	14
Old Meldrum	17
Turref	16
Banff	10
	136

Edinʰ. to Dunse by Haddington	40	Edinʰ. to Bernero, by Perth, and Fort Augustus	188
Edinʰ. to Jedburgh by Melrose	45	Edinʰ. to Stornaway, by Inverness, farthest Post on yᵉ Isles	365
Edinʰ. to Peebles by Howgate	22	Edinʰ. to Thurso by Perth, Inverness, and Dornoch	290
Edinʰ. to Ayr by Biggar, Douglas, and Machline	79	Edinʰ. to Peterhead by Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen	154
Edinʰ. to Greenock by Glasgow	60	Sᵗ. Andrews by New Inn, and Cupar	38

Edinh. to Newcaſtle by Berwick.	Miles
Haddington	16
Dunbar	11
Press Inn	15
Berwick	11
Belford	15
Alnwick	14
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
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Lauder	10
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Morpeth	19
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Middleton	12
Bankhouse	9
Selkirk	15
Hawick	11
Mosspaul	13
Longholm	10
Longtown	12
Carlisle	8
	90

Edinh. to Carliſle by Linton.	
Linton	17
Crook	17
Moffat	16
Lockerby	16
Ecclefechan	6
Longtown	14
Carlisle	8
	94

Edinh. to Port Patrick by Dumfries	
Moffat *as before*	50
Dumfries	21
Carlingwork	16
Gatehouse of Fleet	13
Newton Stewart	16
Glenluce	16
Stranrawer	9
Port Patrick	6
	147

From Edinburgh *to* London	
By Carlisle and Lancaster	391
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Pitmain	14
Aviemore	13
Grantown	13
Dalmagarry	18
Inverness	12
	165

Edinh. to Fort George by Perth.	
Perth *as before*	39
Blairgourie	14
Spittal of Glenshee	19
Castle of Braemarr	15
Corgarf	21
Gaudlemore	10
Grantown	12
Bridge of Dulse	14
Fort George	16
	160

Edinh. to Elgin by Brechine.	
Cross the Forth at Leith *to Kinghorn*	8
New Inn	11
Cupar	8
Dundee	11
Forfar	14
Brechine	12
Fettercairn	10
Cuttieshillock	12
Alford Boat	19
Huntly Bridge	16
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Elgin	9
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Edinh. to Banff by Aberdeen.	
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Aberbrothick	17
Montrose	12
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Edinh. to Dunse by Haddington	40
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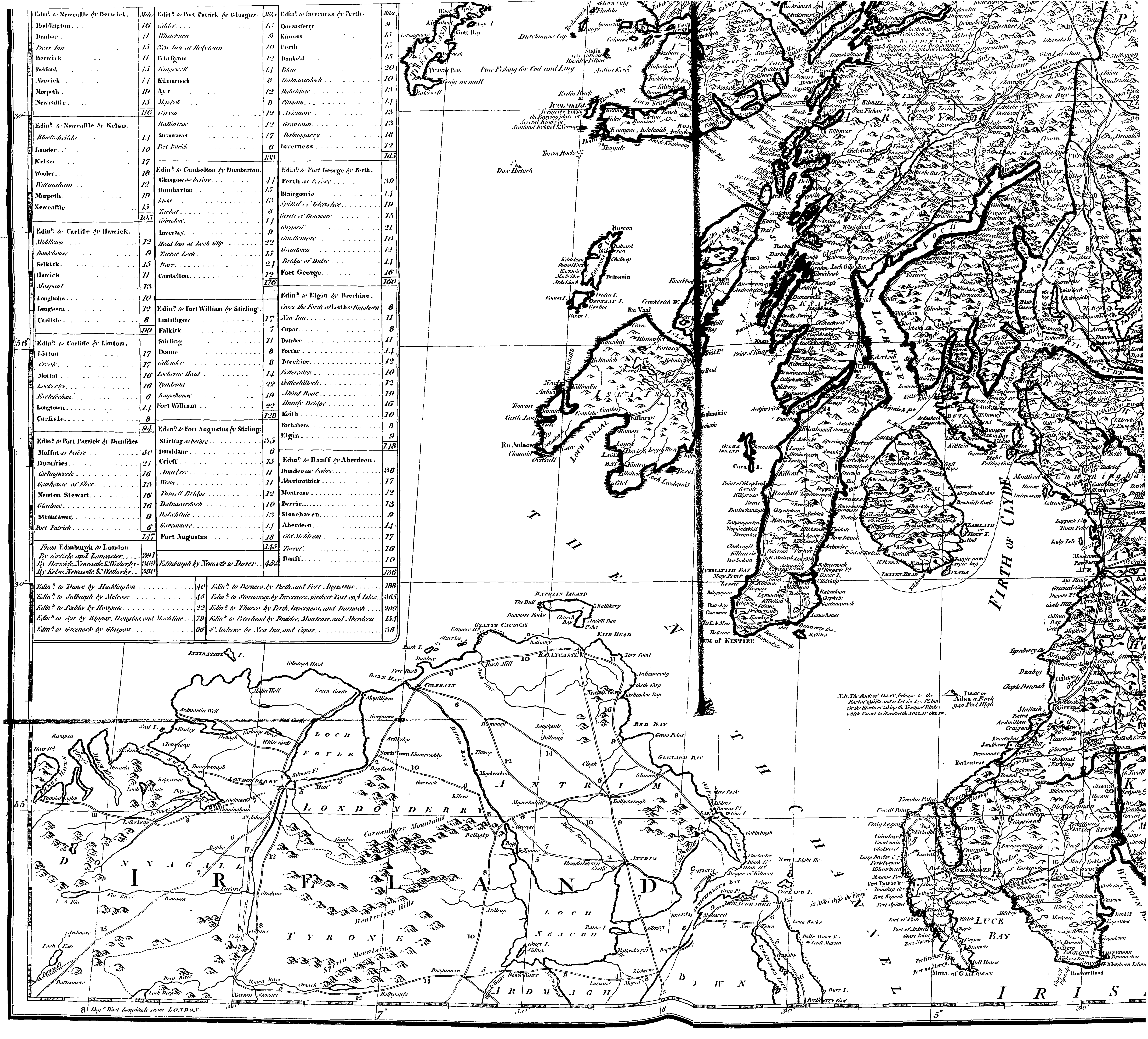
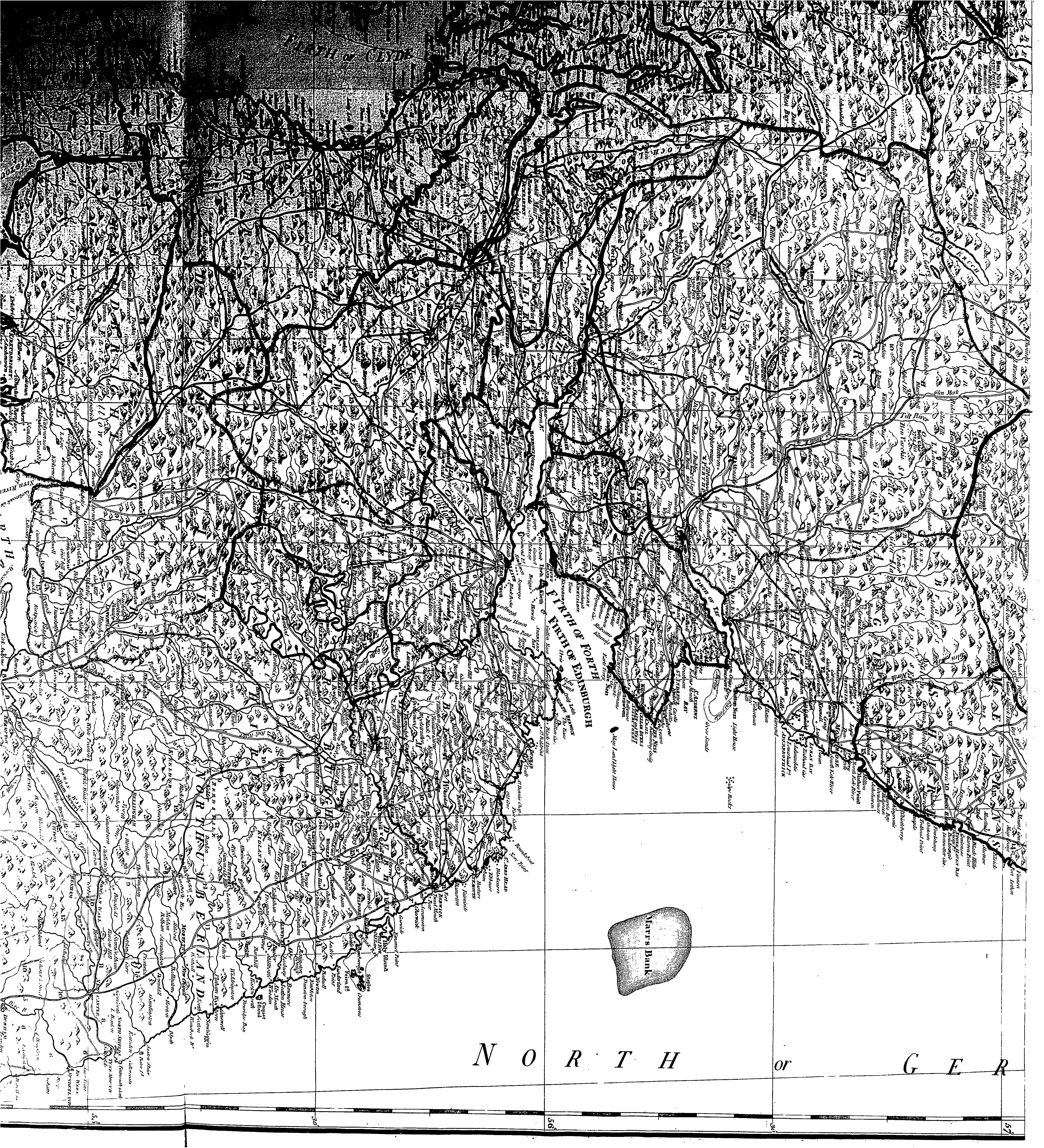
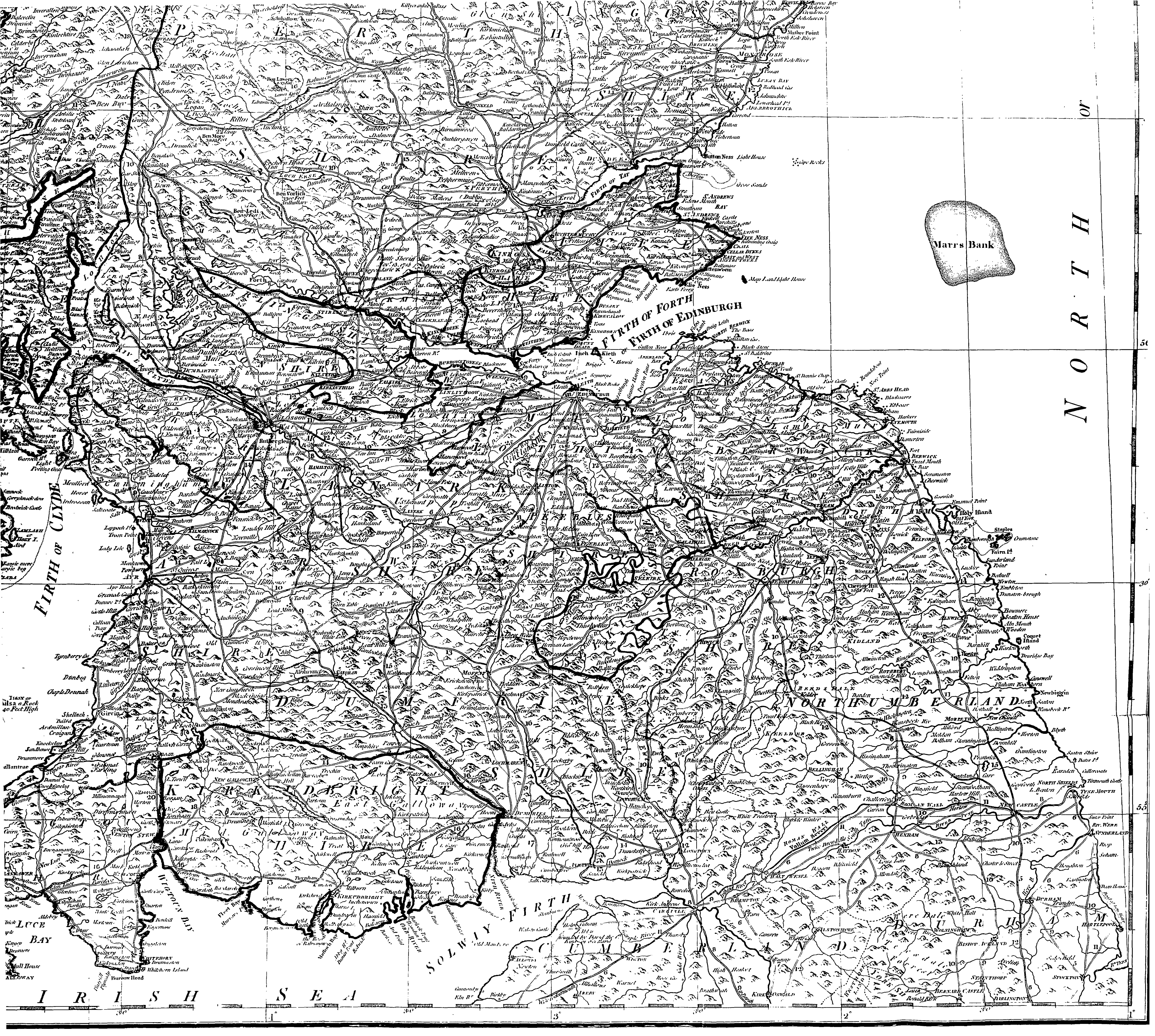
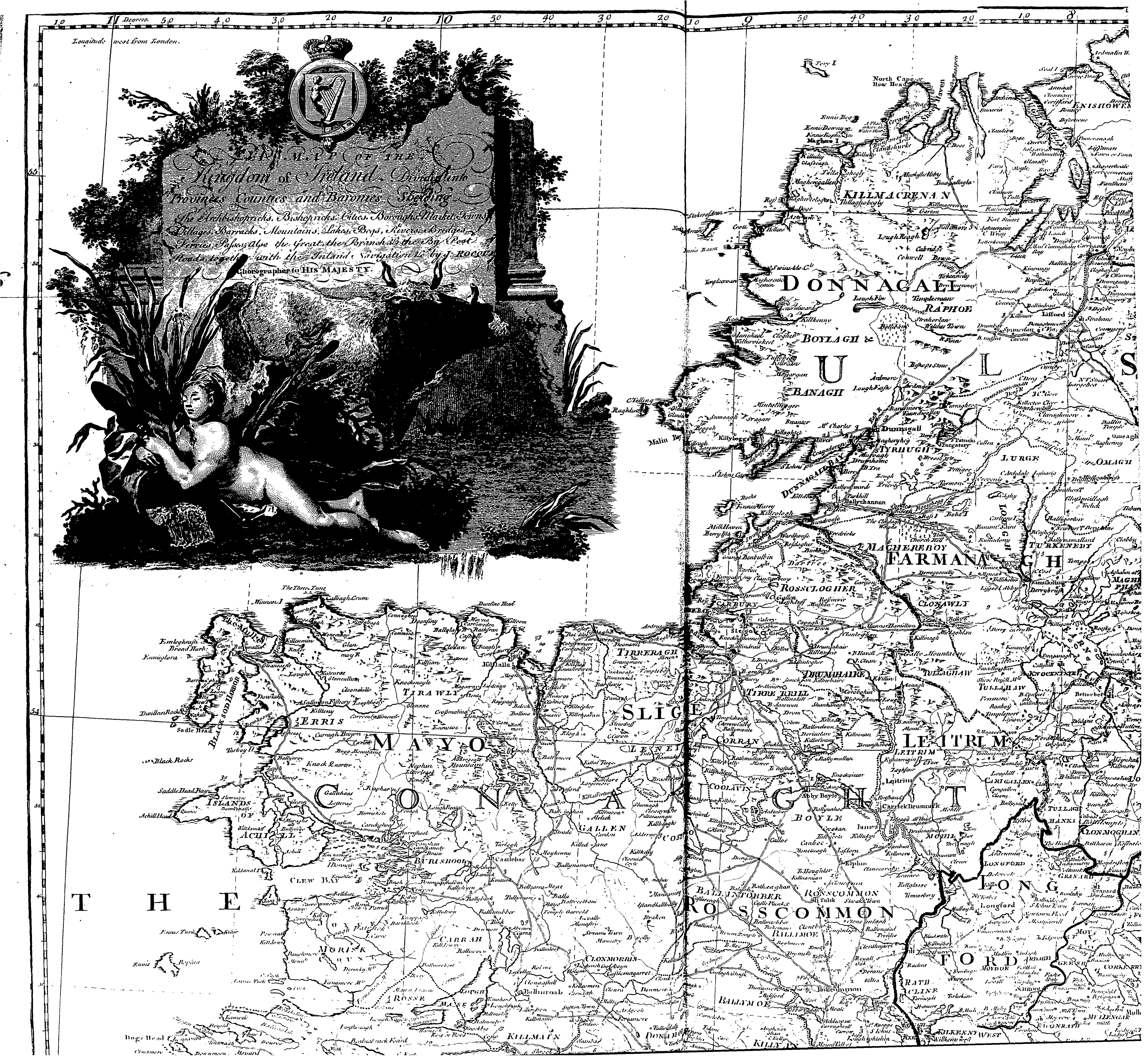
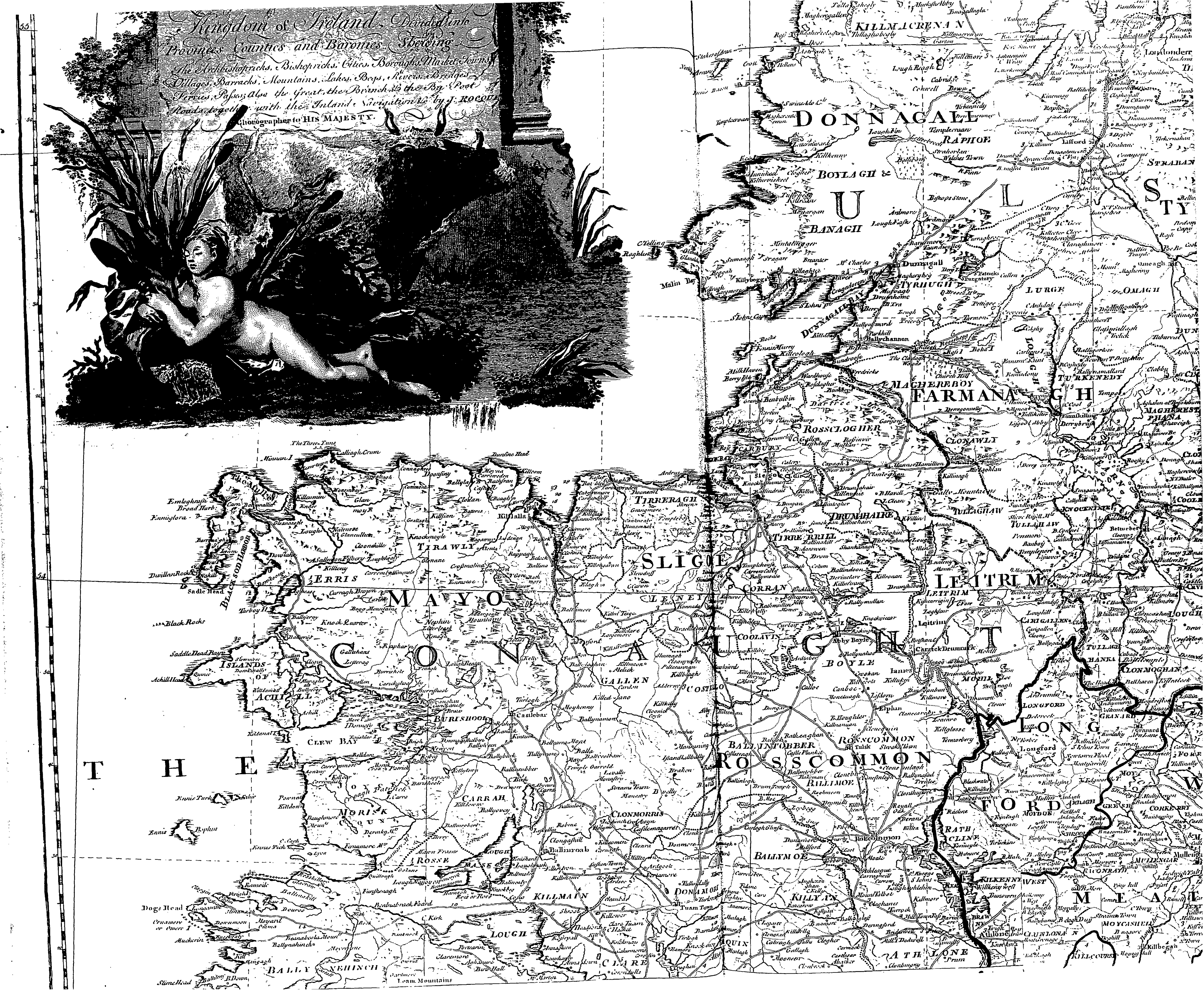
Edinh. to Peterhead by Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen	154
St. Andrews by New Inn, and Cupar.	38

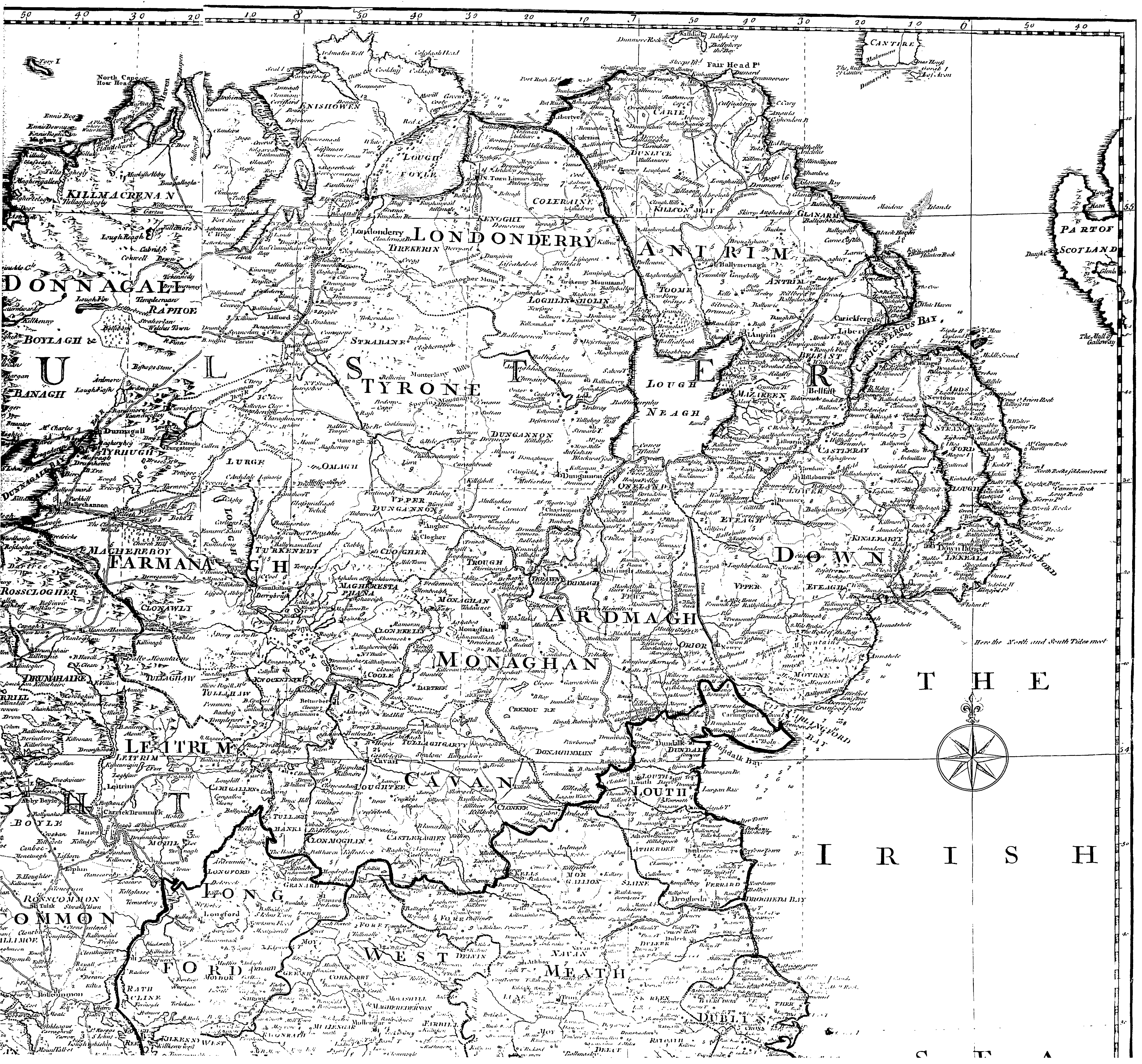


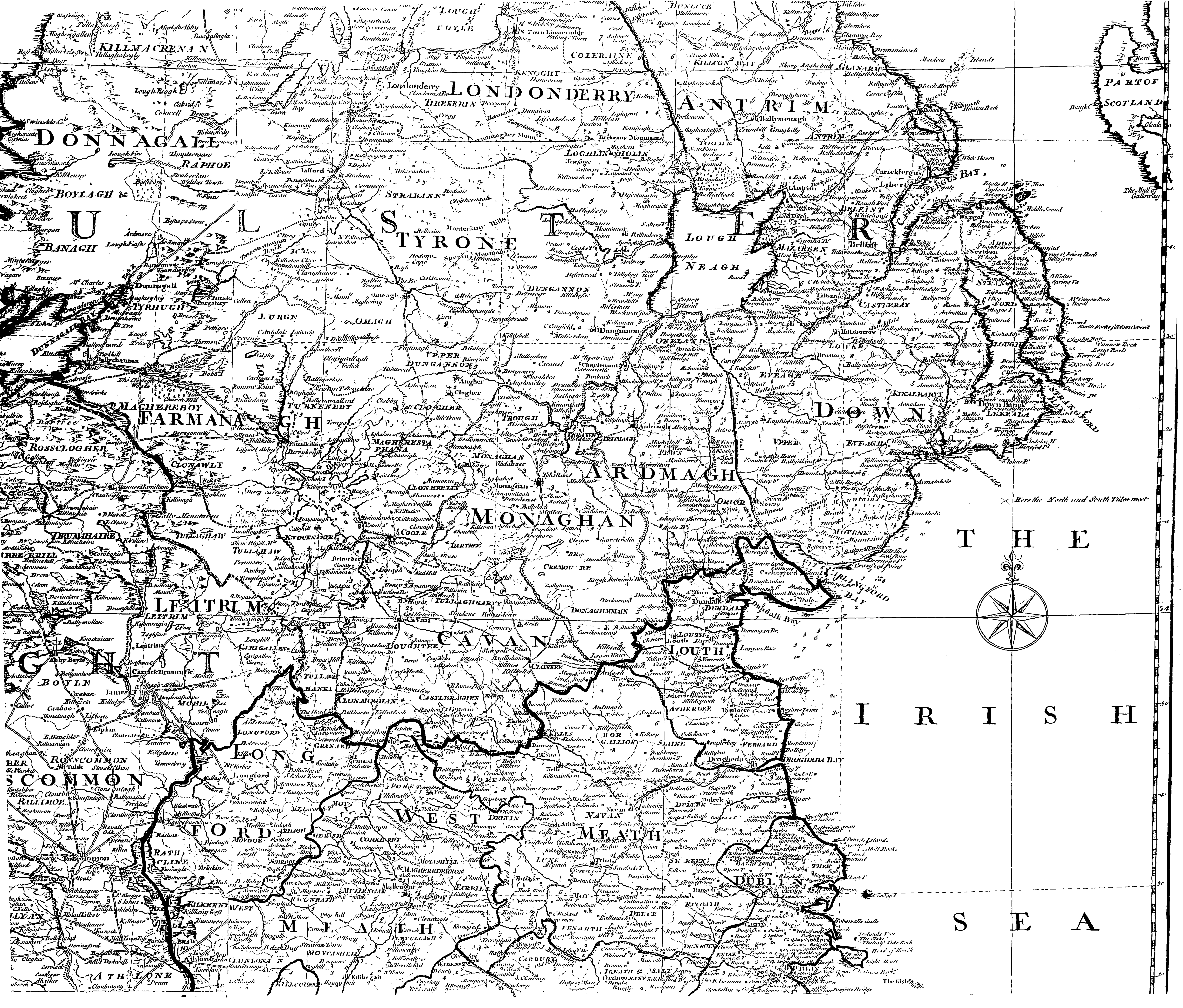

FIRTH of CLYDE
FIRTH OF FORTH
FIRTH OF EDINBURGH
FIRTH OF TAY
NORTHUMBERLAND
Glen Merk
Tilt River
Preston Pans
May Isle Light House
Marr's Bank
N O R T H or G E R
55
30
56
30
57

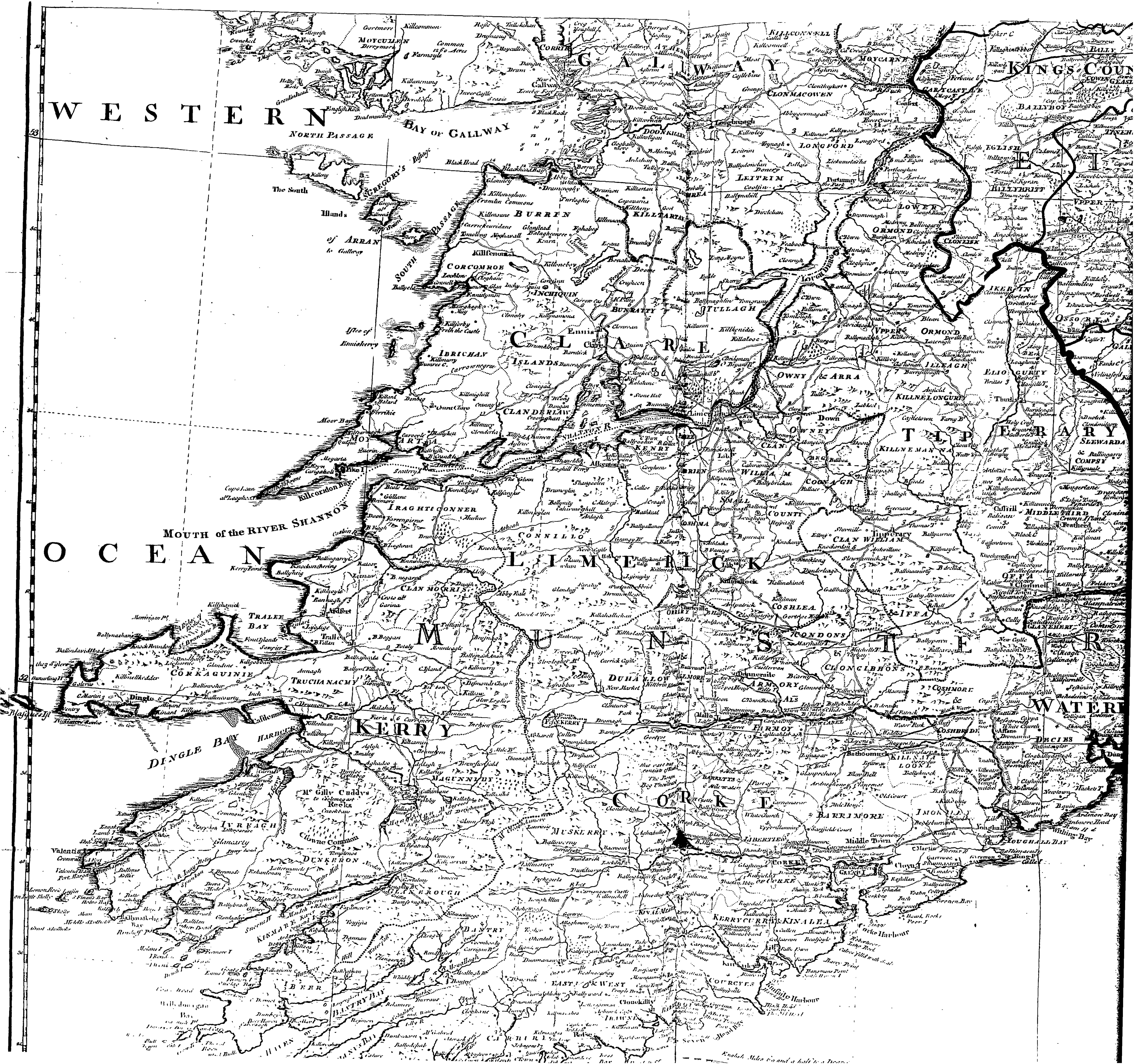

NORTH
Marrs Bank
FIRTH OF TAY
FIRTH OF FORTH
FIRTH OF EDINBURGH
FIRTH OF CLYDE
SOLWAY FIRTH
IRISH SEA
LUCE BAY
WIGTOWN BAY
EDINBURGH
GLASGOW
STIRLING
DUMBARTON
PERTH
DUNDEE
ST ANDREWS
KINROSS
HADDINGTON
DUNBAR
BERWICK
LANARK
PEEBLES
SELKIRK
KELSO
JEDBURGH
AYR
KILMARNOCK
DUMFRIES
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
NEW GALLOWAY
CARLISLE
NEW CASTLE
DURHAM
HEXHAM
ALNWICK
MORPETH
HARTLEPOOL
SUNDERLAND
MONTROSE
ARBROATH
CUMBERLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
ROXBURGH
LANARK
FIFE
DURHAM
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
ROMAN WALL
Holy Island
Coquet Island
Staples
Ailsa a Rock 940 Feet High
Burrow Head
Mull of Galloway
Ben Lawers
Ben Ledi
Ben Vorlich
Battle Sheriff Muir Nov. 13 1715
Great Canal
Lammer Muir
North Berwick
Fife Ness
Buttonness Light House
May Island Light House
The Bass
1°
30'
2°
3°
55°
56°

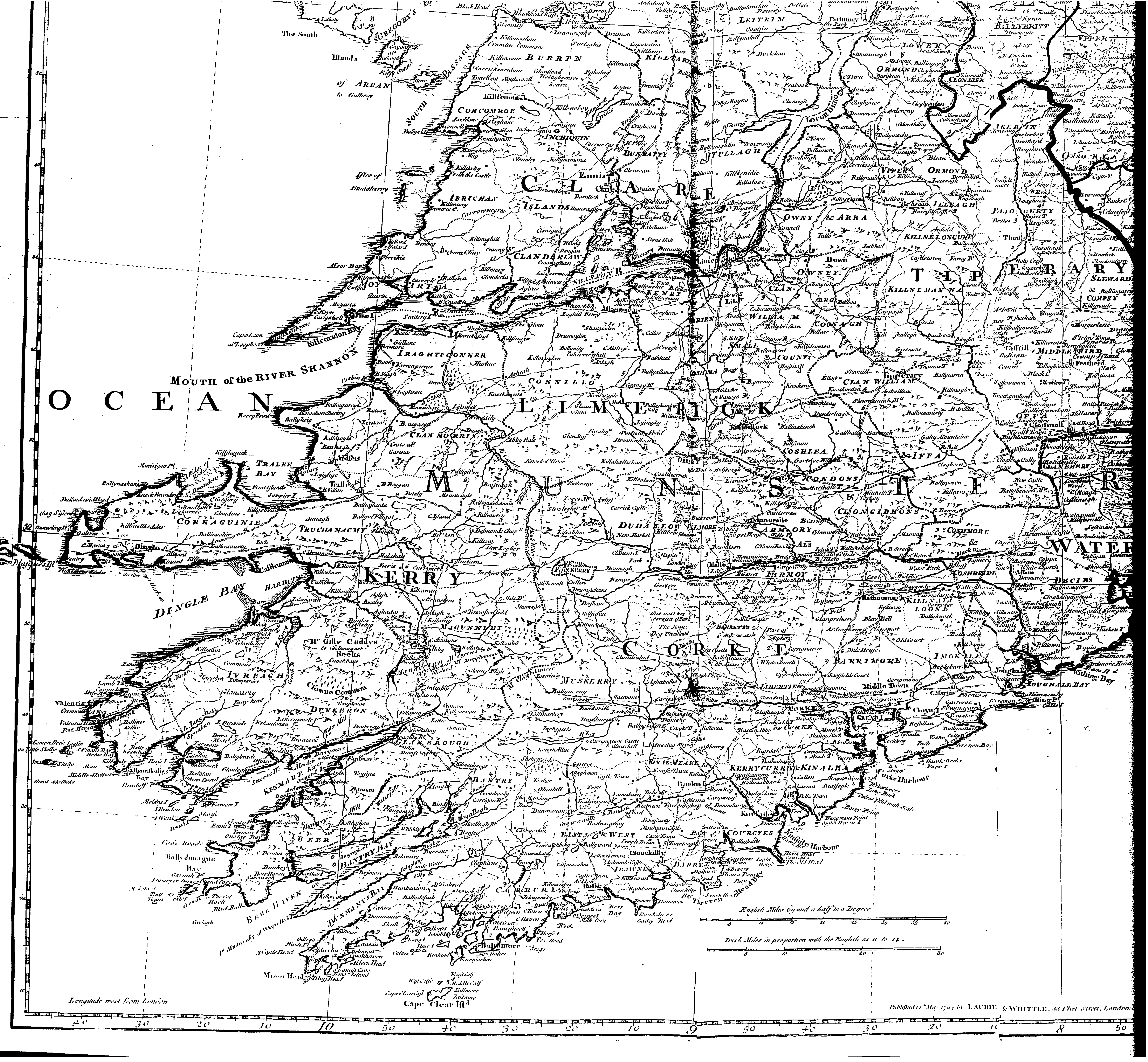

Longitude west from London.
Degrees
A NEW MAP OF THE
Kingdom of Ireland, Divided into
Provinces Counties and Baronies Shewing
the Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns,
Villages, Barracks, Mountains, Lakes, Bogs, Rivers, Bridges,
Ferries, Passes; also the Great, the Branch, & the By Post
Roads, together with the Inland Navigation &c. by J. ROCQUE
Chorographer to HIS MAJESTY
North Cape or Horn Head
Tory I
ENISHOWEN
KILLMACRENAN
DONNAGALL
RAPHOE
BOYLAGH &
BANAGH
U
L
S
Dunnagall
TYRHUGHY
DONNAGALL BAY
LURGE
OMAGH
Strabane
Lifford
MAGHEREBOY
FARMANAGH
ROSSCLOGHER
CLONAWLY
CARBURY
Sligo
TIRRERAGH
TIRAWLY
ERRIS
MAYO
SLIGO
LEITRIM
DRUMAHAIRE
TULLAGHAW
CORRAN
COOLAVIN
GALLEN
BURISHOOL
Castlebar
CLEW BAY
ACHILL
BLACK SOD HARBOR
Achill Head
ISLANDS
C O N N A U G H T
THE
BOYLE
Abby Boyle
Carrick Drumrusk
MOHILL
LONGFORD
Longford
GRANARD
ROSSCOMMON
Rosscommon
BALLINTOBBER
BALLYMOE
CARRAH
MORISK
KILLMAIN
ROSSE
Dogs Head
KILKENNY WEST
RATHCLINE
Killalla
Ballyshannon
Belturbet


Kingdom of Ireland, Divided into
Provinces Counties and Baronies Shewing
The Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns
Villages, Barracks, Mountains, Lakes, Bogs, Rivers, Bridges
Ferries, Passes, also the Great, the Branch & the By Post
Roads, together with the Inland Navigation &c by J. ROCQU
Chorographer to HIS MAJESTY.
DONNAGALL
ULSTER
FARMANAGH
MAYO
SLIGOE
LEITRIM
CONAUGHT
ROSSCOMMON
LONGFORD
THE
KILLMACRENAN
RAPHOE
BOYLAGH &
BANAGH
TYRHUGH
MAGHEREBOY
CLONAWLY
TIRAWLY
ERRIS
TIRRERAGH
CARBURY
ROSSCLOGHER
DRUMAHAIRE
TIRRERRILL
CORRAN
LENEY
COOLAVIN
BOYLE
GALLEN
COSTELLO
BURISHOOL
CARRAH
CLONMORRIS
MORISK
KILLMAIN
BALLINTOBBER
BALLYMOE
KILLYAN
ATHLONE
DONAMORE
CLARE
BALLYNEHINCH
DONNAGALL BAY
CLEW BAY
BLACK SOD HARBOR
ACHILL
ISLANDS OF
LOUGH
MEATH
KILKENNY WEST
RATHCLINE
MOYDOE
ARDAGH
GRANARD
TULLAGHAW
STRABAN
OMAGH
LURGE
Londonderry
Sligo
Killalla
Castlebar
Roscommon
Elphin
Athlone
Longford
Donnagall
Strade
Tuam Town
54

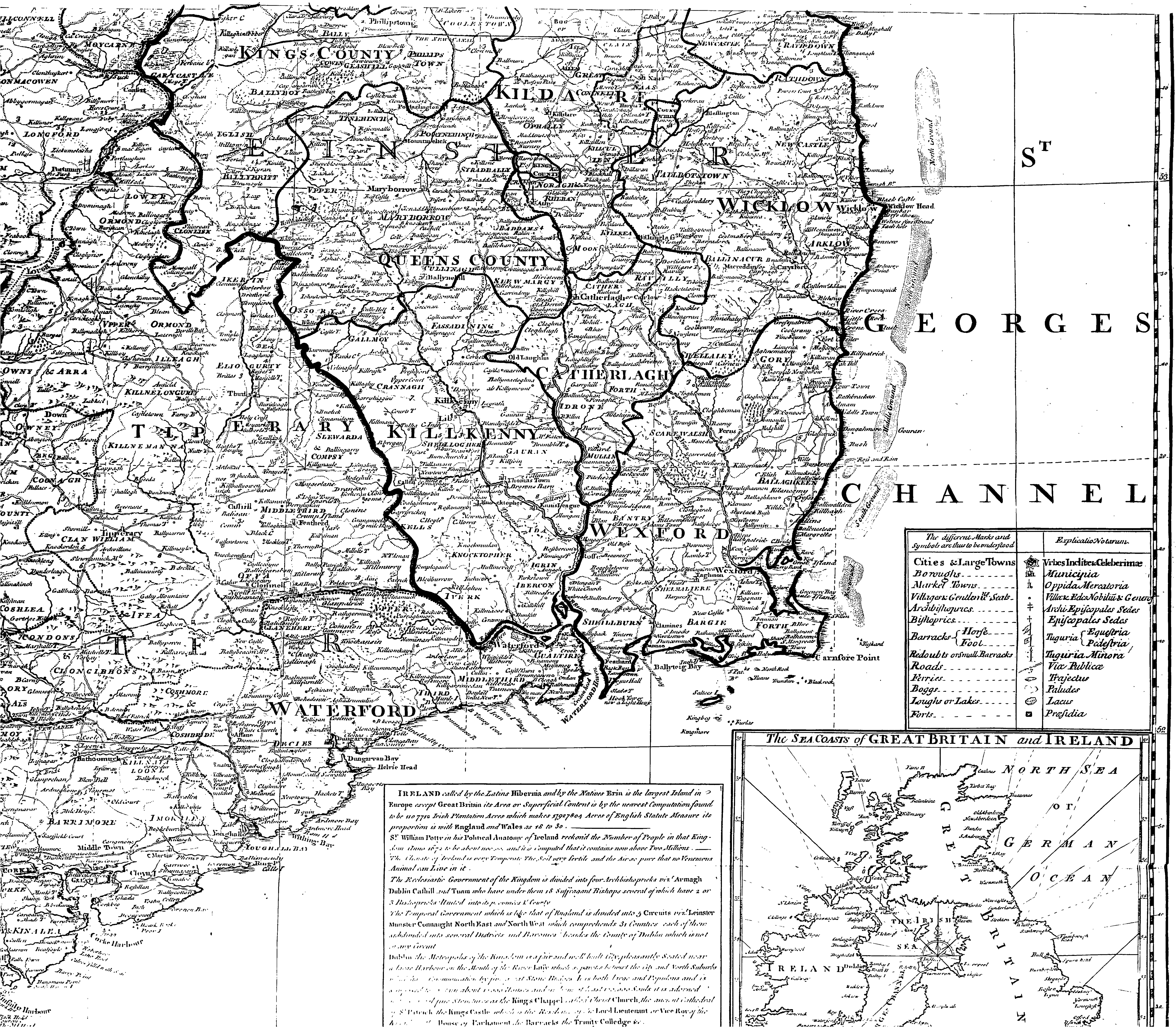

ULSTER
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
DONNAGALL
TYRONE
FARMANAGH
ARDMAGH
MONAGHAN
DOWN
CAVAN
LEITRIM
LOUTH
LONG FORD
WEST MEATH
MEATH
DUBLIN
ROSCOMMON
KILLMACRENAN
RAPHOE
BOYLAGH &
BANAGH
TYRHUGH
MAGHERBOY
CLONAWLY
TULLAGHAW
LOUGH FOYLE
LOUGH NEAGH
LOUGH ERNE
ENISHOWEN
COLERAINE
DUNLUCE
KILLCONWAY
GLANARM
TOOME
LOGHLIN SHOLIN
KENOGHT
TIRKERIN
STRABANE
OMAGH
DUNGANNON
UPPER DUNGANNON
CLOGHER
TURKENEDY
LURGE
ONEILAND
ORIOR
FEWS
TRUGH
DARTREE
CREMOURNE
DONAGHMAYNE
CLONKEE
TULLAGHGARVY
LOUGHTEE
CASTLERAGHEN
CLONMOGHAN
TULLAGH HANKE
KELLS
MOR GALLION
SLAINE
FERRARD
ATHERDEE
DUNDALK
BELFAST
CARICKFERGUS
CARICKFERGUS BAY
ARDS
CASTLERAY
KINALEARTY
LEKEALA
UPPER EVEAGH
LOWER EVEAGH
MOVRNE
MOURNE MOUNTAINS
DROGHEDA
DROGHEDA BAY
DUNDALK BAY
CARLINGFORD BAY
STRANGFORD
Fair Head Pt.
Tory I
North Cape or Horn Head
DONNAGALL BAY
Ballyshannon
BOYLE
PART OF SCOTLAND
CANTIRE
The Mull of Cantire
The Mull of Galloway
Maidens Islands
Here the North and South Tides meet
THE IRISH SEA
50 40 30 20 10 8 50 40 30 20 10 7 50 40 30 20 10 6 50 40
55 54 50 40 30 20


U L S T E R
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
DONNAGALL
TYRONE
FARMANAGH
MONAGHAN
ARDMAGH
DOWN
CAVAN
LEITRIM
LONG FORD
WEST MEATH
MEATH
LOUTH
DUBLIN
ROSSCOMMON
PART OF SCOTLAND
The Mull of Galloway
THE IRISH SEA
LOUGH NEAGH
LOUGH FOYLE
CARICKFERGUS BAY
DUNDALK BAY
DROGHEDA BAY
CARLINGFORD BAY
STRANGFORD
Here the North and South Tides meet
KILLMACRENAN
RAPHOE
BOYLAGH &
BANAGH
TYRHUGH
DUNNAGALL BAY
KENOGHT
TIRKERIN
COLERAINE
LOGHLINSHOLIN
STRABANE
OMAGH
DUNGANNON
CLOGHER
MAGHERESTA
LURGE
MAGHERBOY
ROSSCLOGHER
CLONAWLY
CLONKELLY
TULLAGHAW
DARTREE
CREMOURNE
TRAWNY
ORIOR
ONELAND
MAZAREEN
BELFAST
CASTLEREAY
ARDS
LEKALA
KINALEARTY
EVEAGH
MOVRNE
DUNDALK
FERRARD
ATHERDEE
SLAINE
KELLS
NAVAN
DULEEK
DEECE
BALRUDDERY
CROSS
CLONMOGHAN
CASTLERAGHEN
GRANARD
FORE
DELVIN
CORKERRY
MOYASHELL
FARBILL
RATHCONRATH
MOYCASHELL
CLONLONAN
ATHLONE
BOYLE
BALLIMOE
CARIGALLEN
DRUMAHAIRE


WESTERN
OCEAN
NORTH PASSAGE
BAY OF GALLWAY
GALLWAY
MOYCULLEN
ATHENRY
KILLCONNELL
MOYCARNE
CLONMACOWEN
DOONKILLEN
LONGFORD
LEITRIM
LOUGHREA
KILLTARTAN
KINGS COUN
GREGORY's Passage
The South Illands of ARRAN to Gallway
SOUTH PASSAGE
BURREN
CORCOMROE
INCHIQUIN
BUNRATTY
TULLAGH
CLARE
IBRICHAN
ISLANDS
CLANDERLAW
MOYARTA
Isles of Enniskerry
SHANNON R
MOUTH of the RIVER SHANNON
LOWER ORMOND
UPPER ORMOND
IKERRIN
ILEAGH
ELIOGURTY
OWNY & ARRA
OWNEY
KILLNELONGURTY
KILLNEMANNA
TIPPERARY
SLEWARDA & COMPSY
CLAN WILLIAM
SMALL COUNTY
COONAGH
MIDDLETHIRD
IRAGHTICONNER
CONNILLO
LIMERICK
CLAN MORRIS
COSHLEA
OFFA
IFFA
TRALEE BAY
CORKAGUINIE
TRUCHANACMY
MUNSTER
CONDONS
CLONGIBBONS
DUHALLOW
FERMOY
COSHMORE
COSHBRIDE
WATERF
DECIES
KERRY
DINGLE BAY
Mc Gilly Cuddys Reeks
MAGUNNYHY
CORKE
MUSKERRY
BARRIMORE
IMOKILLY
YOUGHALL BAY
IVERAGH
DUNKERON
GLANAROUGH
BANTRY
KINALMEAKY
KERRYCURRIHY
KINALEA
Corke Harbour
EAST & WEST
COURCEYS
Kinsale Harbour
BEER
BANTRY BAY
CARBURY
English Miles 69 and a half to a Degree



Published 12th May 1794 by LAURIE & WHITTLE, 53 Fleet Street, London


KINGS COUNTY
KILDARE
LEINSTER
QUEENS COUNTY
WICKLOW
CATHERLAGH
KILLKENNY
WEXFORD
TIPPERARY
WATERFORD
St GEORGES CHANNEL
The different Marks and Symbols are thus to be understood
Explicatio Notarum.
Cities & Large Towns — Vrbes Inclitæ & Celeberimæ
Boroughs — Municipia
Market Towns — Oppida Mercatoria
Villages & Gentlemens Seats — Villæ & Ædes Nobiliū & Generos
Archbishoprics — Archi Episcopales Sedes
Bishoprics — Episcopales Sedes
Barracks Horse / Foot — Tuguria Equestria / Pedestria
Redoubts or Small Barracks — Tuguria Minora
Roads — Viæ Publicæ
Ferries — Trajectus
Boggs — Paludes
Loughs or Lakes — Lacus
Forts — Præsidia
The SEA COASTS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND
NORTH SEA or GERMAN OCEAN
GREAT BRITAIN
THE IRISH SEA
IRELAND

IRELAND *called by the Latins* **Hibernia** *and by the Natives* **Erin** *is the largest Island in Europe except* **Great Britain** *its Area or Superficial Content is by the nearest Computation found to be 11o 7712 Irish Plantation Acres which makes 17927804 Acres of English Statute Measure its proportion is with* **England** *and* **Wales** *as 18 to 30.*

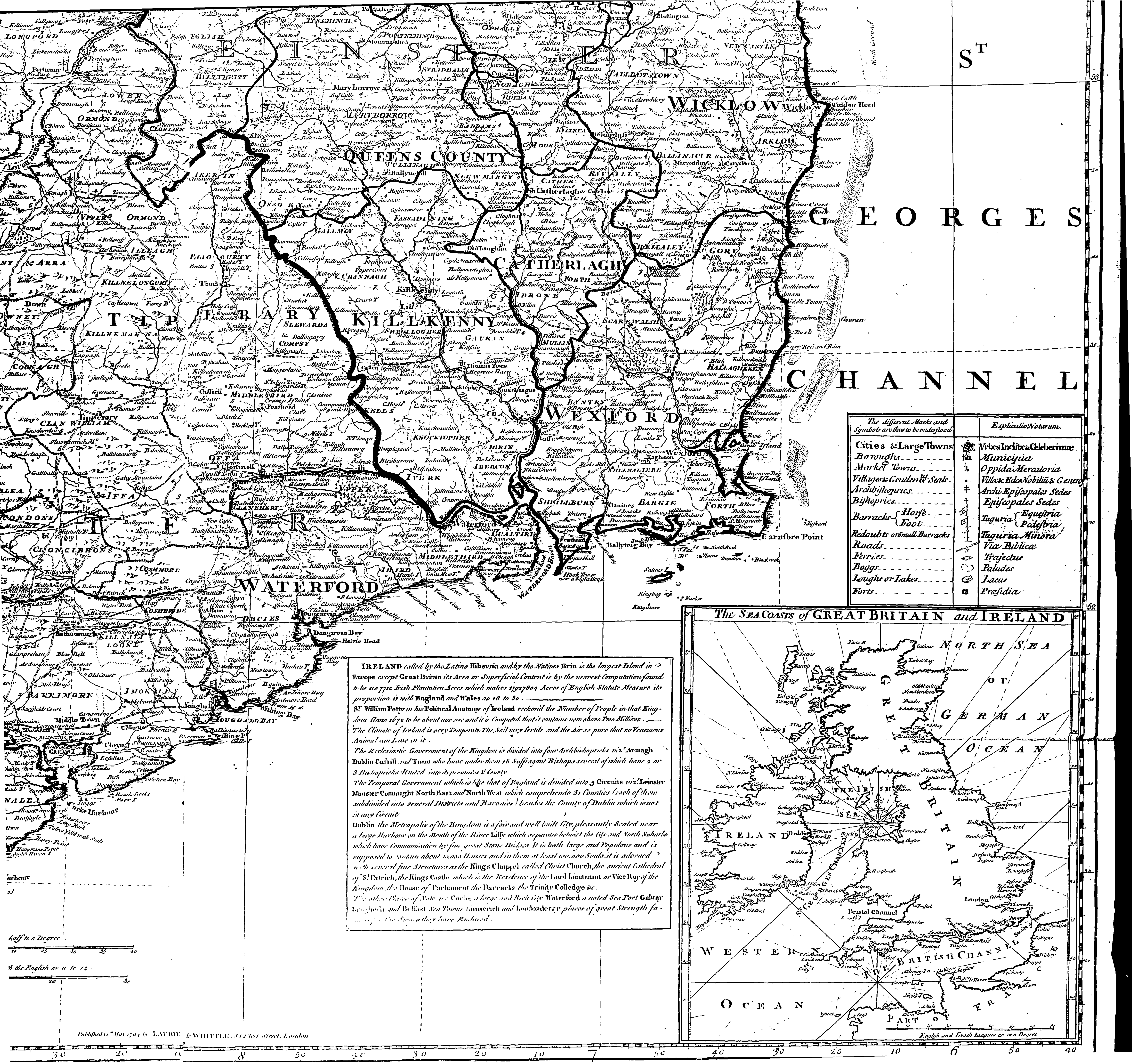
Sr. William Petty *in his* **Political Anatomy** *of* **Ireland** *reckon'd the Number of People in that Kingdom Anno 1672 to be about [illegible] and it is computed that it contains now above Two Millions.*

The Climate of Ireland is very Temperate The Soil very fertile and the Air so pure that no Venemous Animal can Live in it.

The Ecclesiastic Government of the Kingdom is divided into four Archbishopricks viz.t **Armagh Dublin Cashill** *and* **Tuam** *who have under them 18 Suffragant Bishops several of which have 2 or 3 Bishopricks United into [illegible] County*

The Temporal Government which is like that of England is divided into 5 **Circuits** *viz.t* **Leinster Munster Connaught North East** *and* **North West** *which comprehends 31 Counties each of them subdivided into several Districts and Baronies besides the County of Dublin which is not in any Circuit*

Dublin *the Metropolis of the Kingdom is a fair and well built City pleasantly Seated near a large Harbour on the Mouth of the River* **Liffy** *which separates betwixt the City and North Suburbs which have Communication by [illegible] Stone Bridges It is both Large and Populous and is supposed to contain about [illegible] Houses and at least [illegible] Souls it is adorned with several fine Structures as the* **Kings Chappel** *called Christ* **Church** *the ancient Cathedral of* **St Patrick** *the* **Kings Castle** *which is the Residence of the* **Lord Lieutenant** *or* **Vice Roy** *of the Kingdom the* **House** *of* **Parliament** *the* **Barracks** *the* **Trinity Colledge** *&c.*



The different Marks and Symbols are thus to be understood		Explicatio Notarum.
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Boroughs	♜	Municipia
Market Towns	⚲	Oppida Mercatoria
Villages & Gentlemens Seats	•	Villæ & Ædes Nobiliũ & Generoſ
Archbiſhoprics	‡	Archi Epiſcopales Sedes
Biſhoprics	†	Epiſcopales Sedes
Barracks { Horſe	⚑	Tuguria { Equeſtria
Barracks { Foot	⚐	Tuguria { Pedeſtria
Redoubts or Small Barracks	⚲	Tuguria Minora
Roads	〰	Viæ Publicæ
Ferries	⊝	Trajectus
Boggs	◌	Paludes
Loughs or Lakes	⬭	Lacus
Forts	⊠	Præſidia

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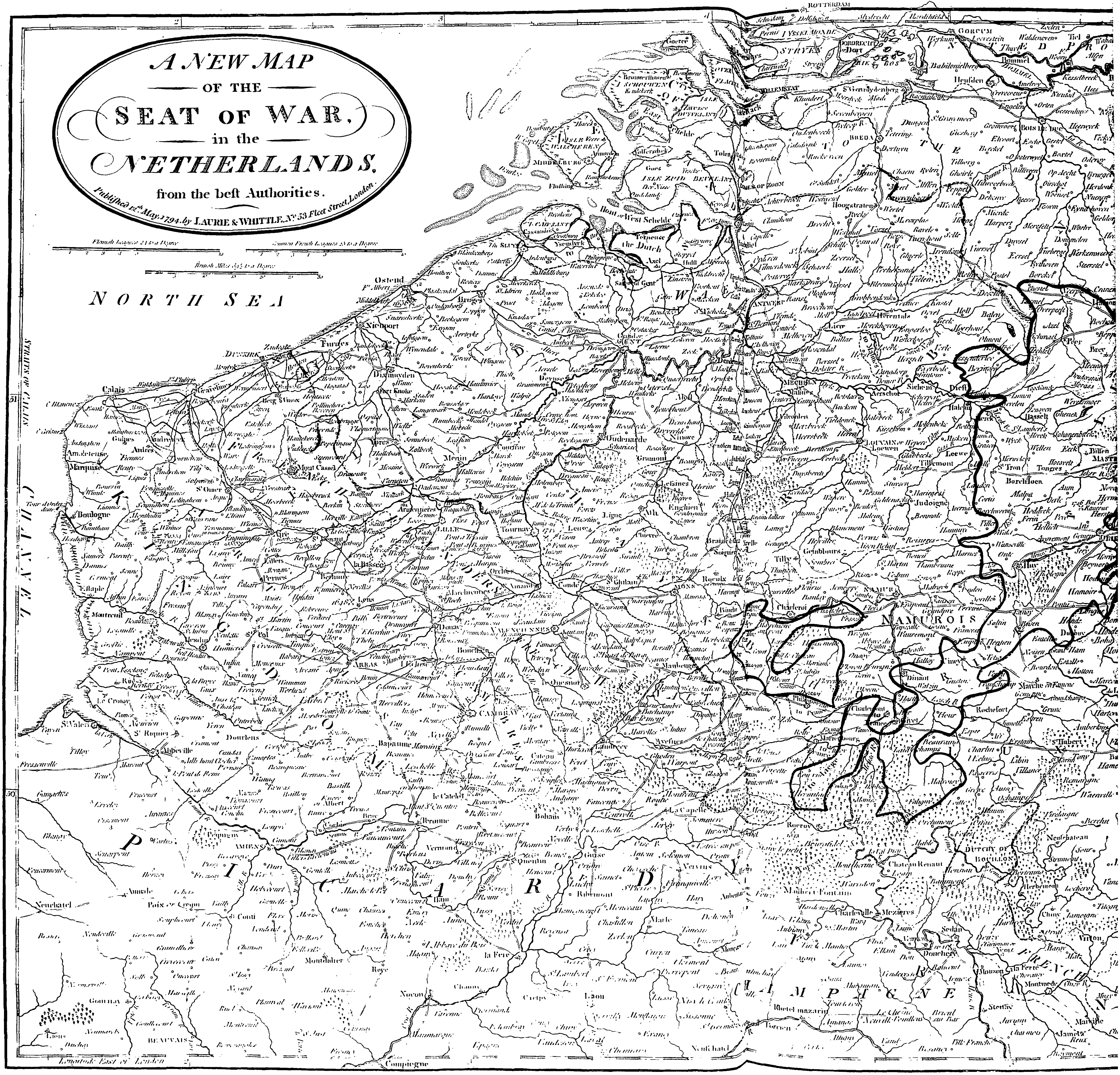
The other Places of Note are **Corke** *a large and Rich City* **Waterford** *a noted Sea Port* **Galway Drogheda** *and* **Bellfast** *Sea Towns* **Limmerick** *and* **Londonderry** *places of great Strength famous for the Sieges they have Endured.*

The SEA COASTS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND

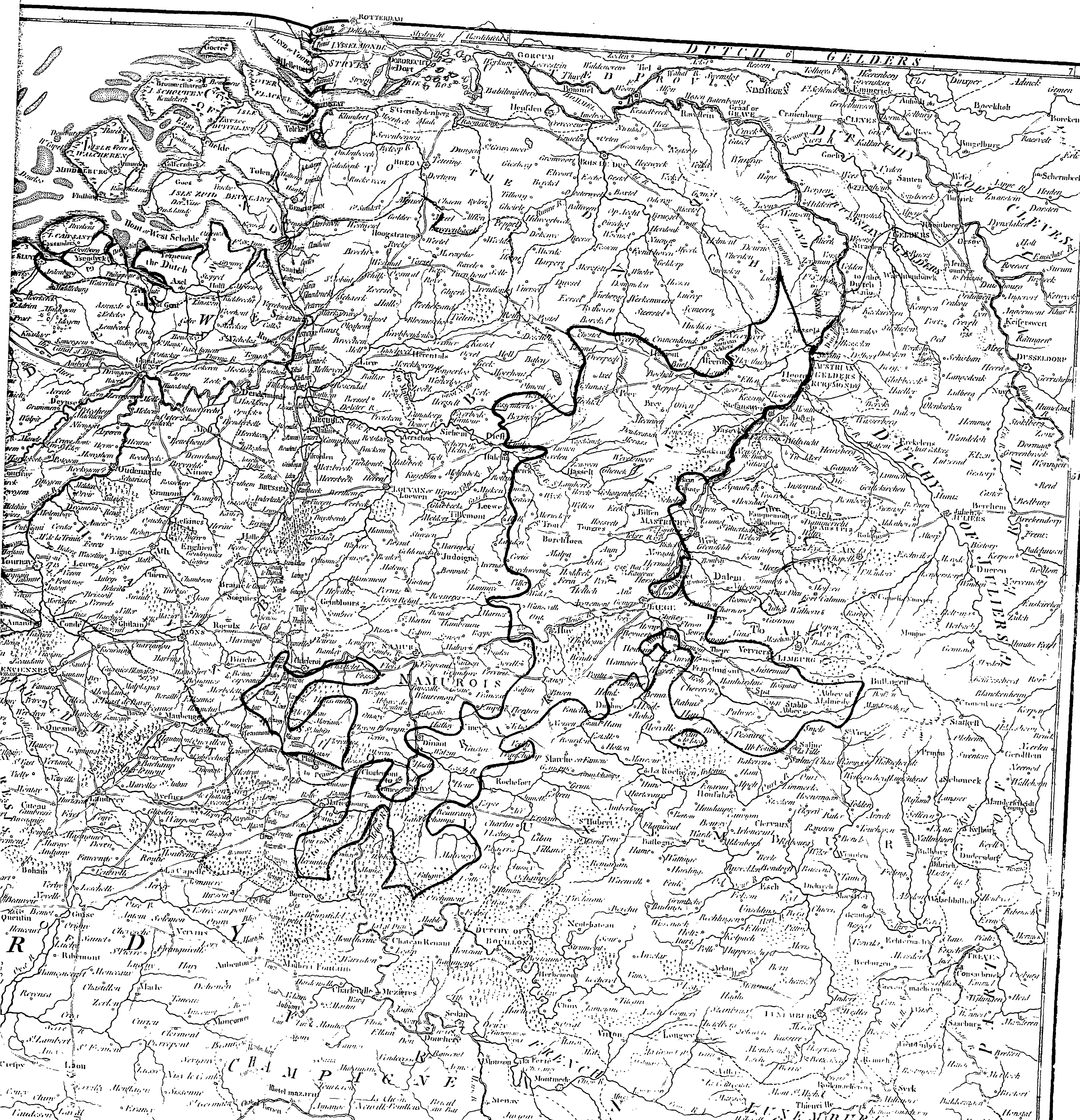
Published 11th May 1794 by LAURIE & WHITTLE, 53 Fleet Street, London.



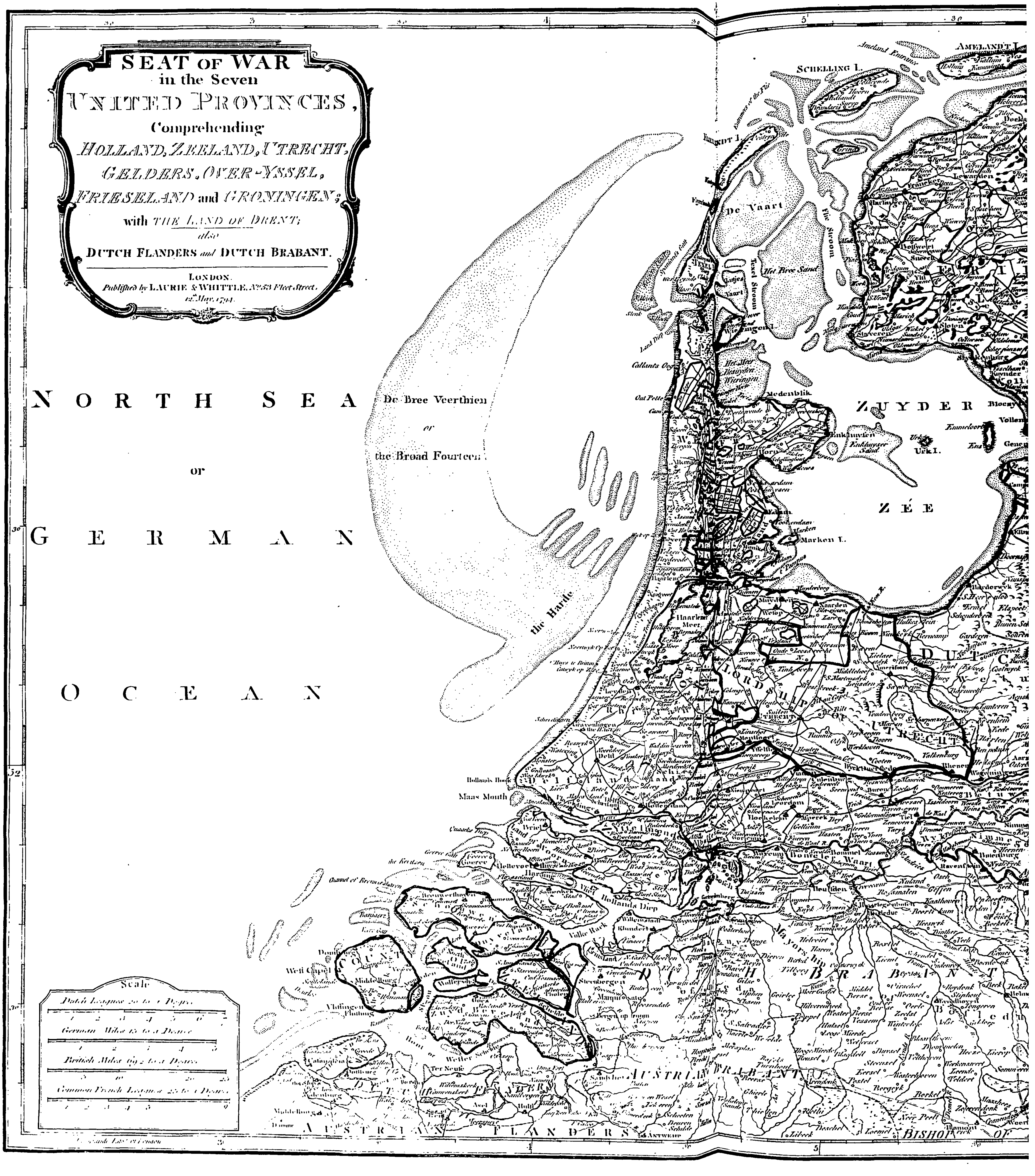
A NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR, in the NETHERLANDS,

from the beſt Authorities.

Publiſhed 12th May, 1794, by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53 Fleet Street, London.

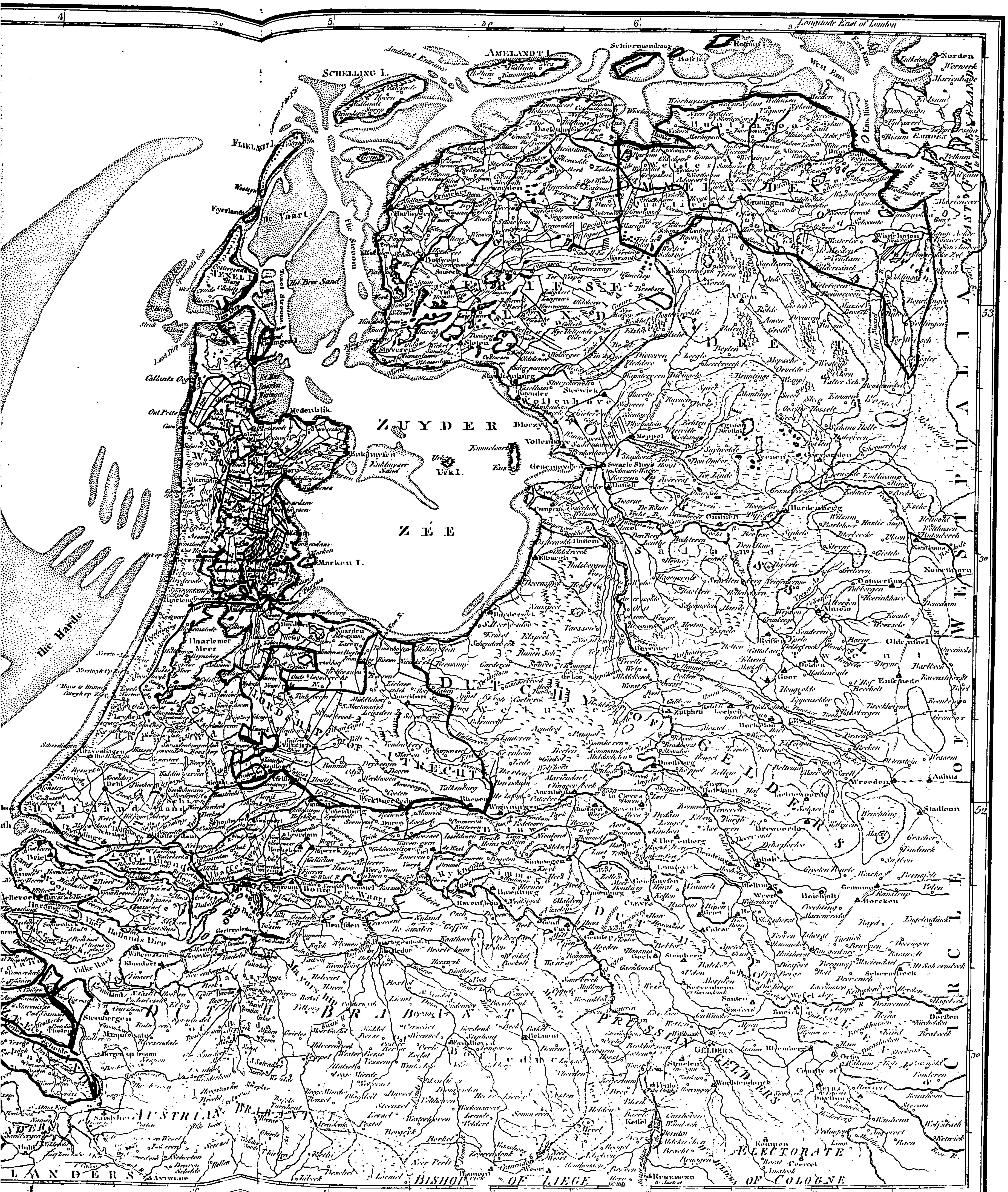


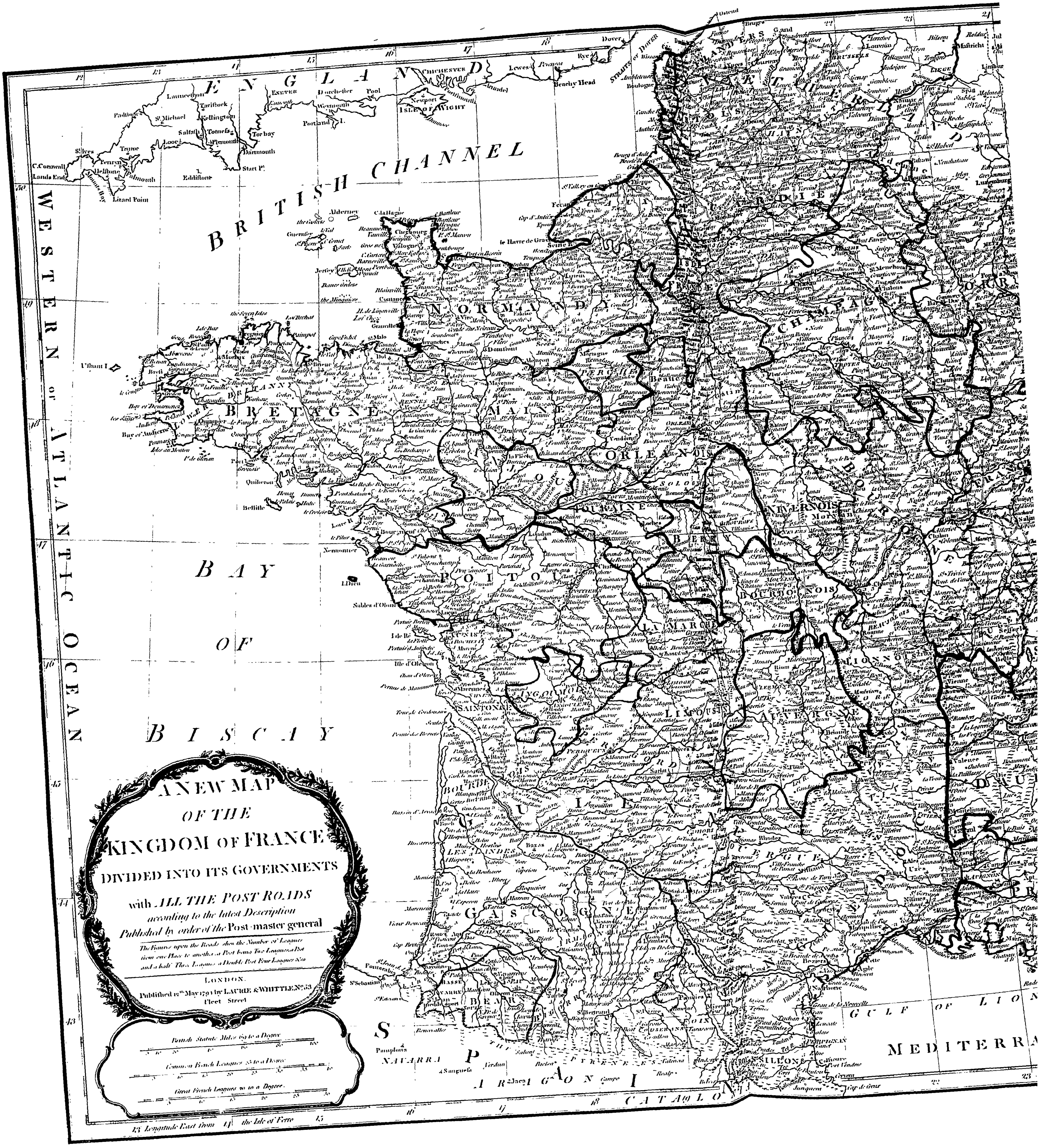
ROTTERDAM
DUTCH GELDERS
GORCUM
DORDRECHT or Dort
ZEALAND
I. SCHOUWEN
I. WALCHEREN
MIDDLEBURG
Flushing
ISLE ZUID BEVELAND
Tolen
Hont or West Schelde
Ysendyck
Yrenenze the Dutch
Axel
BREDA
BOIS LE DUC
GRAVE
CLEVES
Kalkar
Santen
Wesel
GELDERS
AUSTRIAN GELDERS
RUREMONDE
DUSSELDORP
DUTCHY OF CLEVES
DUTCHY OF JULIERS
JULIERS
Gand or Gent
ANTWERP
Dendermonde
MECHLIN
Oudenaarde
BRUSSELS
LOUVAIN or Loewen
Diest
Tillemont
Tongres
MASTRICHT
AIX LA CHAPELLE
Dalem
LIEGE
Huy
Spa
Stablo Abbey
Abbey of Malmedy
LIMBURG
Verviers
Tournay
Mons
Soignies
Ath
Enghien
Charleroi
NAMUR
NAMUROIS
Dinant
Givet
Charlemont
Philippeville
Mariembourg
Rocroy
Maubeuge
Quesnoy
Landrecy
Bouchain
VALENCIENNES
Condé
Cateau Cambresis
La Capelle
Guise
Vervins
St. Quentin
Laon
Rethel mazarin
Charleville
Mezieres
Sedan
Bouillon
DUTCHY OF BOUILLON
Chateau Renaud
Montmedi
Stenay
Longwy
Arlon
LUXEMBURG
LUXEMBURG
FRENCH
Thionville
SARLOUIS
TREVES
St. Hubert
Marche en Famine
La Roche en Ardenne
Rochefort
Bastogne
CHAMPAGNE



SEAT OF WAR
in the Seven
UNITED PROVINCES,
Comprehending
HOLLAND, ZEELAND, UTRECHT,
GELDERS, OVER-YSSEL,
FRIESELAND and *GRONINGEN;*
with *THE LAND OF DRENT;*
also
DUTCH FLANDERS *and* **DUTCH BRABANT.**

LONDON.
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, *No. 53 Fleet Street,*
12th May, 1794.

Longitude East of London
4
30
5
30
6
30
Ameland I.
Schelling I.
Schiermonikoog
Flieland I.
Texel I.
Eyerland
De Vaart
Vlie Stroom
Zuyder Zée
Urk I.
Enmeloort I.
Marken I.
Friese land
Groningen
Ommelanden
Drente
Over Yssel
Holland
Haarlemer Meer
Medenblik
Enkhuysen
Hoorn
Alkmaar
Harlingen
Leuwarden
Franeker
Sneek
Sloten
Stavoren
Kampen
Zwol
Deventer
Meppel
Hardenberg
Zutphen
Arnhem
Utrecht
Lordship of Utrecht
Dutch
Veluwe
County of Zutphen
Guelders
Dutch Guelders
Prussian Guelders
Gelders
Dutch Brabant
Austrian Brabant
Zealand
Briel
Dort
Bommel
Nimeguen
Cleves
Duchy of Cleves
Rhenen
Wesel
Venlo
County of Meurs
Electorate of Cologne
Bishop of Liege
Flanders
Antwerp
Steenbergen
Breda
Bergen op Zoom
Bois le Duc
Grave
Heusden
Gertruydenberg
Roermond
Rees
Emmerik
Borken
Anholt
Stadloon
Almelo
Oldenzeel
Delden
Nienhuys
Northorn
Bentheim
Lingen
Emden
Norden
Dollert
East Friesland
Westphalia
Circle of Westphalia
Ems River
the Harde
52
53
30
Lek R.
Ysel R.
Issel R.
Lippe R.
Roer R.

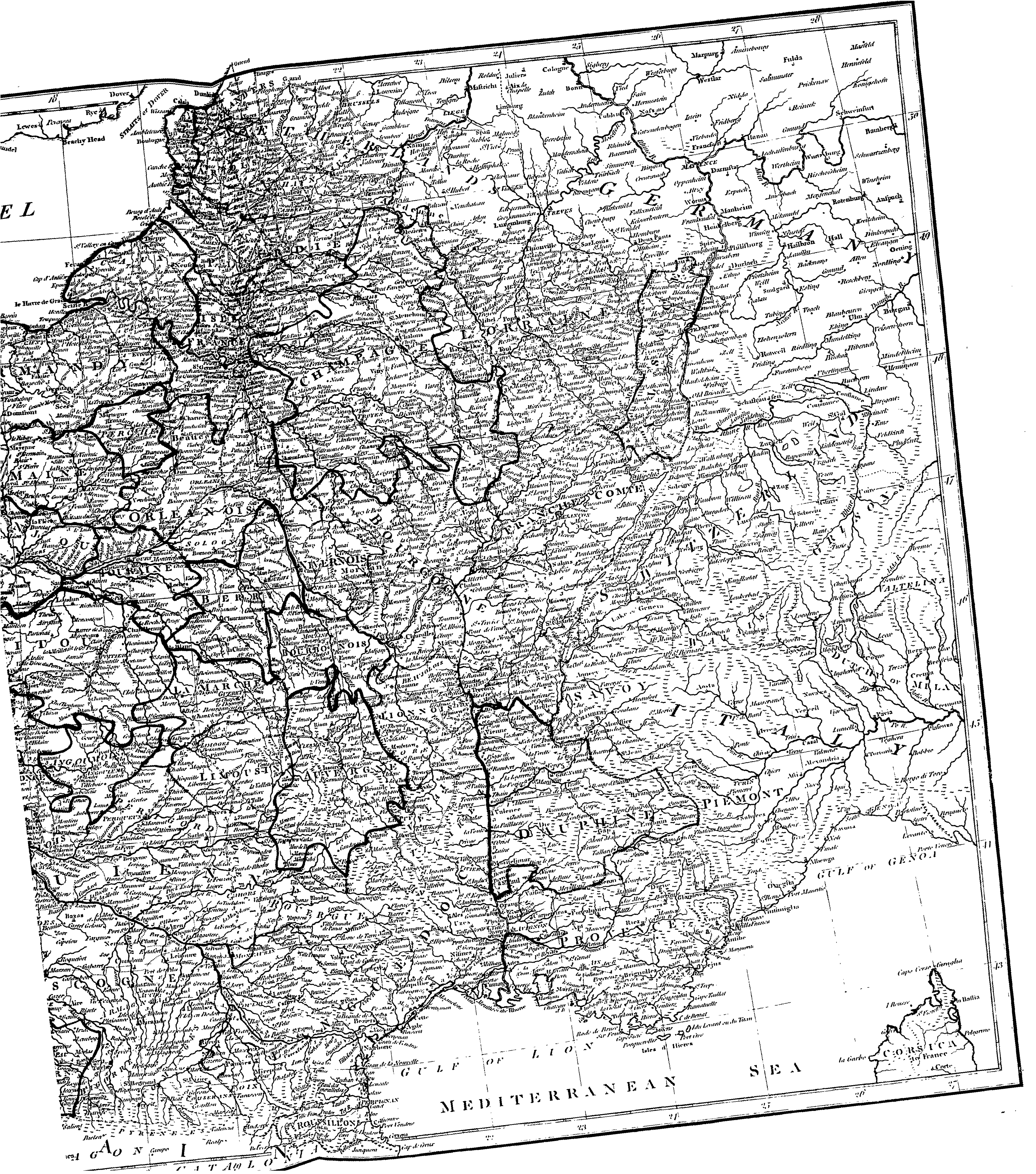


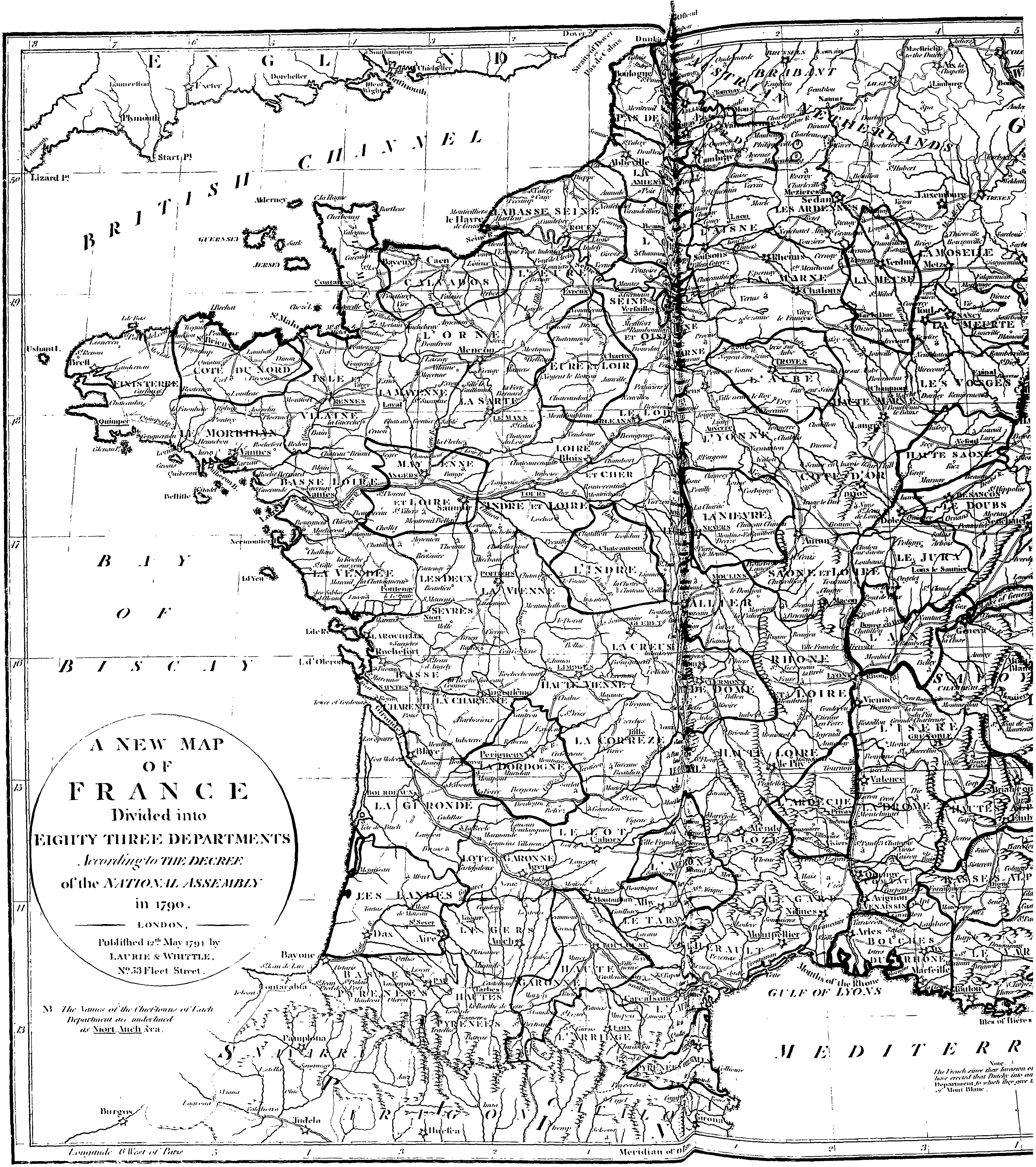
A NEW MAP OF THE KINGDOM OF FRANCE

DIVIDED INTO ITS GOVERNMENTS
with *ALL THE POST ROADS*
according to the latest Description
Published by order of the Post-master general

The Figures upon the Roads shew the Number of Leagues from one Place to another a Post being Two Leagues a Post and a half Three Leagues a Double Post Four Leagues &c.

LONDON.
Publiſhed 12th May 1794 by LAURIE & WHITTLE No. 53 Fleet Street

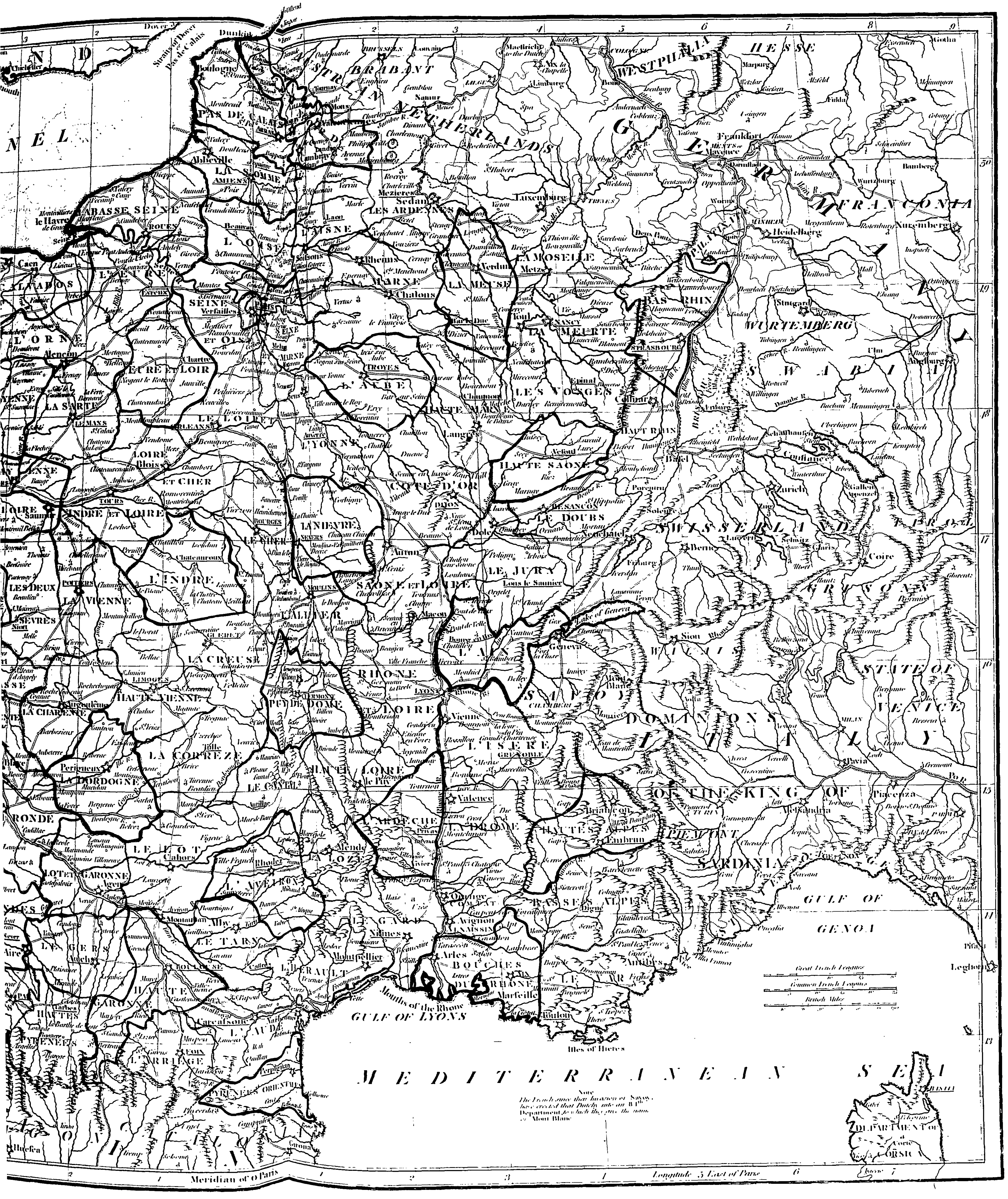

STRAITS of DOVER
Dover
Rye
Lewes
Beachy Head
Calais
Boulogne
Dunkirk
Ostend
Bruges
Gand
BRUSSELS
Louvain
Liege
Mastricht
Juliers
Aix la Chapelle
Cologne
Bonn
Marpurg
Fulda
Francfort
Darmstat
Manheim
Heidelberg
Worms
Treves
Luxemburg
Metz
Nancy
Strasbourg
Spire
Ulm
Danube R.
Hall
Ortting
G E R M A N Y
NETHERLANDS
ARTOIS
PICARDIE
CAUX
Dieppe
le Havre de Grace
Seine R.
NORMANDY
ISLE of FRANCE
PARIS
CHAMPAGNE
Rheims
Chalons
Troyes
LORRAINE
ALSACE
BOURGOGNE
Dijon
FRANCHE COMTE
Besançon
SWISSERLAND
Basle
Zurich
Bern
Lucerne
Lake of Geneva
Geneva
GRISONS
VALTELINA
DUCHY of MILAN
Milan
Como
Bergamo
Cremona
Pavia
Placenza
SAVOY
Chambery
I T A L Y
PIEMONT
Turin
Alexandria
GULF of GENOA
DAUPHINE
Grenoble
Valence
PROVENCE
Marseille
Toulon
Aix
Avignon
Nice
LANGUEDOC
Montpellier
Narbonne
Beziers
Toulouse
LIONNOIS
Lion
AUVERGNE
Clermont
LIMOUSIN
Limoges
LA MARCHE
BOURBONNOIS
Moulins
NIVERNOIS
Nevers
BERRY
Bourges
SOLOGNE
ORLEANOIS
Orleans
TOURAINE
Tours
ANJOU
MAINE
PERCHE
Chartres
POITOU
Poitiers
ANGOUMOIS
PERIGORD
GUIENNE
Bordeaux
QUERCY
ROUERGUE
GASCOGNE
FOIX
ROUSSILLON
Perpignan
PYRENEES
CATALONIA
ARAGON
GULF OF LION
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CORSICA
Capo Corso
la Bastia
Corte
EL
18
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
30
49
48
47
46
45
44
43

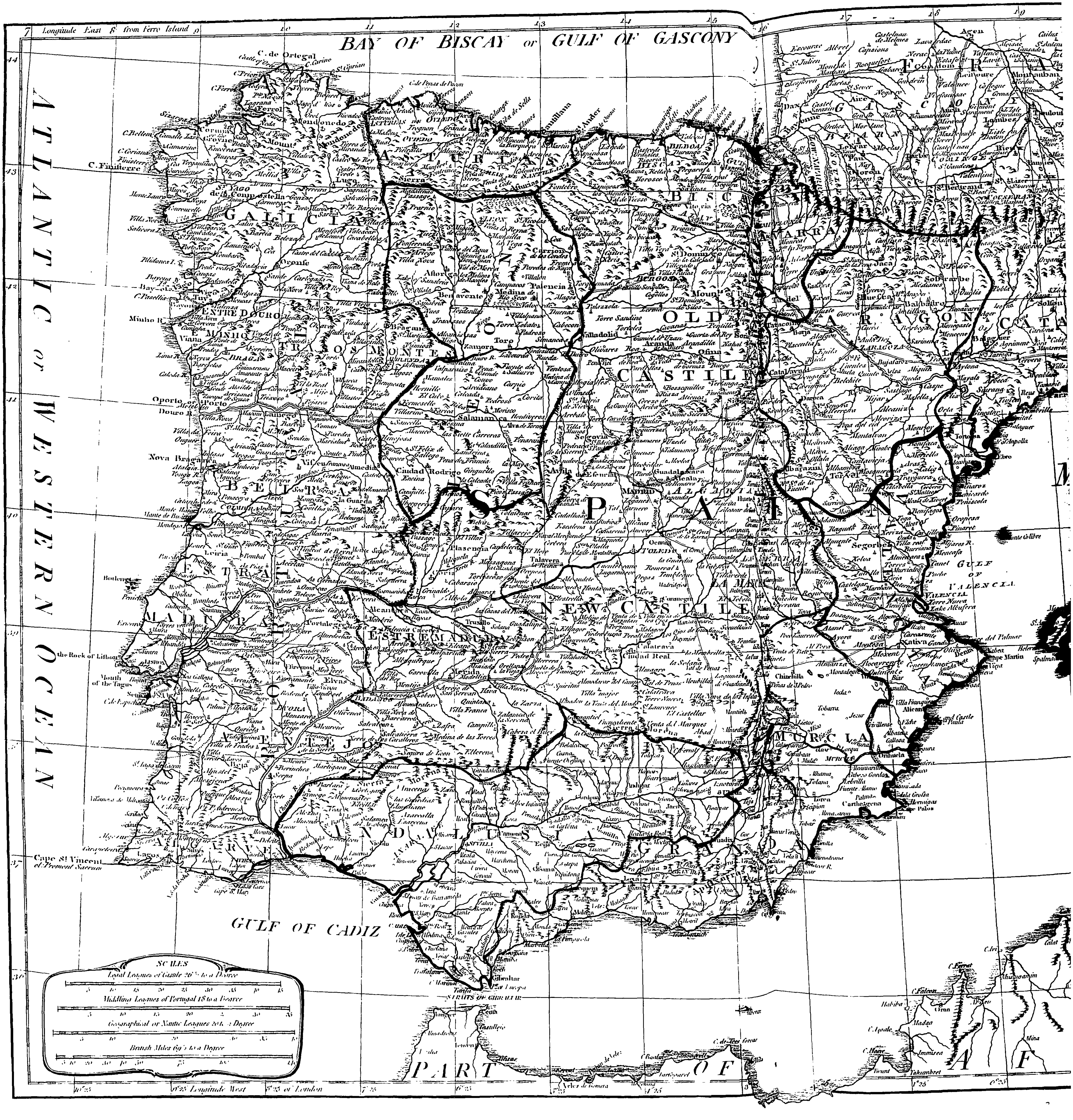


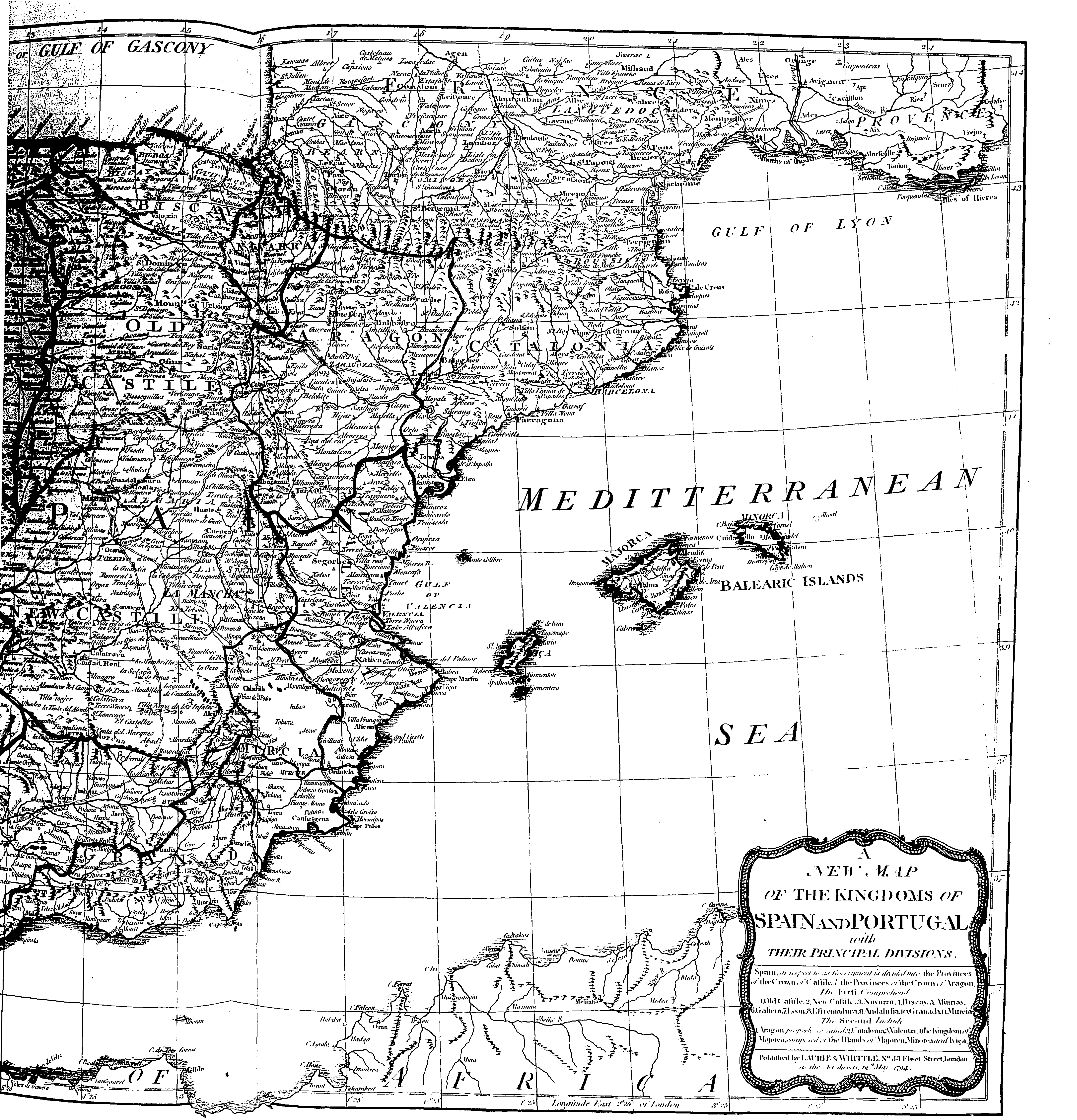
A NEW MAP
OF
FRANCE
Divided into
EIGHTY THREE DEPARTMENTS
According to THE DECREE
of the *NATIONAL ASSEMBLY*
in 1790.

LONDON,
Publifhed 12th May 1791 by
LAURIE & WHITTLE,
No. 53 Fleet Street.

NB *The Names of the Chief-towns of Each Department are underlined as Niort, Auch &ca.*


Dover
Straits of Dover
Pas de Calais
Dunkirk
Ostend
Boulogne
Calais
PAS DE CALAIS
ARRAS
LA SOMME
AMIENS
Abbeville
Dieppe
BASSE SEINE
ROUEN
le Havre de Grace
Caen
CALVADOS
L'EURE
L'OISE
L'AISNE
SEINE
Versailles
PARIS
SEINE ET OISE
SEINE ET MARNE
L'ORNE
Alençon
EURE ET LOIR
Chartres
LA SARTHE
LE MANS
LOIRE ET CHER
Blois
LE LOIRET
ORLEANS
MAYENNE
ANDRE ET LOIRE
TOURS
LOIRE
Saumur
L'INDRE
Chateauroux
LA VIENNE
POITIERS
LES DEUX SEVRES
Niort
LA CREUSE
GUERET
HAUTE VIENNE
LIMOGES
LA CHARENTE
Angoulême
LA CORREZE
Tulle
LA DORDOGNE
Perigueux
GIRONDE
LE LOT
Cahors
LOT ET GARONNE
Agen
LES LANDES
LE GERS
Auch
HAUTE GARONNE
HAUTES PYRENEES
Tarbes
L'ARRIEGE
Foix
L'AUDE
Carcassone
PYRENEES ORIENTALES
Perpignan
Gerona
Huesca
LE TARN
Alby
L'AVEYRON
Rhodez
LA LOZERE
Mende
LE CANTAL
PUY DE DOME
CLERMONT
L'ALLIER
MOULINS
LE CHER
BOURGES
LA NIEVRE
NEVERS
L'YONNE
Auxerre
L'AUBE
TROYES
LA MARNE
Chalons
LES ARDENNES
Mezieres
Sedan
LA MEUSE
Bar le Duc
Verdun
LA MOSELLE
Metz
LA MEURTE
NANCY
LES VOSGES
Epinal
HAUTE MARNE
Chaumont
Langres
COTE D'OR
DIJON
HAUTE SAONE
Vesoul
LE DOUBS
BESANCON
LE JURA
Lons le Saunier
SAONE ET LOIRE
Macon
L'AIN
Bourg
RHONE ET LOIRE
LYON
HAUTE LOIRE
le Puy
L'ARDECHE
Privas
LA DROME
Valence
L'ISERE
GRENOBLE
HAUTES ALPES
Gap
Embrun
Briançon
BASSES ALPES
Digne
LE VAR
Toulon
BOUCHES DU RHONE
Marseille
Arles
LE GARD
Nismes
L'HERAULT
Montpellier
VAUCLUSE
Avignon
Orange
COMTAT VENAISSIN
Mouths of the Rhone
GULF OF LYONS
Isles of Hieres
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEPARTMENT of CORSICA
Corte
Bastia
Ajaccio
BAS RHIN
STRASBOURG
HAUT RHIN
Colmar
Basle
SWISSERLAND
Berne
Zurich
Lucerne
Friburg
Soleure
Neufchatel
Lake of Geneva
Geneva
Sion
VALAIS
GRISONS
Coire
SAVOY
CHAMBERI
DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF SARDINIA
PIEMONT
TURIN
Alessandria
Nice
GULF OF GENOA
GENOA
Leghorn
Piacenza
Parma
Pavia
MILAN
STATE OF VENICE
ITALY
TYROL
SWABIA
WURTEMBERG
Stutgard
Ulm
Augsburg
Constance
FRANCONIA
Nuremberg
Wurtzburg
Bamberg
Heidelberg
Manheim
PALATINATE
Landau
Frankfort
MENTZ or Mayence
Coblentz
Treves
Luxemburg
WESTPHALIA
COLOGNE
HESSE
Marpurg
GERMANY
Aix la Chapelle
Maestricht
Liege
AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS
BRABANT
BRUSSELS
Namur
Mons
Tournay
Cambray
Valenciennes
Note
The French since their Invasion of Savoy, have erected that Dutchy into an 84th Department by which they give the name of Mont Blanc
Great French Leagues
Common French Leagues
British Miles
Meridian of Paris
Longitude East of Paris
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
50
49
48
47
46
45
44
43


BAY OF BISCAY or GULF OF GASCONY
ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN
GULF OF CADIZ
GULF OF VALENCIA
STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR
PART OF AF
SPAIN
FRANCE
GASCONY
BEARN
GALICIA
ASTURIAS
LEON
BISCAY
NAVARRA
OLD CASTILE
NEW CASTILE
ARAGON
CATA
ESTREMADURA
ANDALUSIA
GRANADA
MURCIA
VALENCIA
LA MANCHA
ALCARIA
ENTRE DOURO E MINHO
TRAS OS MONTES
BEIRA
ESTRAMADURA
ALENTEJO
ALGARVE
C. Finisterre
C. de Ortegal
Cape St. Vincent
the Rock of Lisbon
Mouth of the Tagus
Oporto
Lisbon
Coimbra
Madrid
Toledo
Salamanca
Valladolid
Burgos
Zaragoza
Valencia
Murcia
Carthagena
Granada
Sevilla
Cordova
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Malaga
Almeria
Badajoz
Merida
Bayonne
Longitude East from Ferro Island
Longitude West of London
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
44
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
36
10°25
9°25 Longitude West
8°25 of London
7°25
6°25
4°25
1°25
0°25
SCALES
Legal Leagues of Castile 26½ to a Degree
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
Middling Leagues of Portugal 18 to a Degree
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
Geographical or Nautic Leagues 20 to a Degree
5
10
20
30
35
40
British Miles 69½ to a Degree
5
10
20
30
40
50
75
100
110

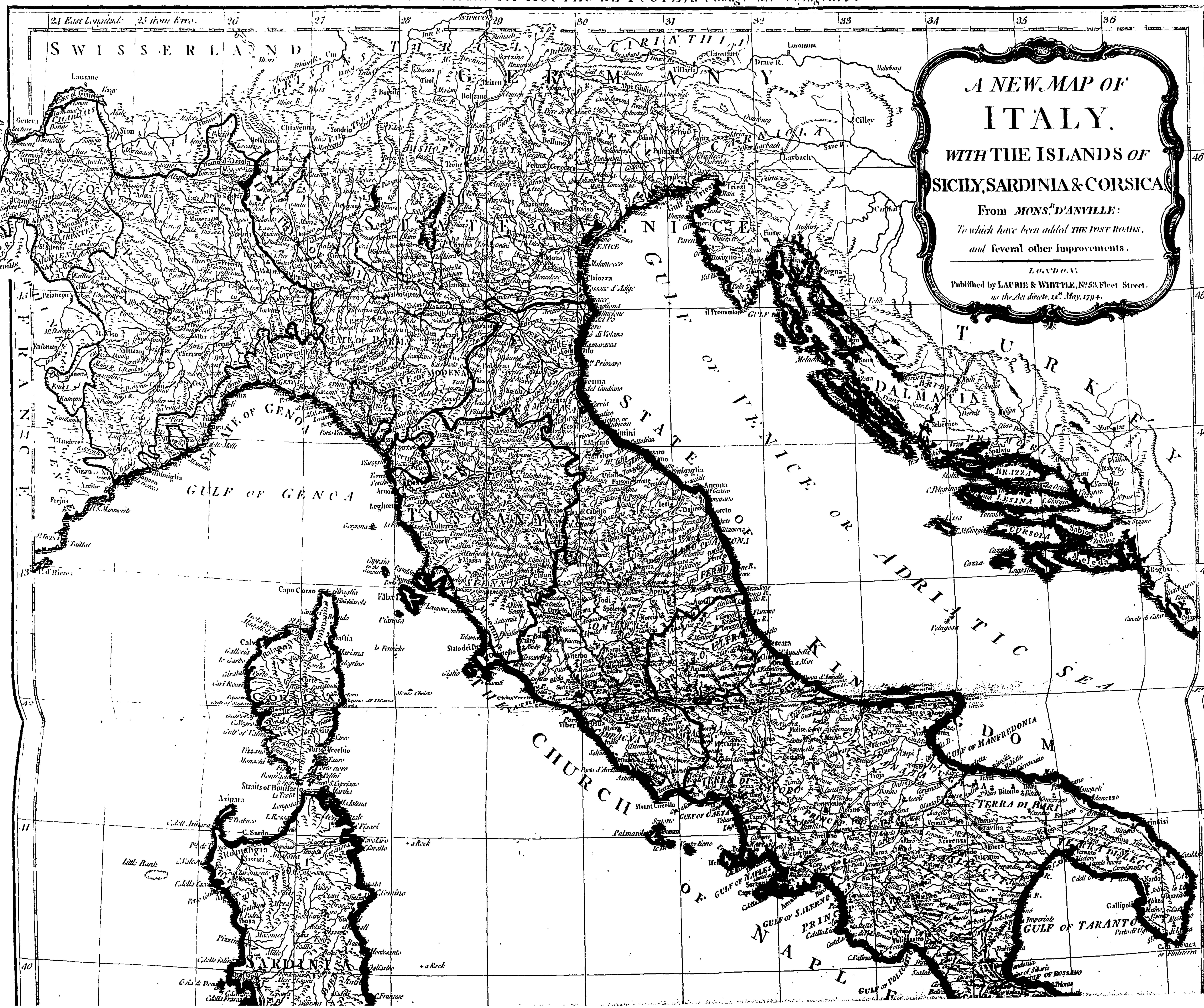


A
NEW MAP
OF THE KINGDOMS OF
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
with
THEIR PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.

Spain, in respect to its Government is divided into the Provinces of the Crown of Caſtile, & the Provinces of the Crown of Aragon.
The Firſt Comprehend
1. Old Caſtile. 2. New Caſtile. 3. Navarra. 4. Biscay. 5. Aſturias. 6. Galicia. 7. Leon. 8. Eſtremadura. 9. Andaluſia. 10. Granada. 11. Murcia.
The Second Include
1. Aragon *properly so called.* 2. Catalonia. 3. Valentia. the Kingdom *of* Majorca, *composed of* the Iſlands *of* Majorca, Minorca *and* Iviça.

Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Nº 53 Fleet Street, London,
as the Act directs, 12th May 1794.

CARTE DE L'ITALIE, et de toutes ses *ROUTES DE POSTE*, *à l'usage des Voyageurs*.



A NEW MAP OF ITALY, *WITH* THE ISLANDS *OF* SICILY, SARDINIA & CORSICA.

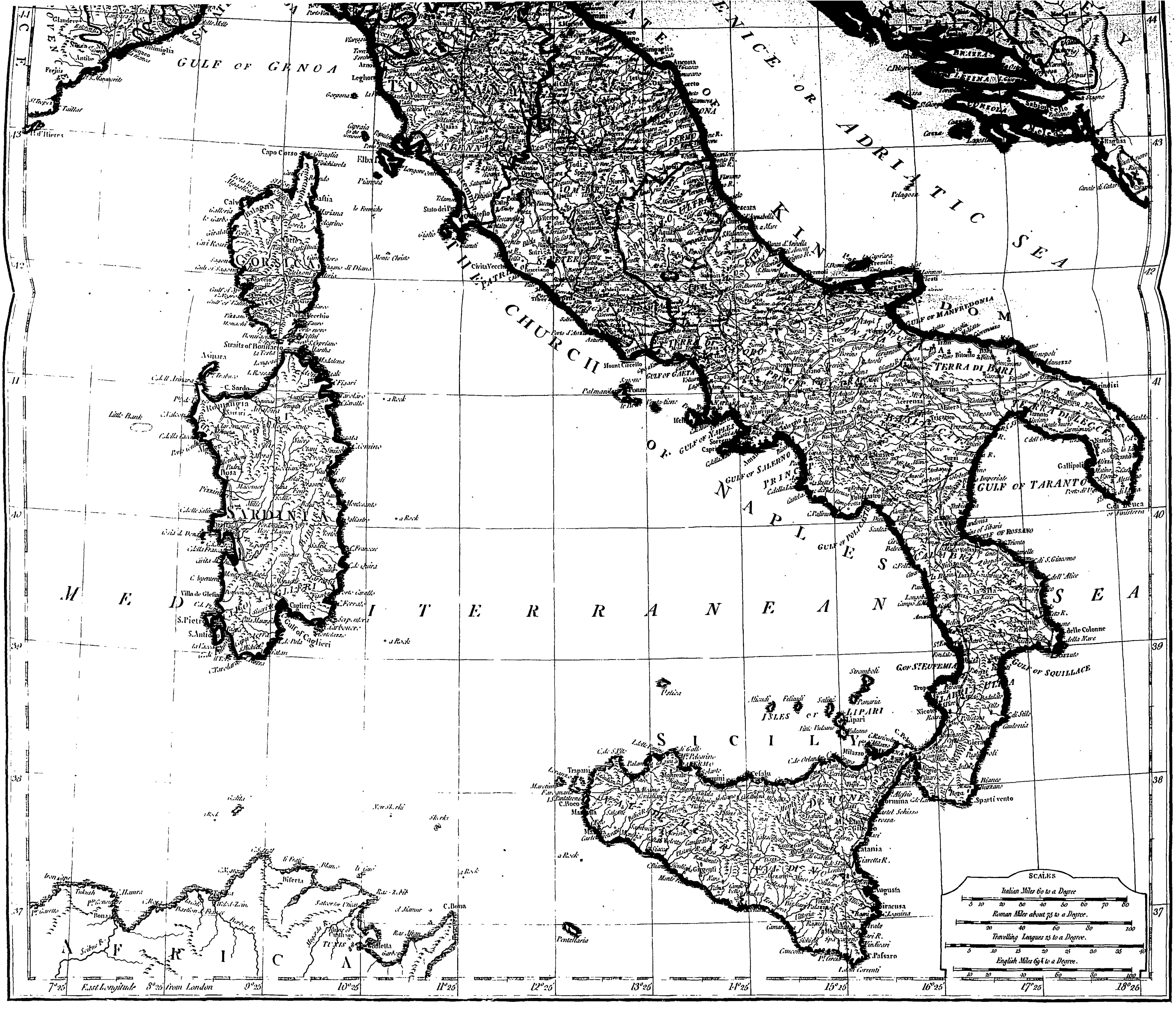
From *MONS.^R D'ANVILLE*:

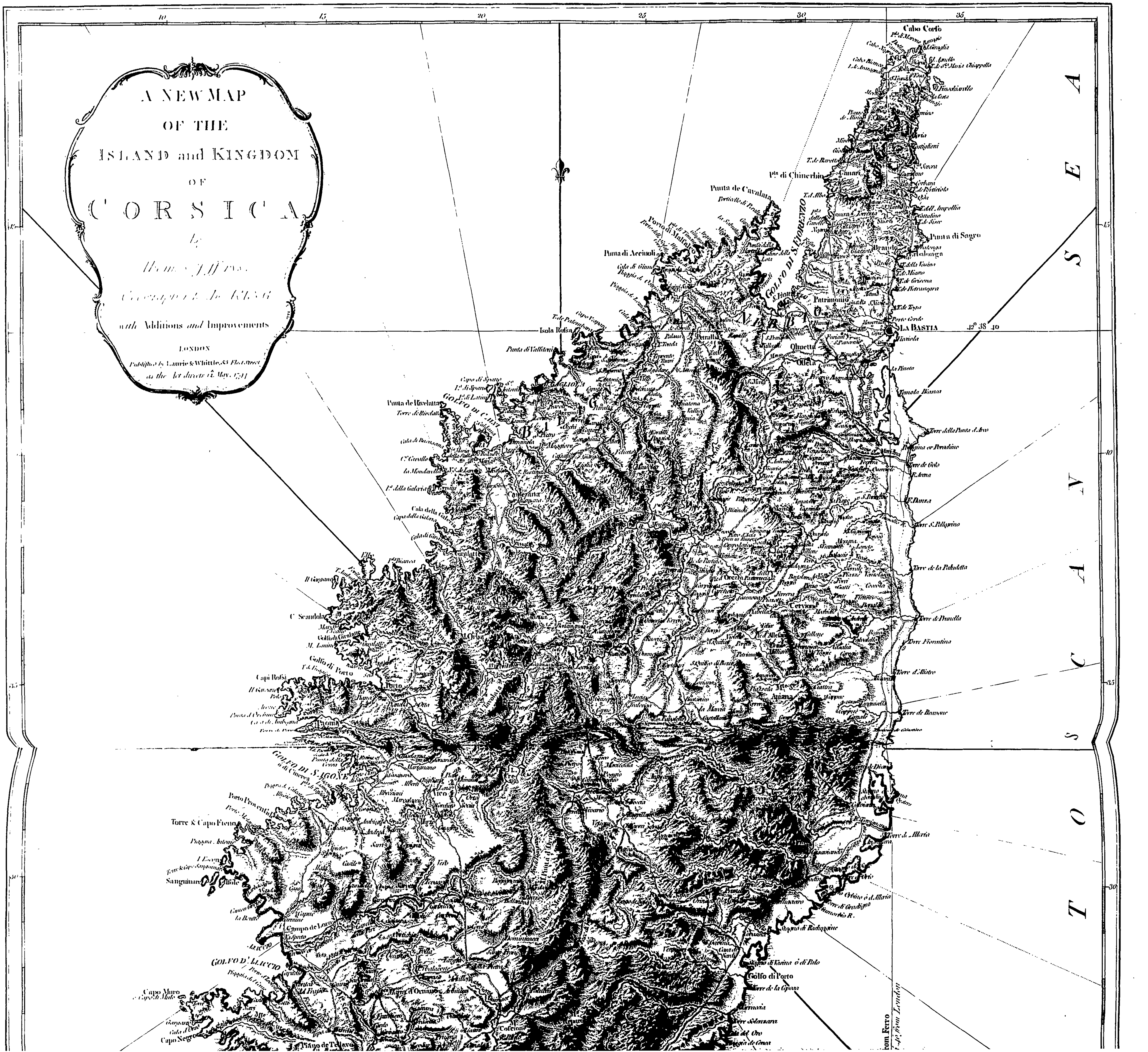
To which have been added THE POST ROADS, *and* several other Improvements.

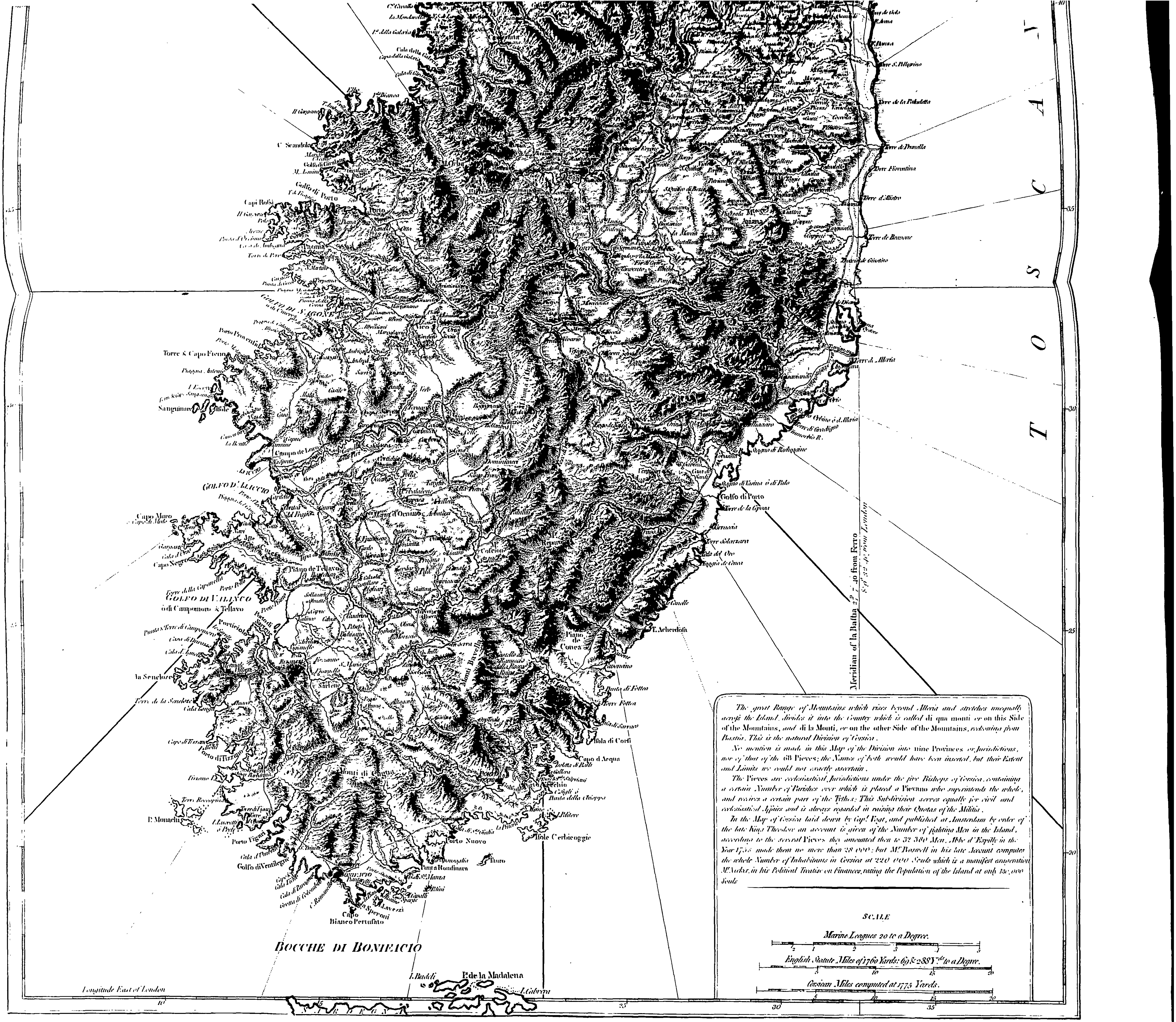
LONDON;

Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street.

as the Act directs, 12th May, 1794.


GULF OF GENOA
TUSCANY
ADRIATIC SEA
GULF OF VENICE
CORSICA
SARDINIA
THE PATRIMONY OF THE CHURCH
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
TERRA DI BARI
TERRA DI LECCE
BASILICATA
CALABRIA
GULF OF MANFREDONIA
GULF OF GAETA
GULF OF NAPLES
GULF OF SALERNO
GULF OF POLICASTRO
GULF OF TARANTO
GULF OF ROSSANO
GULF OF SQUILLACE
G. of ST. EUFEMIA
INLES OF LIPARI
SICILY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
TUNIS
Capo Corso
Elba
Monte Christo
Straits of Bonifacio
Cagliari
Ancona
Pelagosa
Stromboli
Ustica
Lipari
Trapani
Marsala
Augusta
Siracusa
C. Passaro
Pentellaria
Galita
Biserta
C. Bona
Goletta
Gallipoli
Brindisi
C. di Leuca
C. Sparti vento
Capo delle Colonne
SCALES
Italian Miles 60 to a Degree
5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Roman Miles about 75 to a Degree.
20 40 60 80 100
Travelling Leagues 25 to a Degree.
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40
English Miles 69½ to a Degree.
10 20 40 60 80 100
44
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
7°25
East Longitude
8°25
from London
9°25
10°25
11°25
12°25
13°25
14°25
15°25
16°25
17°25
18°26

A NEW MAP
OF THE
ISLAND and KINGDOM
OF
CORSICA
by
Thomas Jefferys
Geographer to the KING
with Additions and Improvements
LONDON
Published by Laurie & Whittle, 53 Fleet Street
as the Act directs 12 May. 1794
10
15
20
25
30
35
45
40
35
30
42° 38' 10
Cabo Corso
Pta di Chinerbio
Punta de Cavalata
GOLFO DI S. FIORENZO
NEBBIO
Punta di Sagro
Patrimonio
LA BASTIA
Oletta
Olmetta
Punta di Accinoli
Isola Rossa
Punta di Vallitoni
BALAGNA
Capo di Spano
Punta de Rivelatta
Torre de Rivelatta
GOLFO DI CALVI
Calvi
Cala della Galeria
C. Scandola
Golfo di Porto
Capi Rossi
Porto
Paomia
GOLFO DI SAGONE
Porto Provenzale
Torre & Capo Fieno
Sanguinari
Campo de Loro
GOLFO D'AIACCIO
Capo Muro
Capo Negro
Tomola Bianca
la Pineta
Torre della Punta d'Arco
Torre de Golo
Torre S. Pellegrino
Torre de la Paludetta
Torre di Prunella
Torre Fiorentina
Torre d'Alistro
Torre de Bravone
Torre di Alleria
Golfo di Porto
Torre de la Gpana
T O S C A N   S E A
from Ferro
from London



The great Range of Mountains which rises beyond Alleria and stretches unequally acroſs the Island, divides it into the Country which is called di qua monti *or* on this Side of the Mountains, *and* di la Monti, *or* on the other Side of the Mountains, *reckoning from Bastia. This is the natural Division of Corsica.*

No mention is made in this Map of the Division into nine Provinces *or Jurisdictions, nor of that of the* 68 Pieves; *the Names of both would have been inserted, but their Extent and Limits we could not exactly ascertain.*

The Pieves *are ecclesiastical Jurisdictions under the five Bishops of Corsica, containing a certain Number of Parishes over which is placed a* Pievano *who superintends the whole, and receives a certain part of the Tythes: This Subdivision serves equally for civil and ecclesiastical Affairs and is always regarded in raising their Quotas of the Militia.*

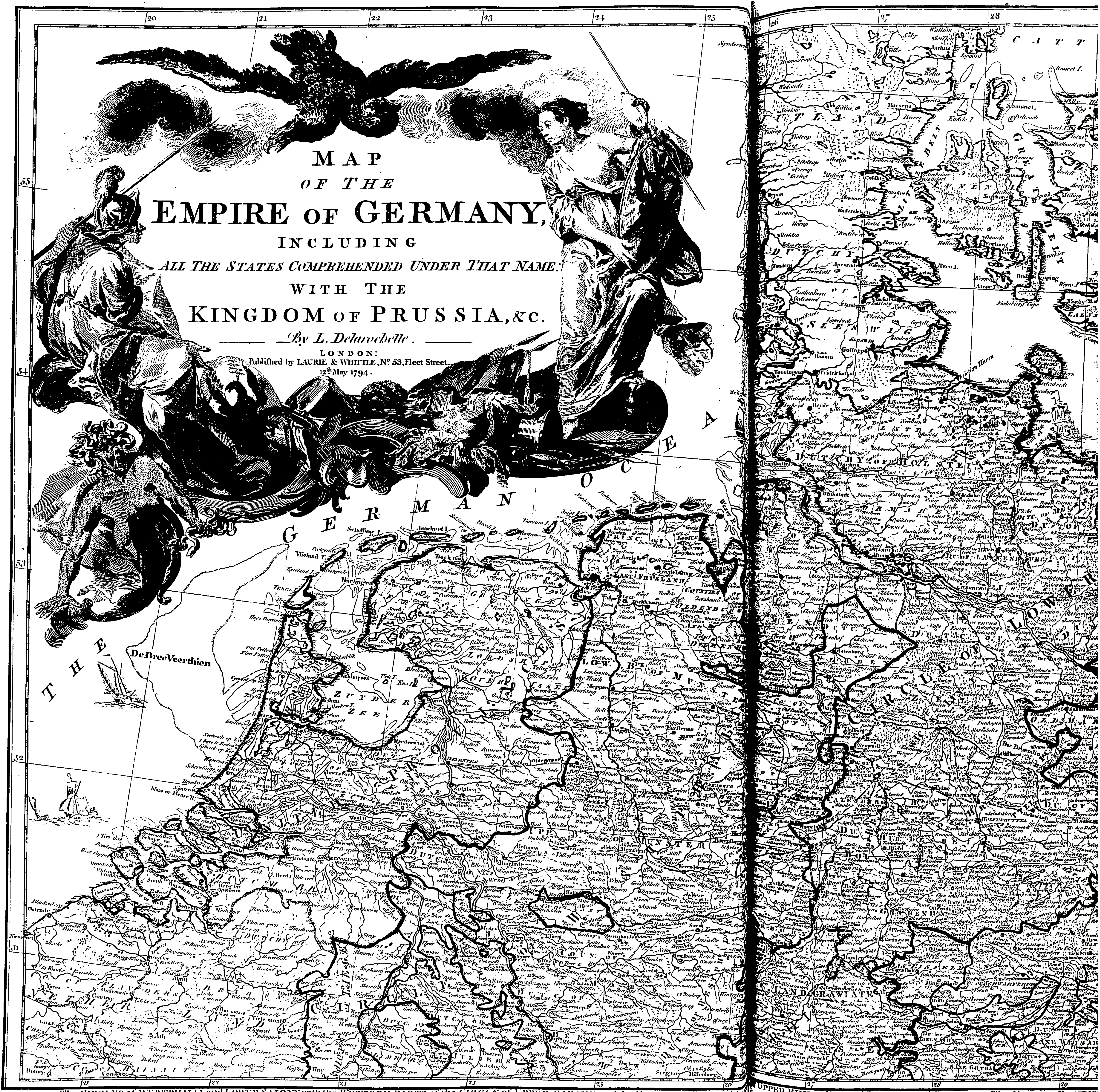
In the Map of Corsica laid down by Capt. Vogt, and published at Amsterdam by order of the late King Theodore an account is given of the Number of fighting Men in the Island, according to the several Pieves *they amounted then to 32 380 Men. Abbe d'Expilly in the Year 1758 made them no more than 28 000; but Mr. Boswell in his late Account computes the whole Number of Inhabitants in Corsica at 220 000 Souls which is a manifest augmentation Mr. Necker, in his Political Treatise on Finances, rating the Population of the Island at only 130,000 Souls*

SCALE

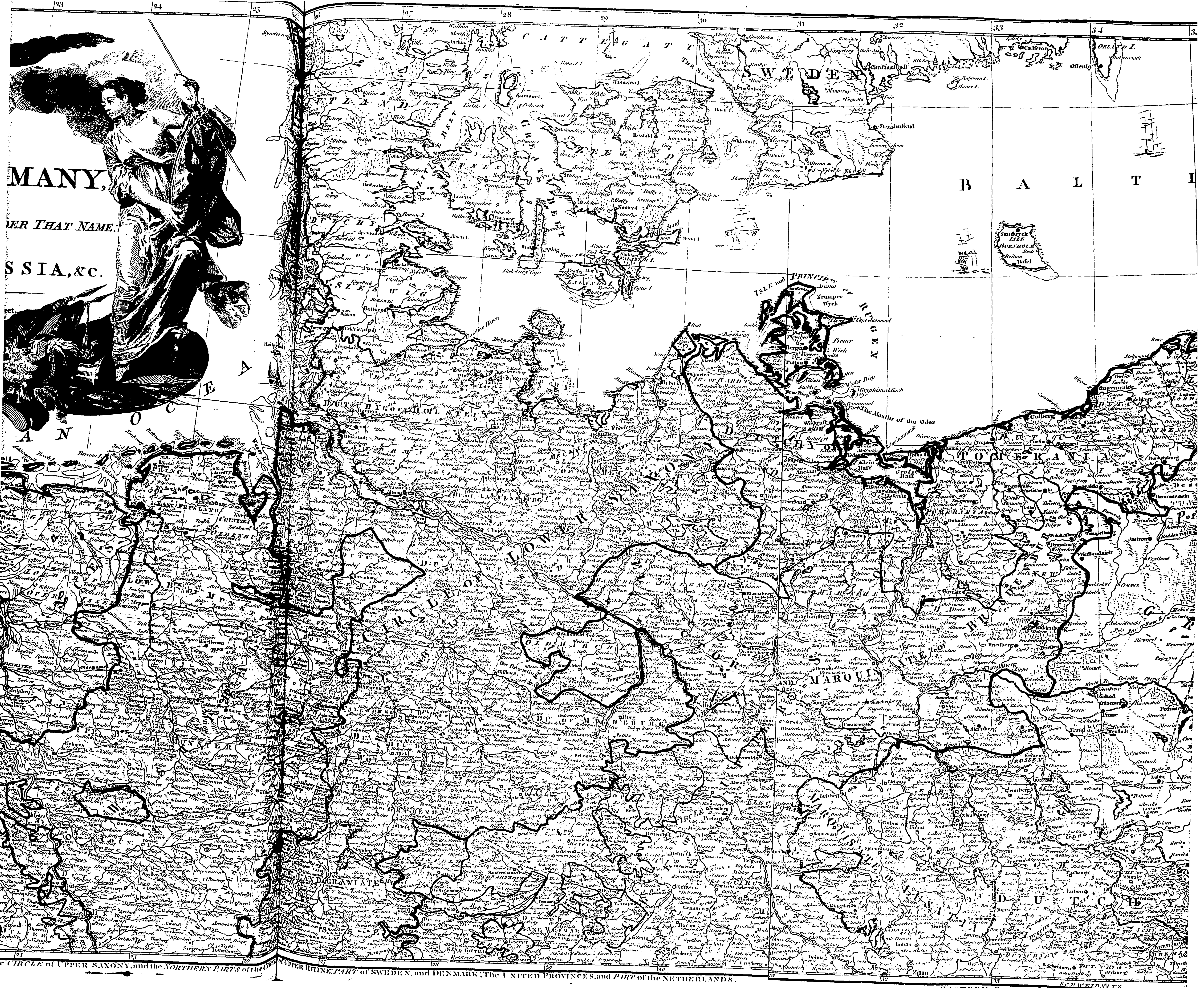
Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree.

English Statute Miles of 1760 Yards: 69 & 288 Yds. to a Degree.

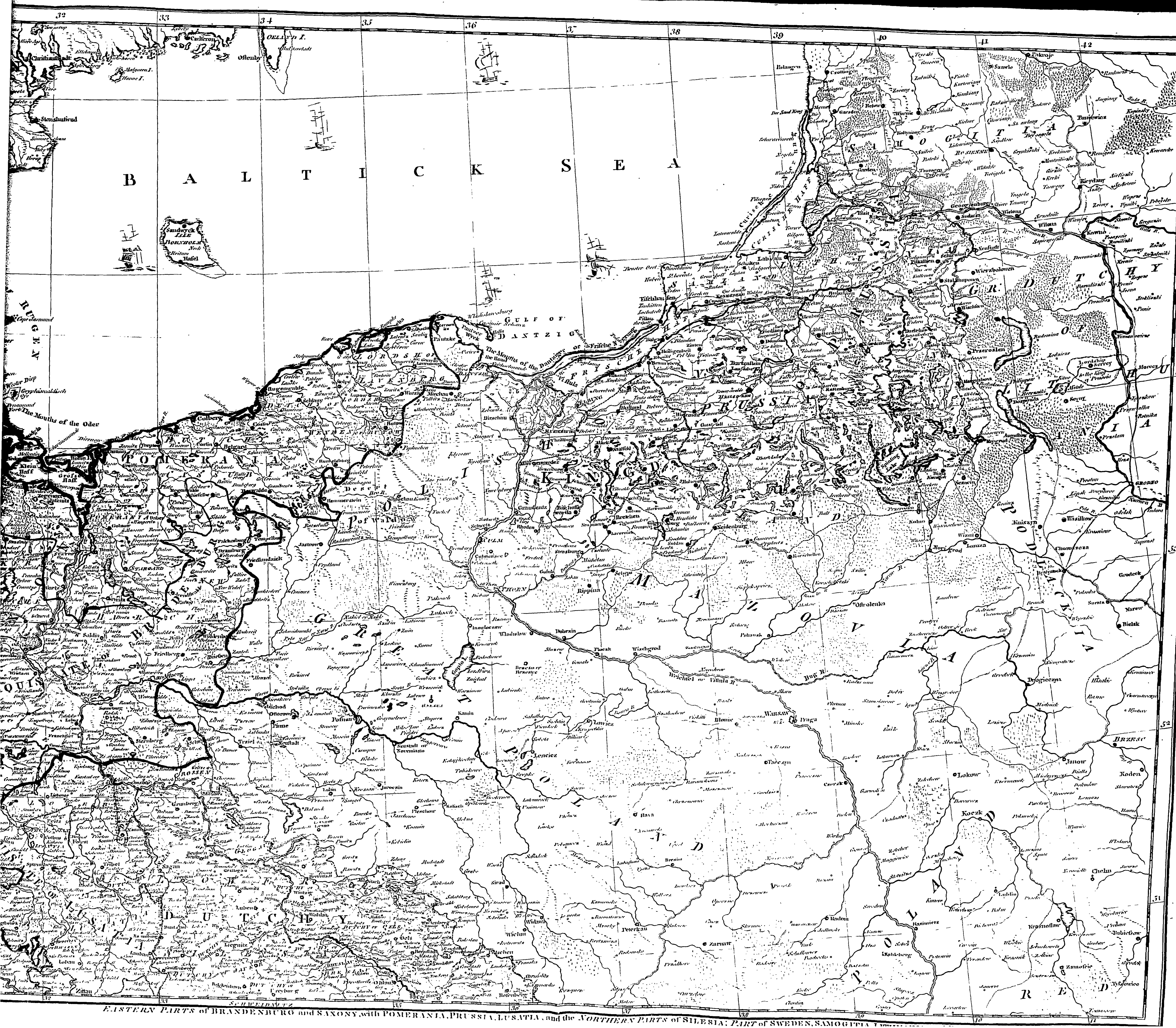
Corsican Miles computed at 1775 Yards.



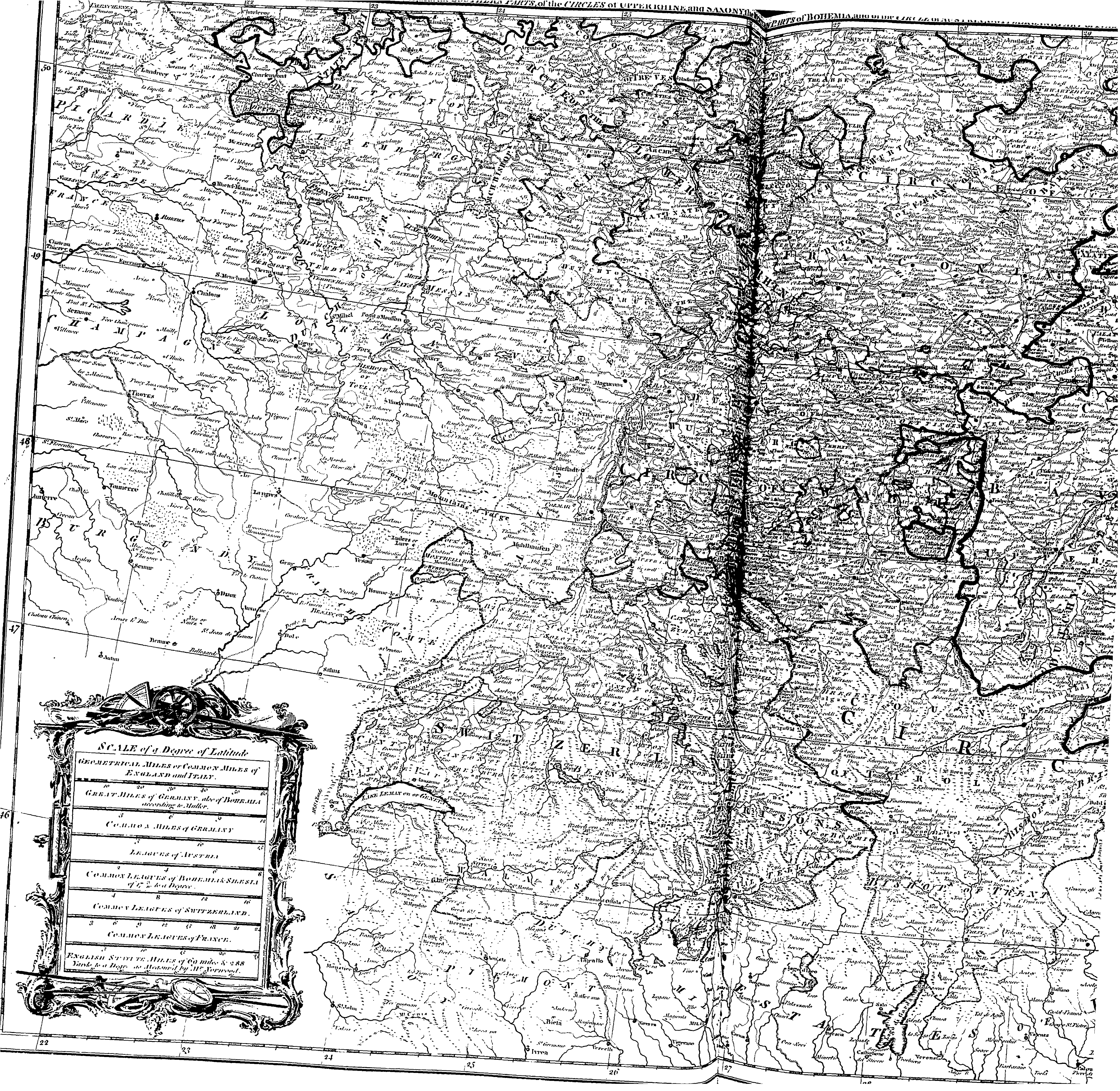
The CIRCLES of WESTPHALIA and LOWER SAXONY, with the WESTERN PARTS of the CIRCLE of UPPER SAXONY, and the NORTHERN PARTS of the UPPER RHINE; PART of SWEDEN, and DENMARK; The UNITED PROVINC



…e CIRCLE of UPPER SAXONY, and the NORTHERN PARTS of the CIRCLE of UPPER RHINE, PART of SWEDEN, and DENMARK; The UNITED PROVINCES, and PART of the NETHERLANDS.

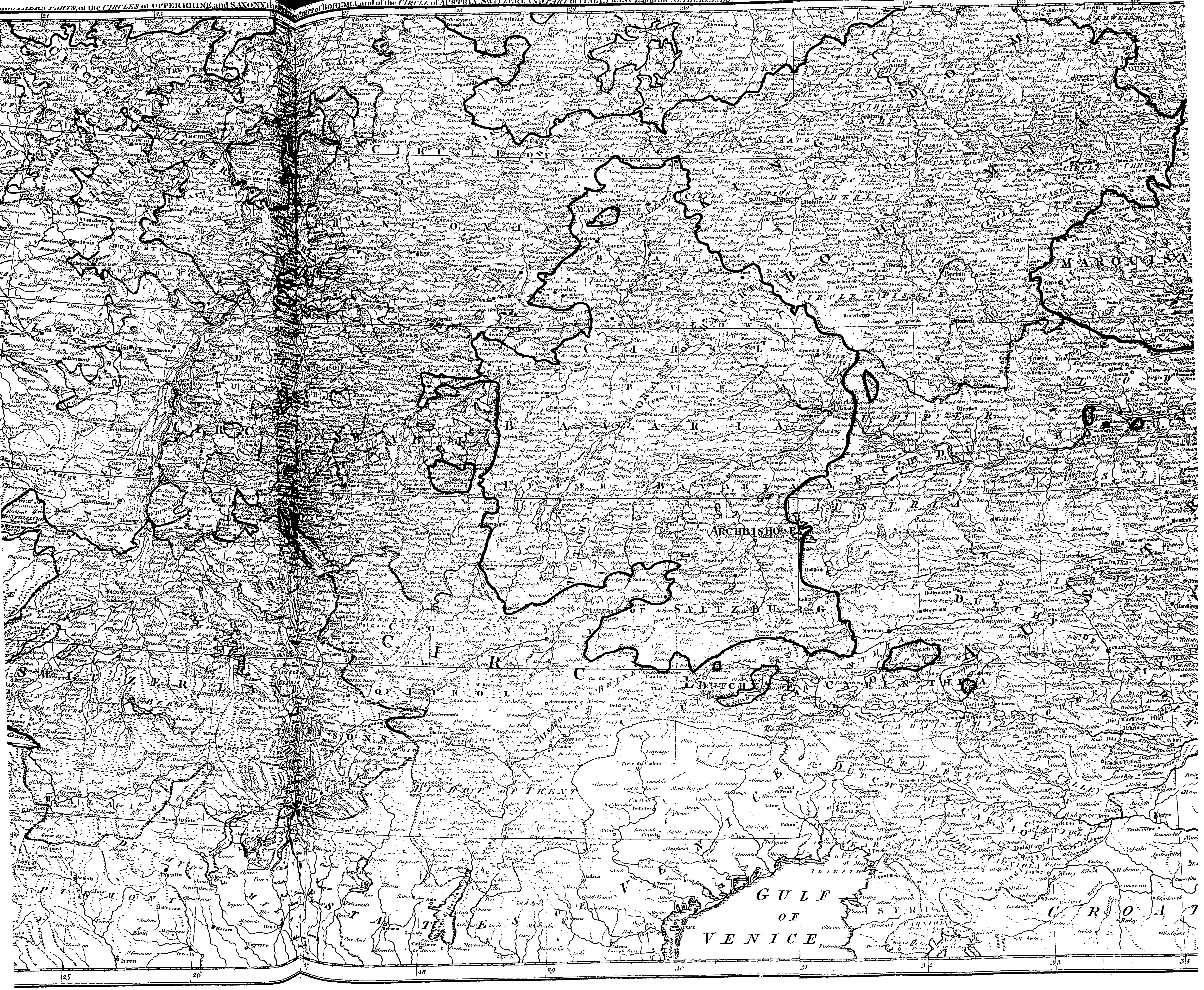


EASTERN PARTS of BRANDENBURG and SAXONY, with POMERANIA, PRUSSIA, LUSATIA, and the NORTHERN PARTS of SILESIA; PART of SWEDEN, SAMOGITIA,

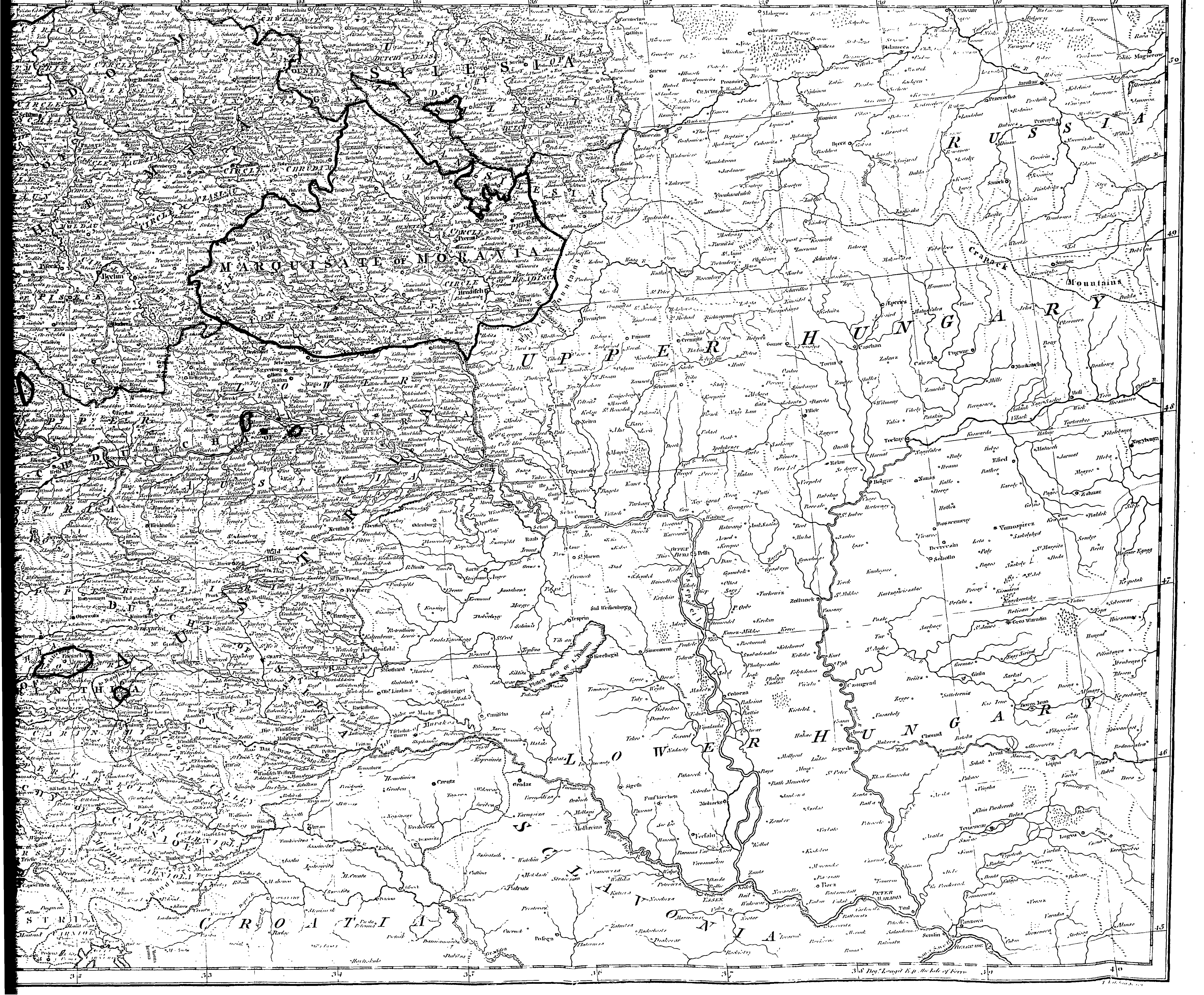
PARTS, of the CIRCLES of UPPER RHINE and SAXONY
PARTS of BOHEMIA, and of the CIRCLE of AUSTRIA
SCALE of a Degree of Latitude
GEOMETRICAL MILES or COMMON MILES of ENGLAND and ITALY.
10 20 30 40 50 60
GREAT MILES of GERMANY, also of BOHEMIA according to Muller.
3 6 9 12
COMMON MILES of GERMANY
5 10 15
LEAGUES of AUSTRIA
2 4 6 8
COMMON LEAGUES of BOHEMIA & SILESIA of 17 ½ to a Degree.
4 8 12 16
COMMON LEAGUES of SWITZERLAND.
3 6 9 12 15 18 21
COMMON LEAGUES of FRANCE.
ENGLISH STATUTE MILES of 69 miles & 288 Yards to a Degree as Measured by Mr. Norwood.
PICARDIE
ISLE DE FRANCE
CHAMPAGNE
BURGUNDY
FRANCHE COMTE
LORRAINE
DUTCHY OF LUXEMBURG
DUTCHY OF BAR
SWITZERLAND
CIRCLE OF SWABIA
CIRCLE OF FRANCONIA
CIRCLE OF BAVARIA
CIRCLE OF TYROL
GRISONS
BISHOPRIC OF TRENT
DUTCHY OF MILAN
PIEMONT
VENETIAN STATES
Mountains of Vosge
LAKE LEMAN or of GENEVA
VALAIS
Charlemont
Laon
Soissons
Rheims
Chalons
Troyes
Verdun
Metz
Nancy
Toul
Strasburg
Colmar
Mulhausen
Basel
Besancon
Dijon
Beaune
Autun
Gray
Vesoul
Langres
Bern
Lausanne
Geneva
Zurich
Constance
Schwabach
Trier
Sedan
Vercelli
Novara
Verona
50
49
48
47
46
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

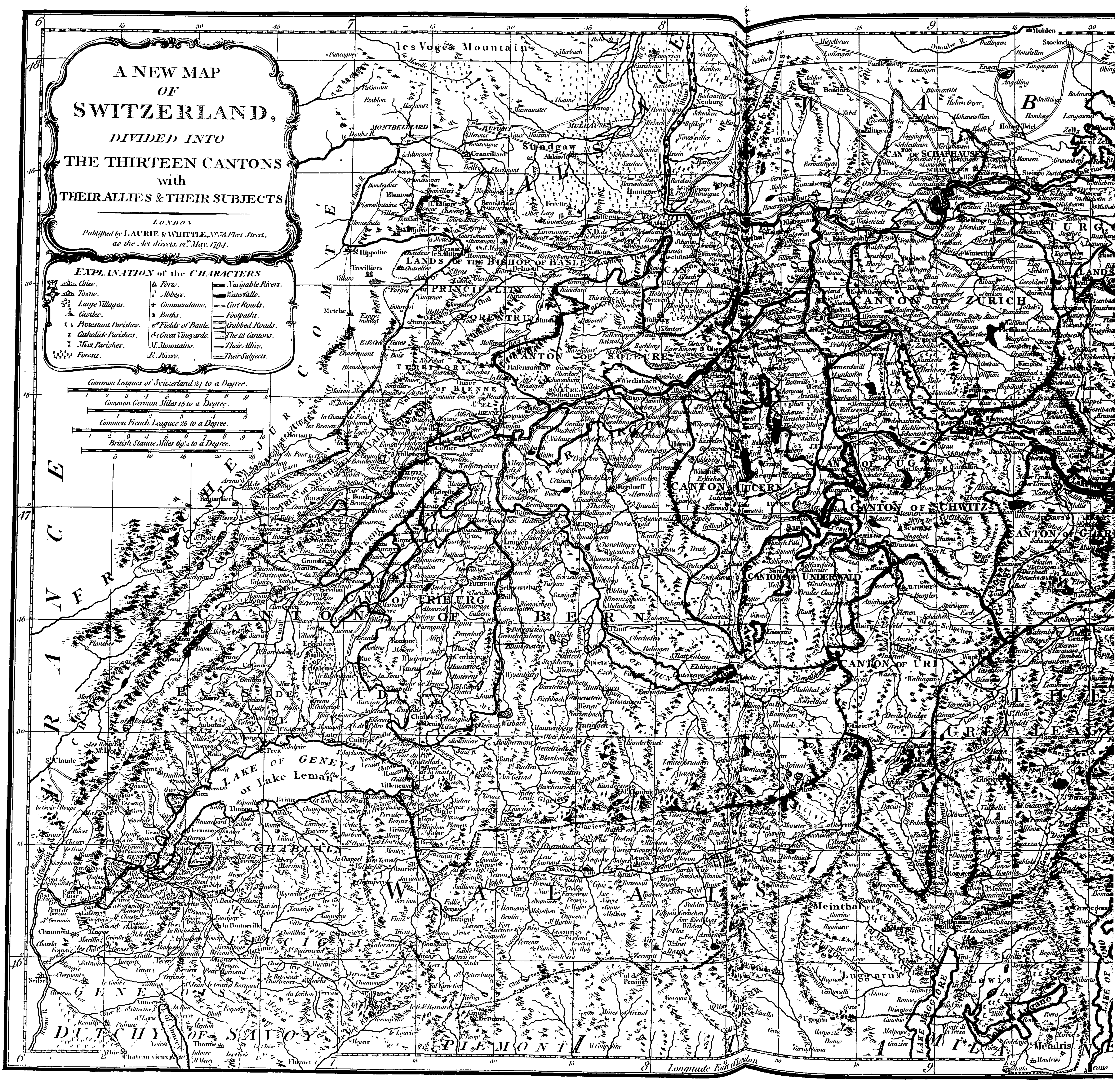
THERN PARTS, of the CIRCLES of UPPER RHINE and SAXONY, the PARTS of BOHEMIA, and of the CIRCLE of AUSTRIA; SWITZERLAND, PART of ITALY, FRANCE, and the NETHERLANDS.

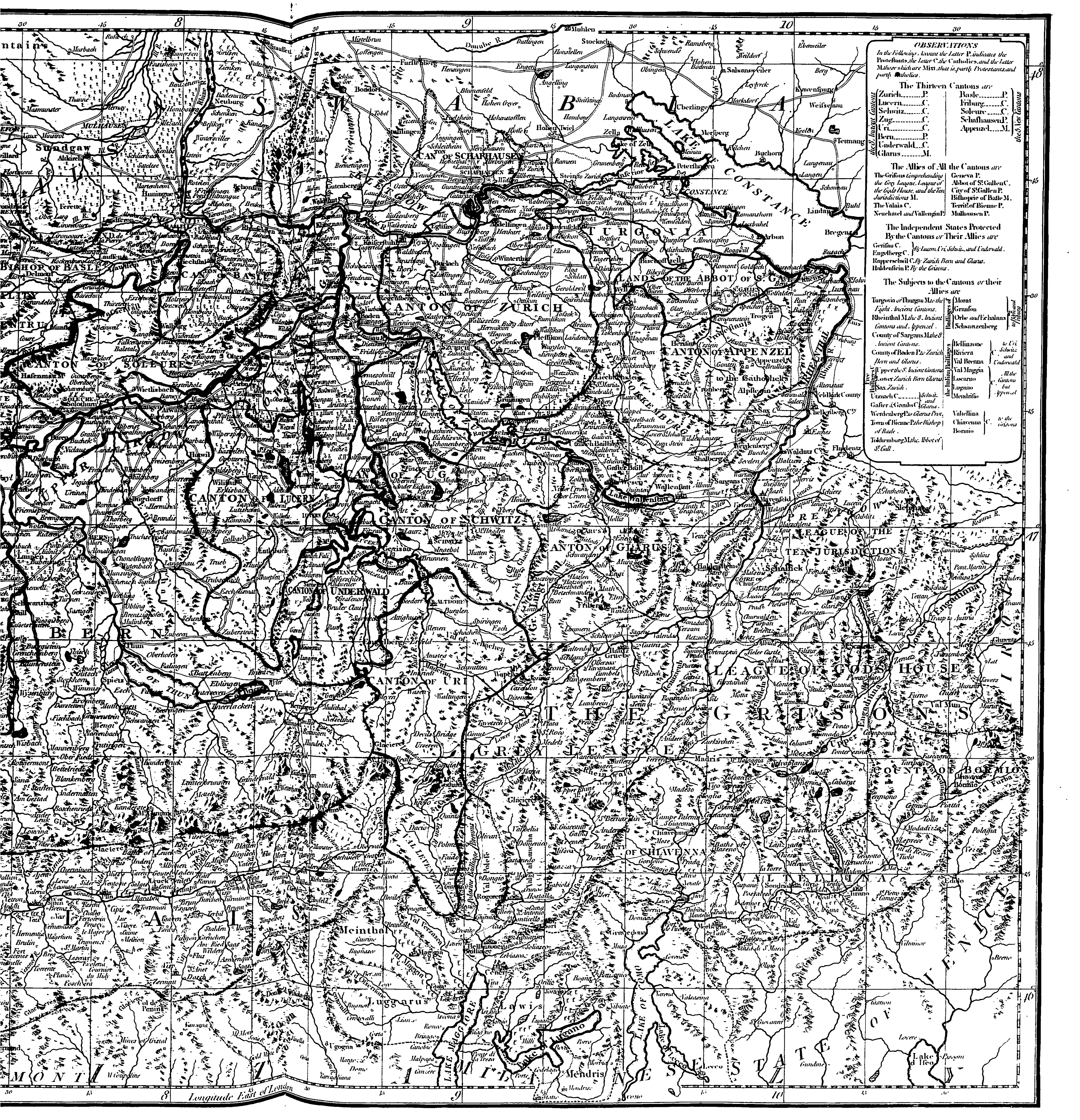
EASTERN PARTS of BOHEMIA, and of the



EASTERN PARTS of BOHEMIA, and of the *CIRCLE* of AUSTRIA, with MORAVIA, and the *SOUTHERN PARTS* of SILESIA; *PART* of POLAND, HUNGARY, SCLAVONIA, CROATIA, and ISTRIA.




A NEW MAP
OF
SWITZERLAND,
DIVIDED INTO
THE THIRTEEN CANTONS
with
THEIR ALLIES & THEIR SUBJECTS
LONDON
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street,
as the Act directs, 12th May, 1794.
EXPLANATION of the CHARACTERS
Cities.
Towns.
Large Villages.
Castles.
Protestant Parishes.
Catholick Parishes.
Mixt Parishes.
Forests.
Forts.
Abbeys.
Commendams.
Baths.
Fields of Battle.
Great Vineyards.
M. Mountains.
R. Rivers.
Navigable Rivers.
Waterfalls.
Cart Roads.
Footpaths.
Grubbed Roads.
The 13 Cantons.
Their Allies.
Their Subjects.
Common Leagues of Switzerland 21 to a Degree.
Common German Miles 15 to a Degree.
Common French Leagues 25 to a Degree.
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.
FRANCE
FRANCHE COMTÉ
ALSACE
SUNDGAW
les Voges Mountains
LANDS OF THE BISHOP OF BASLE
CANTON OF BASLE
CANTON OF SCHAFHAUSEN
CANTON OF ZURICH
CANTON OF SOLEURE
CANTON OF LUCERN
CANTON OF ZUG
CANTON OF SCHWITZ
CANTON OF GLARIS
CANTON OF UNDERWALD
CANTON OF URI
CANTON OF FRIBURG
CANTON OF BERN
PAYS DE VAUD
PRINCIPALITY OF NEUFCHATEL
TERRITORY OF BIENNE
LAKE OF GENEVA or Lake Leman
LAKE OF THUN
WALLAIS
CHABLAIS
FAUCIGNI
GENEVOIS
DUTCHY OF SAVOY
PIEMONT
MILAN
THE GREY LEAGUE
SWABIA
TURGOW
Lugano
Luggarus
Meinthal
Lewis
Mendris
LAKE MAGGIORE
Longitude East of London



OBSERVATIONS

In the Following Account the Letter P. *indicates the* Protestants, *the Letter* C. *the* Catholics, *and the Letter* M. *those which are* Mixt, *that is, partly Protestants and partly Catholics.*

The Thirteen Cantons *are*

the 8 Ancient Cantons
Zurich……P.
Lucern……C.
Schwitz……C.
Zug……C.
Uri……C.
Bern……P.
Underwald……C.
Glarus……M.

the 5 New Cantons
Basle……P.
Friburg……C.
Soleure……C.
Schafhausen P.
Appenzel……M.

The Allies of All the Cantons *are*

The Grisons *Comprehending the Grey League, League of the Gods House, and the Ten Jurisdictions* M.
The Valais C.
Neuchatel *and* Vallengin P.
Geneva P.
Abbot of S.t Gallen C.
City of S.t Gallen P.
Bishopric of Basle M.
Territ.y of Bienne P.
Mulhausen P.

The Independent States Protected By the Cantons *or* Their Allies *are*

Gerisau C. } *By Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald.*
Engelberg C. }
Rapperschwil C. *By Zurich Bern and Glarus.*
Haldenstein P. *By the Grisons.*

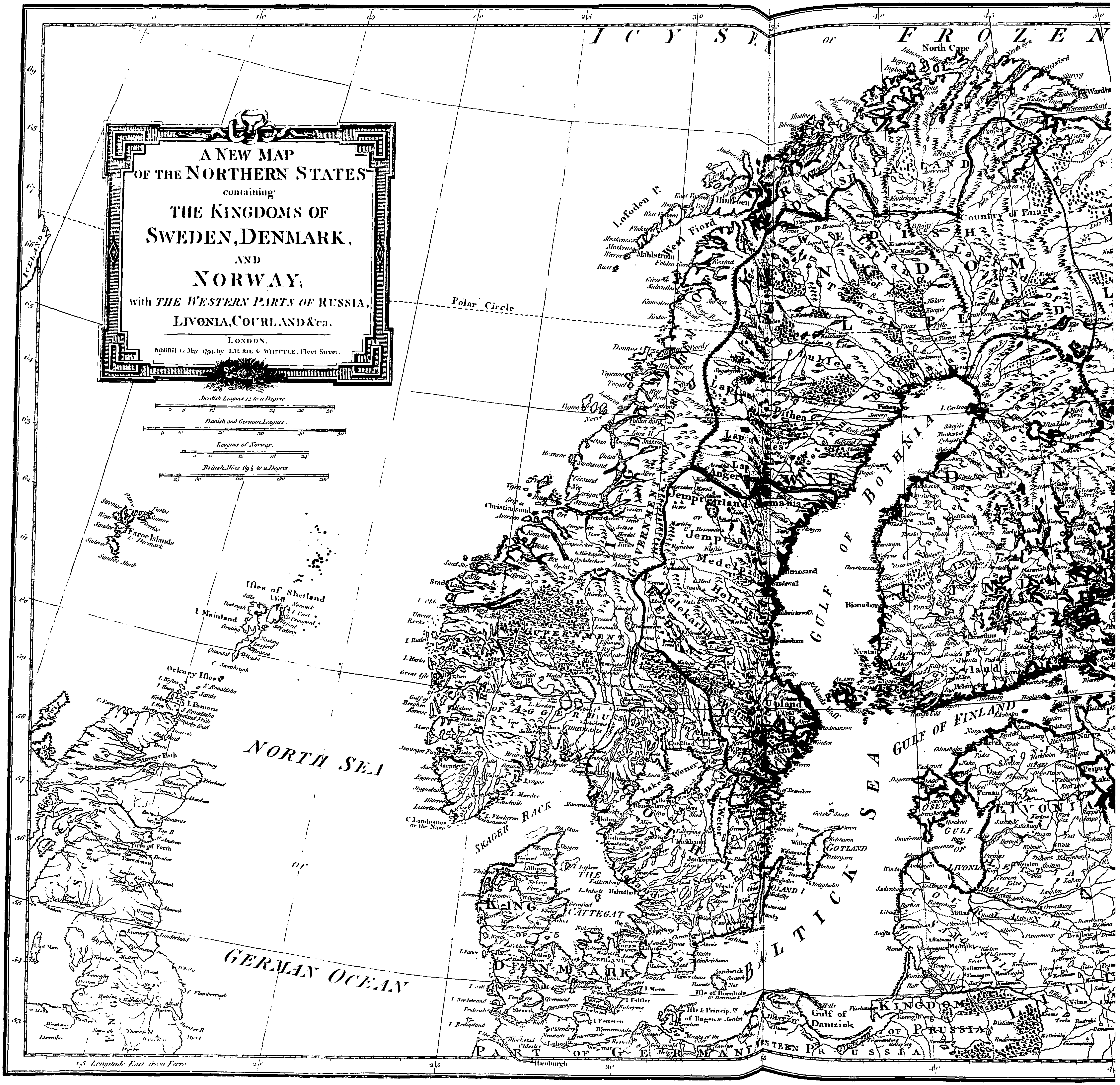
The Subjects to the Cantons *or* their Allies *are*

Turgovia *or* Thurgau M. *to the Eight Ancient Cantons.*
Rheinthal M. *the 8 Ancient Cantons and Appenzel.*
County of Sargans M. *the 8 Ancient Cantons.*
County of Baden P. *to Zurich Bern and Glarus.*
Free Bailliages C.: Upper *the 8 Ancient Cantons*; Lower *Zurich Bern Glarus*; Sax *Zurich.*
Utznach C. } *Schwitz and Glarus.*
Gaster & Gambs C. }
Werdenberg P. *to Glarus Prot.*
Town of Bienne P. *the Bishop of Basle.*
Tokkemburg M. *the Abbot of S.t Gall.*

Bailliages of: Morat, Granson, Orbe *and* Echalans, Schwartzenberg — *to Bern and Friburg*

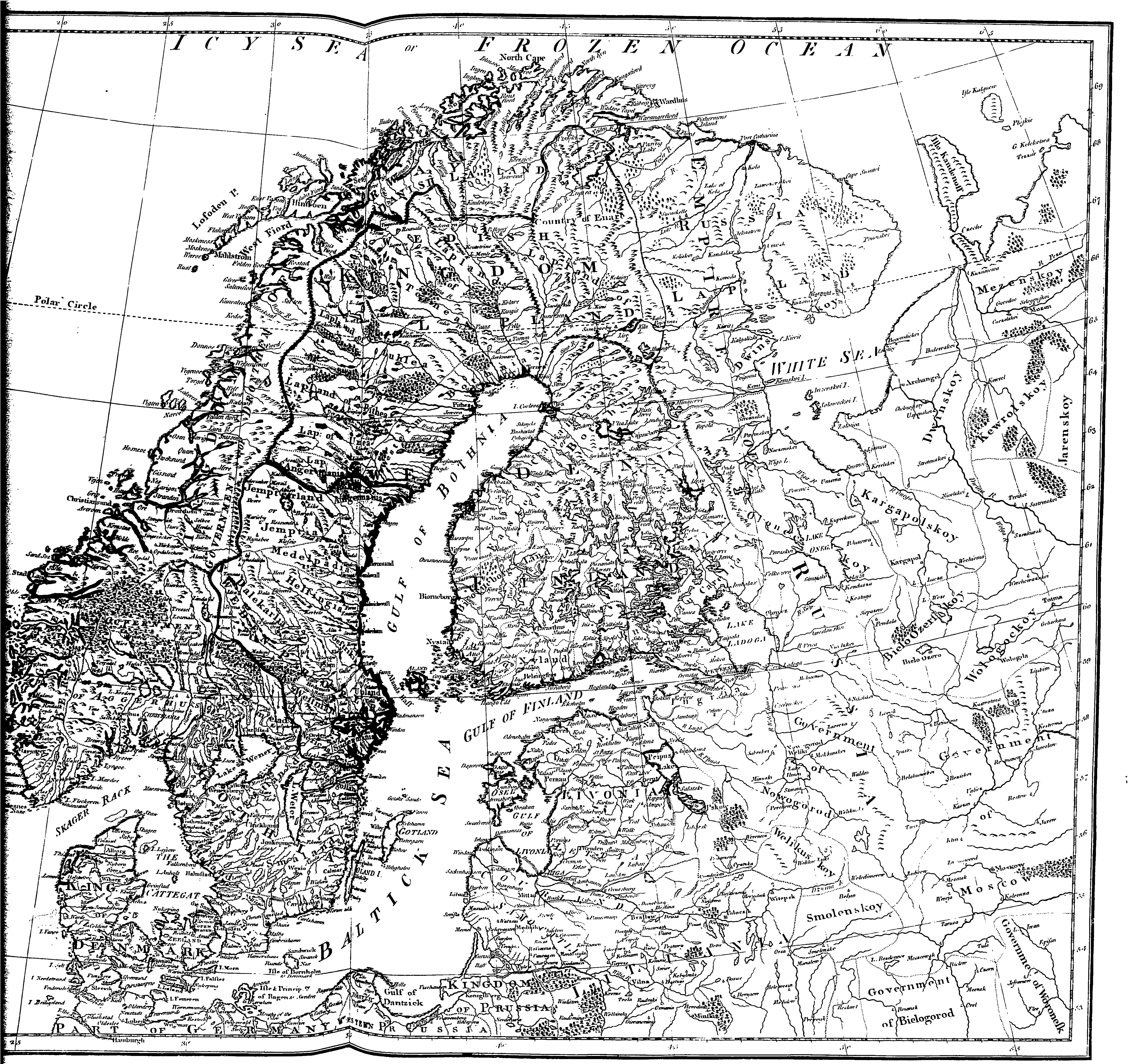
the Italian Bailliages: Bellinzone, Riviera, Val Brenna — C. *to Uri Schwitz and Underwald*; Val Maggia, Locarno, Lugano, Mendrisio — C. *All the Cantons but Appenzel*

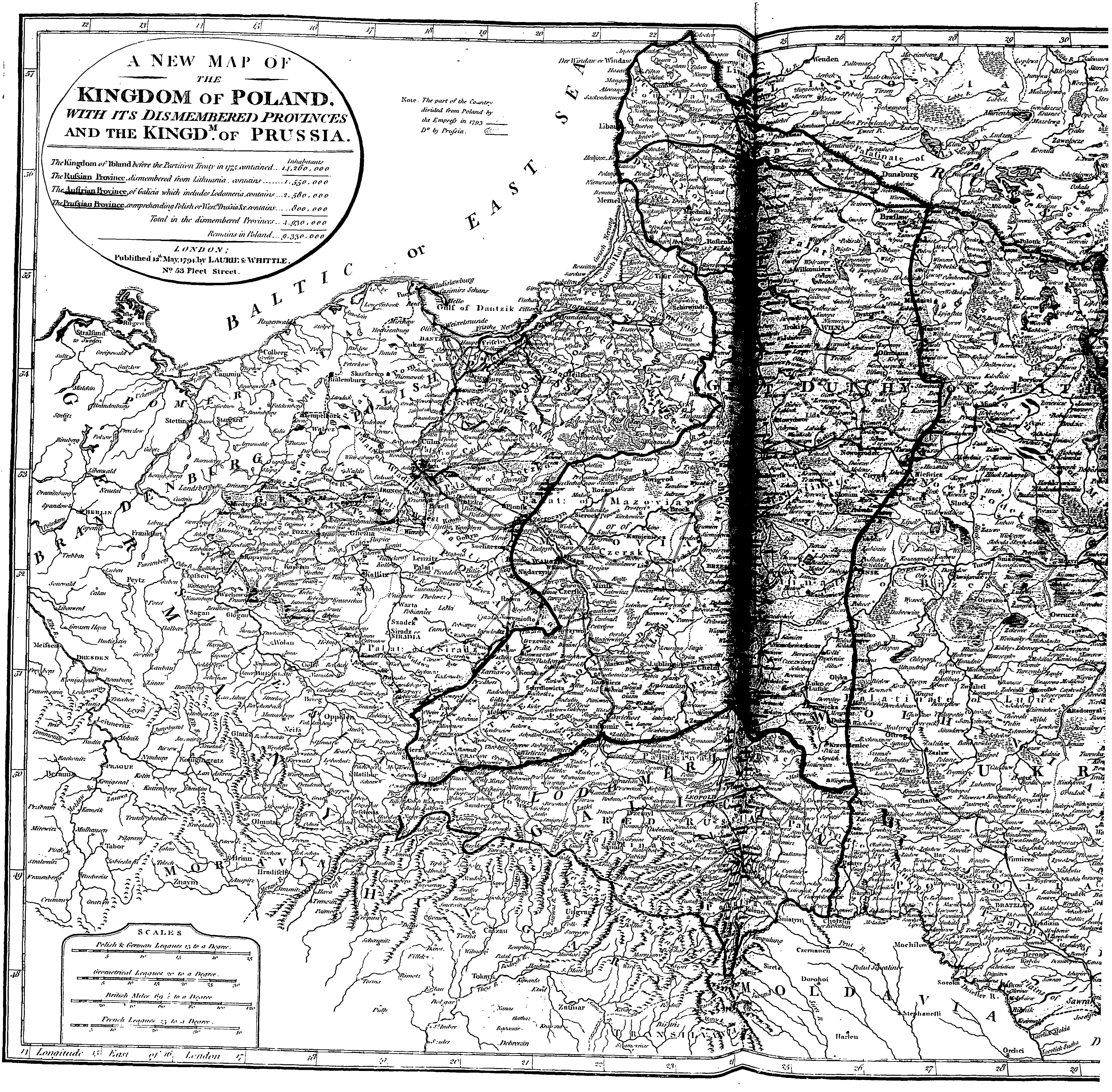
Valtellina, Chiavenna, Bormio — C. *to the Grisons*



A NEW MAP
OF THE NORTHERN STATES
containing
THE KINGDOMS OF
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
AND
NORWAY;
with *THE WESTERN PARTS OF* RUSSIA,
LIVONIA, COURLAND &ca.

LONDON.
Publiſhd 12 May 1794, by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Fleet Street.


ICY SEA or FROZEN OCEAN
North Cape
Wardhus
Lofoden I.
Mahlstrom
West Fiord
Polar Circle
Country of Enara
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
RUSSIAN LAPLAND
SWEDISH LAPLAND
DANISH LAPLAND
KINGDOM OF SWEDEN
Lapland of Tornea
Lapland of Kimi
Lapland of Pithea
Lapland of Umea
Angermania
Jempterland
Medelpadia
Helsingia
Dalekarlia
Upland
Sudermania
GOVERNMENT OF DRONTHEIM
GOVERNMENT OF AGGERHUS
Christiansund
Stad
Bergen
Lake Wener
L. Weter
Smaland
Gothland
OLAND I.
GOTLAND
Calmar
Wexio
Jonkoping
Gothenburg
Marstrand
SKAGER RACK
THE CATTEGAT
KING. OF DENMARK
Jutland
Alborg
ZEELAND
Copenhagen
Isle of Bornholm
BALTICK SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
Biorneborg
Hernosand
Tornea
Uleaborg
Abo
Aland
Helsingfors
Nyland
FINLAND
GULF OF FINLAND
Hogland
Petersburg
Wyborg
LAKE LADOGA
LAKE ONEGA
Kexholm
Narva
Revel
Pernau
Oesel
LIVONIA
GULF OF RIGA
RIGA
Dorpat
Peipus Lake
Pskoff
COURLAND
Mittau
Libau
Windau
Memel
Koningsberg
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
WESTERN PRUSSIA
Gulf of Dantzick
Dantzick
Isle & Princip of Rugen to Sweden
PART OF GERMANY
Hamburgh
Lubeck
Stettin
LITHUANIA
Vilna
Grodno
WHITE SEA
Archangel
Kola
Lake of Kola
Kandalax
Kemi
Dwina
Dwinskoy
Kewrolskoy
Jarenskoy
Mezenskoy
Mezen
Isle Kalguew
Cape Swiatoi
Kargapolskoy
Kargapol
Bielo Ozerskoy
Bielo Ozero
Wologockoy
Wologda
Totma
Government of Novogorod
Novogorod
Weliki Luki
Welikus koy
Government of Moscow
Moscow
Smolenskoy
Smolensko
Government of Bielogorod
Government of Woronesk
Twer
Jaroslaw
Kostroma
Oreł
Kaluga
Tula
Polar Circle

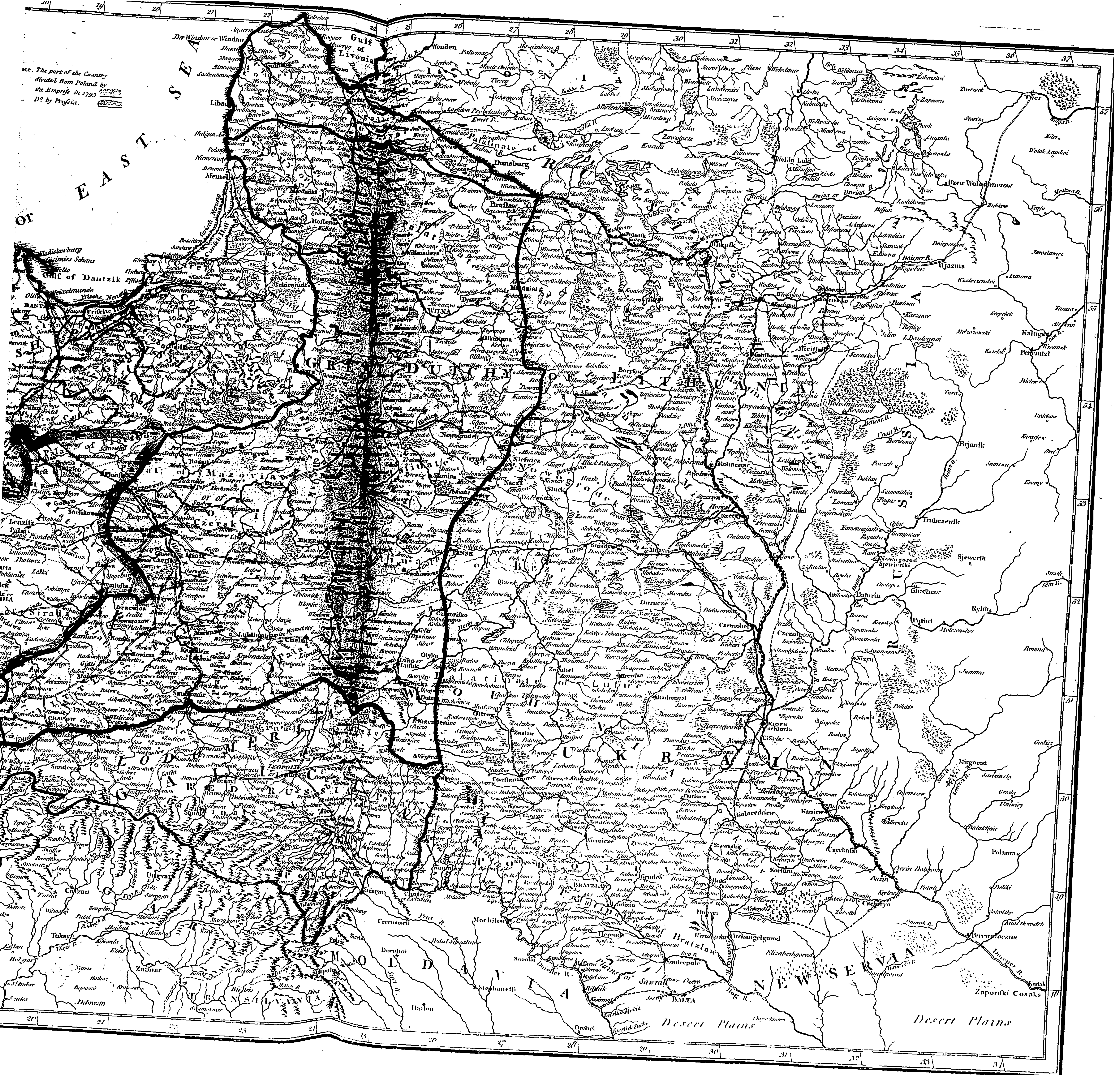


A NEW MAP OF
THE
KINGDOM OF POLAND,
WITH ITS DISMEMBERED PROVINCES
AND THE KINGD.M OF PRUSSIA.

	Inhabitants
The Kingdom of Poland before the Partition Treaty in 1775 contained…	14,260,000
The Rußian Province, dismembered from Lithuania, contains…….	1,550,000
The Auſtrian Province, of Galicia which includes Lodomeria, contains…	2,580,000
The Pruſsian Province, comprehending Polish or West.n Pruſsia &c. contains….	800,000
Total in the dismembered Provinces..	4,930,000
Remains in Poland…	9,330,000

LONDON;
Publiſhed 12.th May, 1794. by LAURIE & WHITTLE,
No. 53 Fleet Street.

Note. The part of the Country divided from Poland by the Empreſs in 1793 ——
D.o by Pruſsia. ——


ote. The part of the Country divided from Poland by the Empreſs in 1793
Dº by Pruſsia.
EAST SEA
or
Gulf of Livonia
Gulf of Dantzik
Libau
Memel
Der Windaw or Windaw
Wenden
LIVONIA
Palatinate of Livonia
Dunsburg
Braslaw
Polotsk
Witepsk
Smolensko
Wjazma
Twer
Kaluga
Mohilow
Orsza
Minsk
Wilna
Troki
Grodno
Kowno
Nowogrodek
Slonim
Pinsk
Brzesc
Nieswiez
Sluck
Bobruisk
Rohaczow
Rzeczyca
Mozyr
Homel
Czernigow
Briansk
Starodub
Nowogrod Sjewierski
Baturin
Gluchow
Putiwl
Nizyn
Kiow or Kiovia
Kaniew
Czyrkasi
Mirgorod
Poltawa
Czernobel
Owrucze
Zytomierz
Berdyczow
Bialacerkiew
Winnicze
Braclaw
Humań
Bar
Kaminiec
Chocim
Mochilow
Konstantinow
Zaslaw
Ostrog
Dubno
Luck
Wlodzimierz
Chelm
Lublin
Sandomir
Radom
Krakow
Warsaw
Plock
Thorn
Dantzik
Elbing
Konigsberg
Pillau
Tilsit
Lemberg or Leopolis
Przemysl
Sambor
Halicz
Stanislawow
GREAT DUCHY OF LITHUANIA
Mazovia
Palatinate of Podlachia
VOLHINIA
PODOLIA
UKRAINE
RUSSIA
LODOMERIA
GALLICIA
HUNGARY
TRANSILVANIA
MOLDAVIA
NEW SERVIA
Bratzlaw
Balta
Elizabethgorod
Archangelgorod
Zaporiski Cosaks
Desert Plains
Dniester R.
Bog R.
Dnieper R.
Desna R.
Dwina or Dwina R.
Pruth R.
Ochakow
Orchei
Sorocka
Jassi
Debreczin
Tokay
Sawran
Czehryn
Kremenczuk
Kodak
Przewoloczna
Bender
19
20
21
22
23
24
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26
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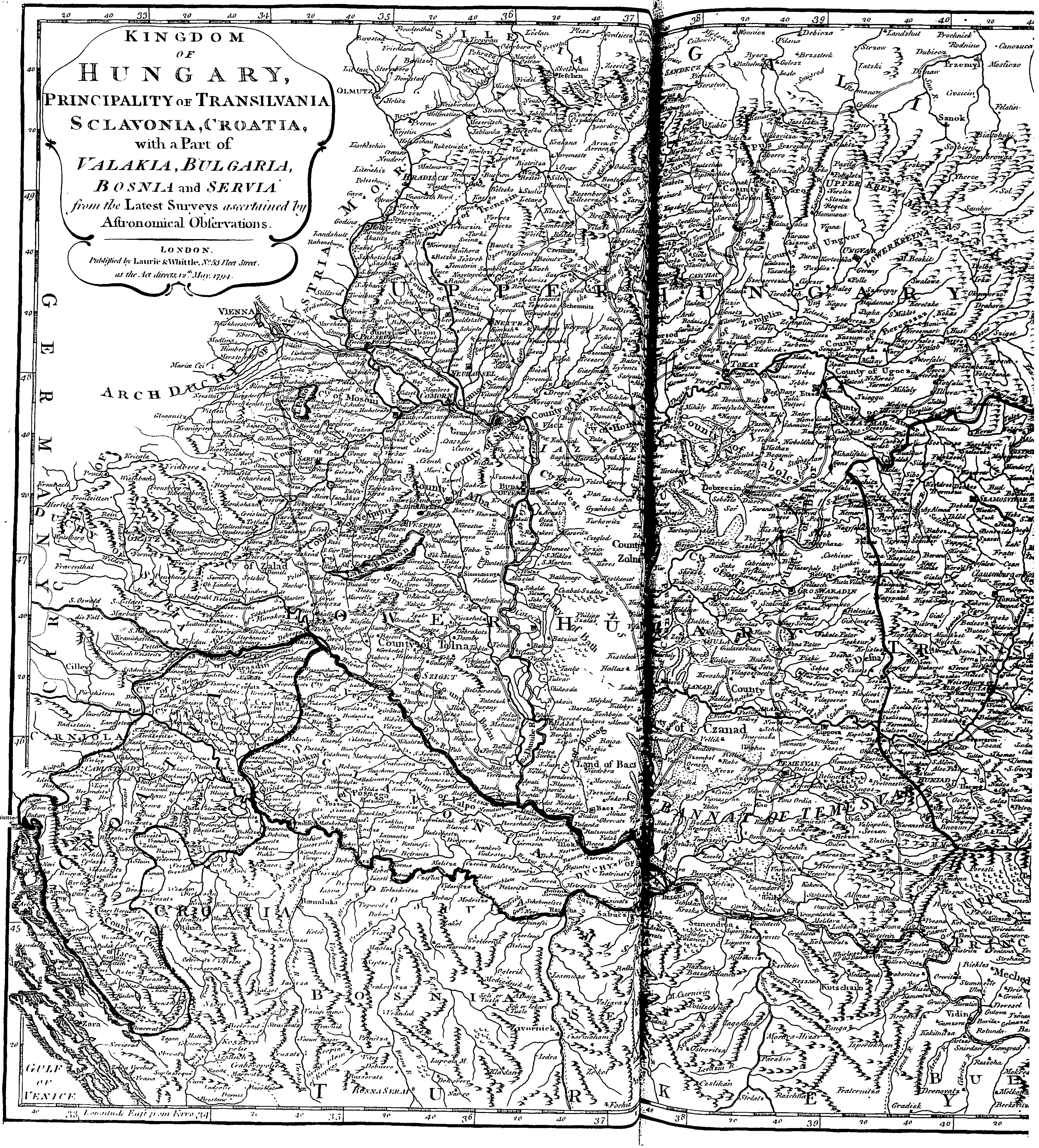
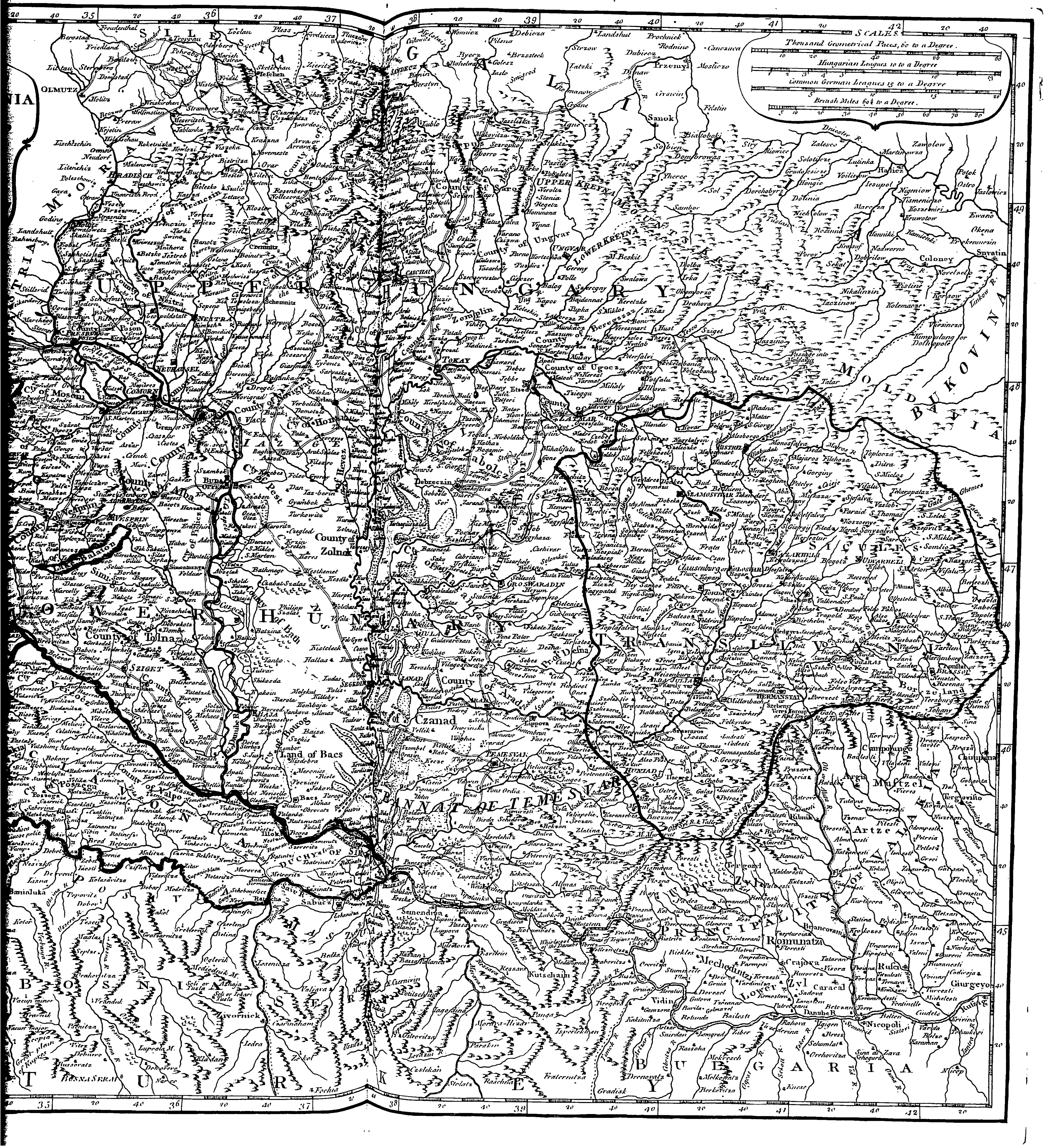


KINGDOM *OF* HUNGARY, PRINCIPALITY OF TRANSILVANIA SCLAVONIA, CROATIA, with a Part of *VALAKIA, BULGARIA, BOSNIA* and *SERVIA*

from the Latest Surveys *ascertained by* Aſtronomical Obſervations.

LONDON.
Publiſhed by Laurie & Whittle, *N.º 53 Fleet Street.*
as the Act directs, 12th May, 1794.


SCALES
Thousand Geometrical Paces, 60 to a Degree.
Hungarian Leagues 10 to a Degree
Common German Leagues 15 to a Degree
British Miles 69½ to a Degree.
SILESIA
MORAVIA
GALLICIA
UPPER HUNGARY
LOWER HUNGARY
TRANSILVANIA
MOLDAVIA
BUKOVINA
PRINCIPALITY OF VALACHIA
BANNAT OF TEMESVAR
SLAVONIA
BOSNIA
SERVIA
BULGARIA
TURKEY
UPPER KREYNA
LOWER KREYNA
CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS
IAZYGE
SICULES
County of Trencsin
County of Liptow
County of Arva
County of Zips
County of Saros
County of Zemplin
County of Ungvar
County of Beregszaz
County of Ugocz
County of Zatmar
County of Nitra
County of Posonium
County of Comorn
County of Gran
County of Novigrad
County of Hont
County of Pest
County of Alba
County of Tolna
County of Baran
County of Bath
County of Zolnok
County of Czanad
County of Arad
County of Valpo
County of Posega
City of Mosony
Land of Bacs
Duchy of Sirmia
Upper Zyl
Lower Zyl
Mechedintzi
Romunatzi
Argis
Muftzel
Artzela
Campolungo
Danube R.
Dniester R.
OLMUTZ
Troppau
Tokay
Caschau
Debreczin
Gross Waradin
Clausenburg
Hermanstadt
Temesvar
Segedin
Belgrade
Semendria
Vidin
Nicopoli
Giurgeyo
Crajova
Przemyl
Sanok
Halicz
Snyatin
Lake Balaton
Sziget
Buda
Pest
Neuhausel
Comorn
Presburg
Bosna Serai
35
36
37
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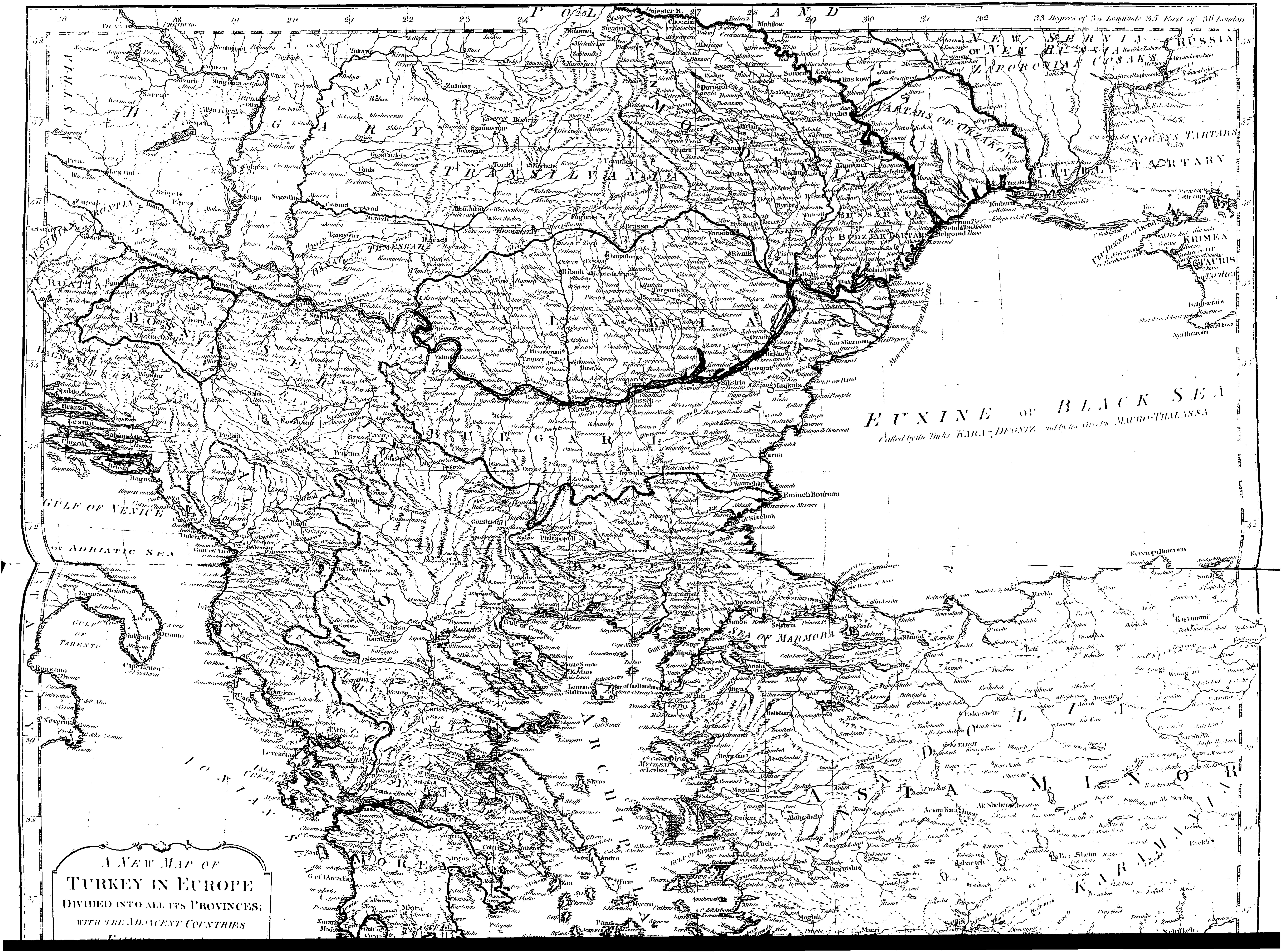
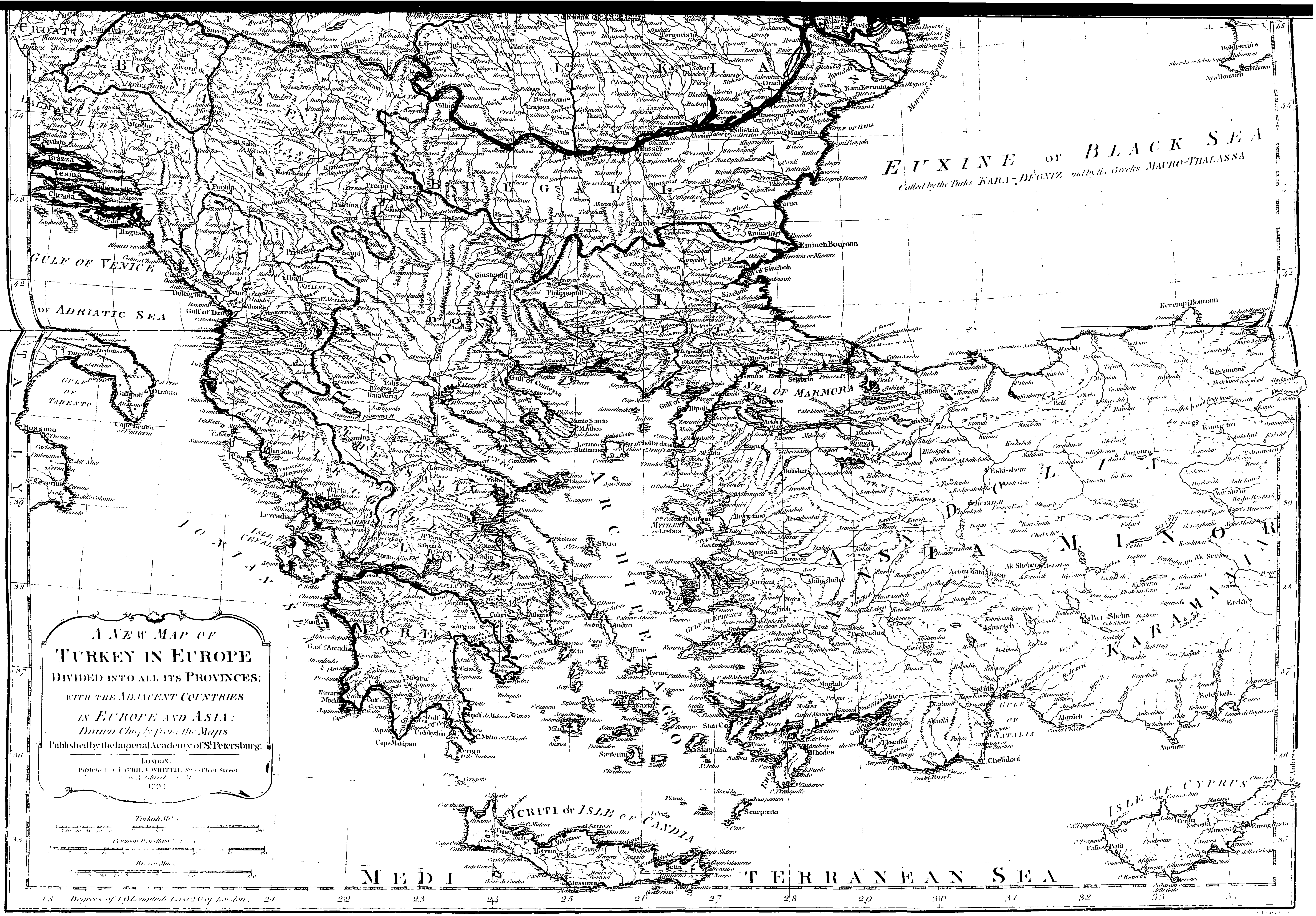
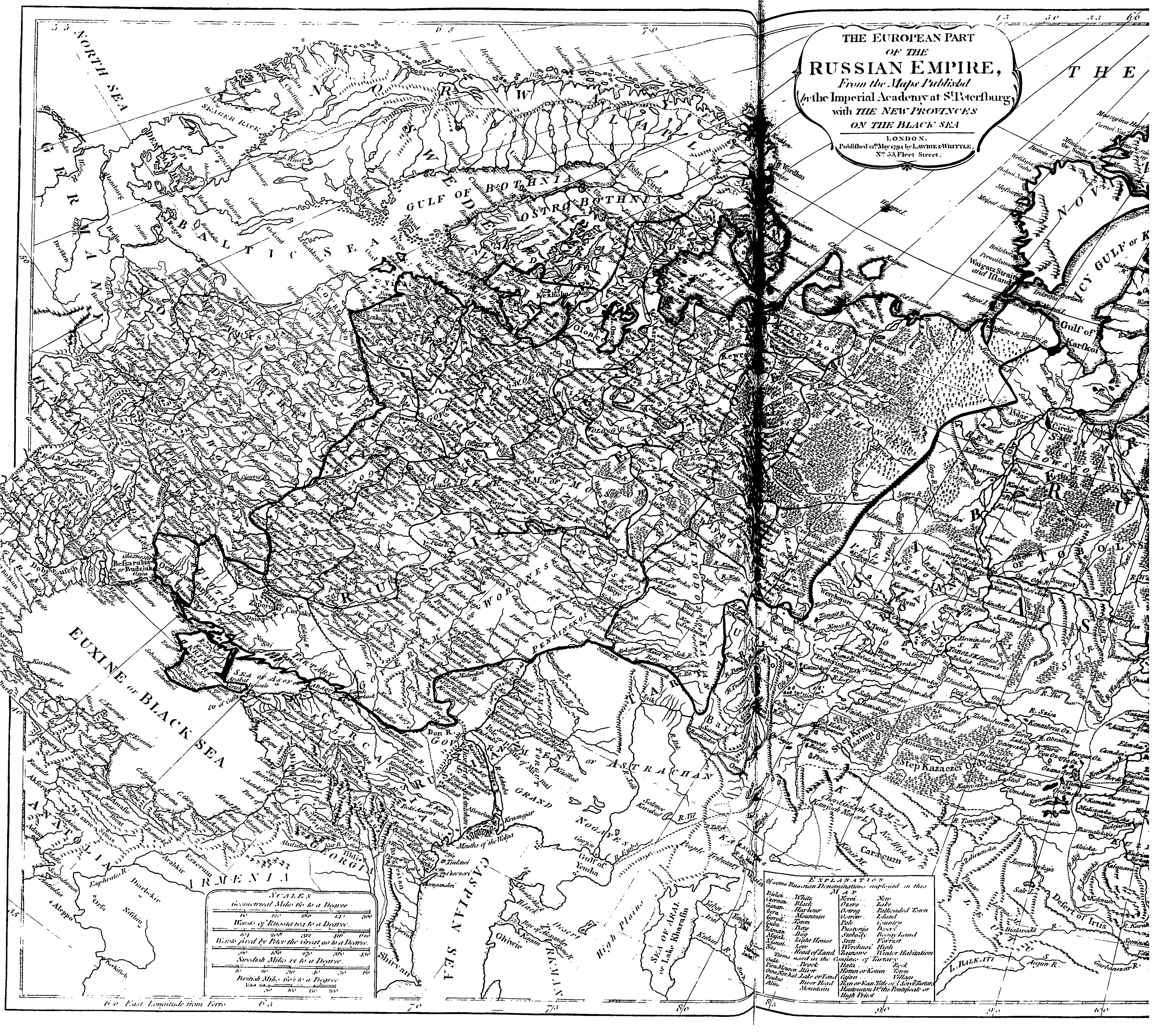
47
48
49


A NEW MAP OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
DIVIDED INTO ALL ITS PROVINCES;
WITH THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES



A NEW MAP OF
# TURKEY IN EUROPE
DIVIDED INTO ALL ITS PROVINCES;
WITH THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES
IN EUROPE AND ASIA:
Drawn Chiefly from the Maps
Published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.

LONDON.
Publish'd by LAURIE & WHITTLE N° 53 Fleet Street,
[illegible]
1794



THE EUROPEAN PART
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE,
From the Maps Publish'd
by the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg,
with *THE NEW PROVINCES*
ON THE BLACK SEA

LONDON.
Publiſhed 12th May 1794 by LAWRIE & WHITTLE,
No. 53, Fleet Street.

EXPLANATION
Of some Russian Denominations employed in this MAP

Bieloi	White	Novoi	New
Czernoi	Black	Ozero	Lake
Gavan	Harbour	Ostrog	Pallisaded Town
Gora	Mountain	Ostrow	Island
Gorod	Town	Pole	Country
Guba	Bay	Pustynja	Desert
Liman	Bog	Stoboity	Boggy Land
Majak	Light House	Sam	Forrest
Nisnoi	Low	Werchnoi	High
Nos	Head of Land	Zimovie	Winter Habitation

Terms used in the Confines of Tartary

Oula	Brook	Hata	Rock
Pira Mouren	River	Hotun or Kotun	Town
Omo Nor Kol	Lake or Pond	Gyan	Village
Poulac	River Head	Han or Kan	Title of ye Sovn. Tartars
Alin	Mountain	Houtouctou	Do. the Pontificate or High Priest

THE EUROPEAN PART
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE,
From the Maps Published
by the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg,
with *THE NEW PROVINCES*
ON THE BLACK SEA

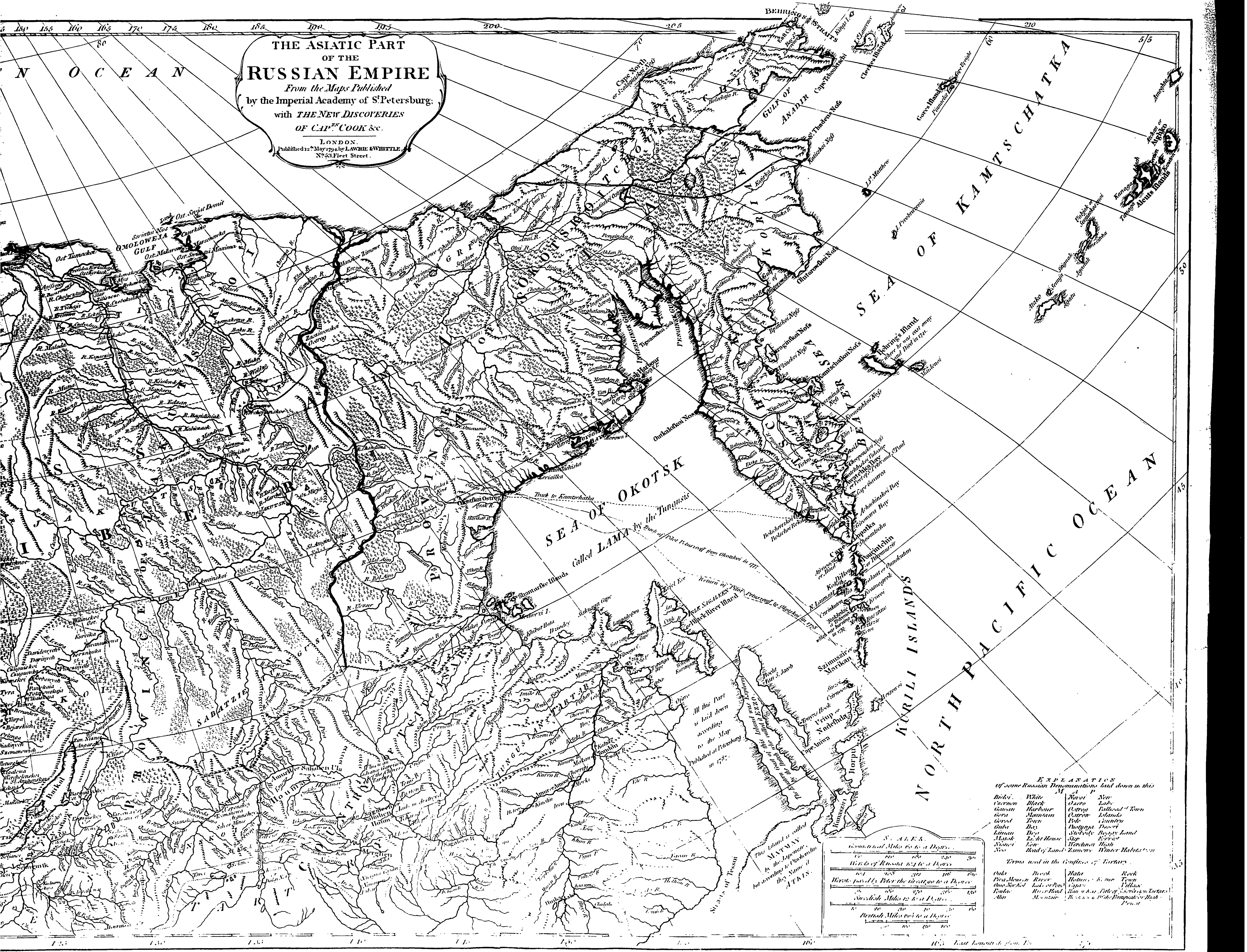
LONDON.
Published 12th May 1794 by LAWRIE & WHITTLE,
No. 53, Fleet Street.

EXPLANATION
Of some Russian Denominations employed in this
MAP

Bieli	White	Nowoi	New
Czernoi	Black	Ozero	Lake
Gavan	Harbour	Ostrog	Pallisadoed Town
Gora	Mountain	Ostrow	Island
Gorod	Town	Pole	Country
Guba	Bay	Pustynja	Desert
Liman	Bog	Sloboda	Boors Land
Majak	Light House	Stan	Forrest
Nisnoi	Low	Werchnoi	High
Nos	Head of Land	Zimowie	Winter Habitation

Terms used in the Confines of Tartary

Ouda	Brook	Hata	Rock
Pira Muren	River	Hotun or Koton	Town
Ome, Nor, Kol	Lake or Pond	Gajan	Village
Poulat	River Head	Han or Kan	Title of ye Sovn. Tartar.
Alin	Mountain	Hutuctu	Do. the Pontificate or High Priest


N OCEAN
SEA OF OKOTSK
Called LAMA by the Tunguſis
SEA OF KAMTSCHATKA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
KURILI ISLANDS
BEHRING'S STRAITS
GULF OF ANADIR
OMOLOWEJA GULF
Behring's Island where he was cast away and Died in 1741.
All this Part is laid down according to the Map Publiſhed at Petersburg in 1787.
This Island is called MATMAY by the Japaneſe but according to Stoehenlin the Name is ATKIS.
Okotskoi Ostrog
Track to Kamtschatka
Shantarskie Islands
S C A L E S.
Geometrical Miles 60 to a Degree.
60 120 180 240 300
Werſts of Russia 104 to a Degree
104 208 312 416 520
Werſts fixed by Peter the Great, 90 to a Degree
90 180 270 360 450
Swedish Miles 12 to a Degree.
10 20 30 40 50 60
British Miles 69½ to a Degree
50 100 150 200
East Longitude from Ferro

THE ASIATIC PART
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE

From the Maps Published
by the Imperial Academy of S^t. Petersburg;
with *THE NEW DISCOVERIES*
OF CAP^TN. COOK &c.

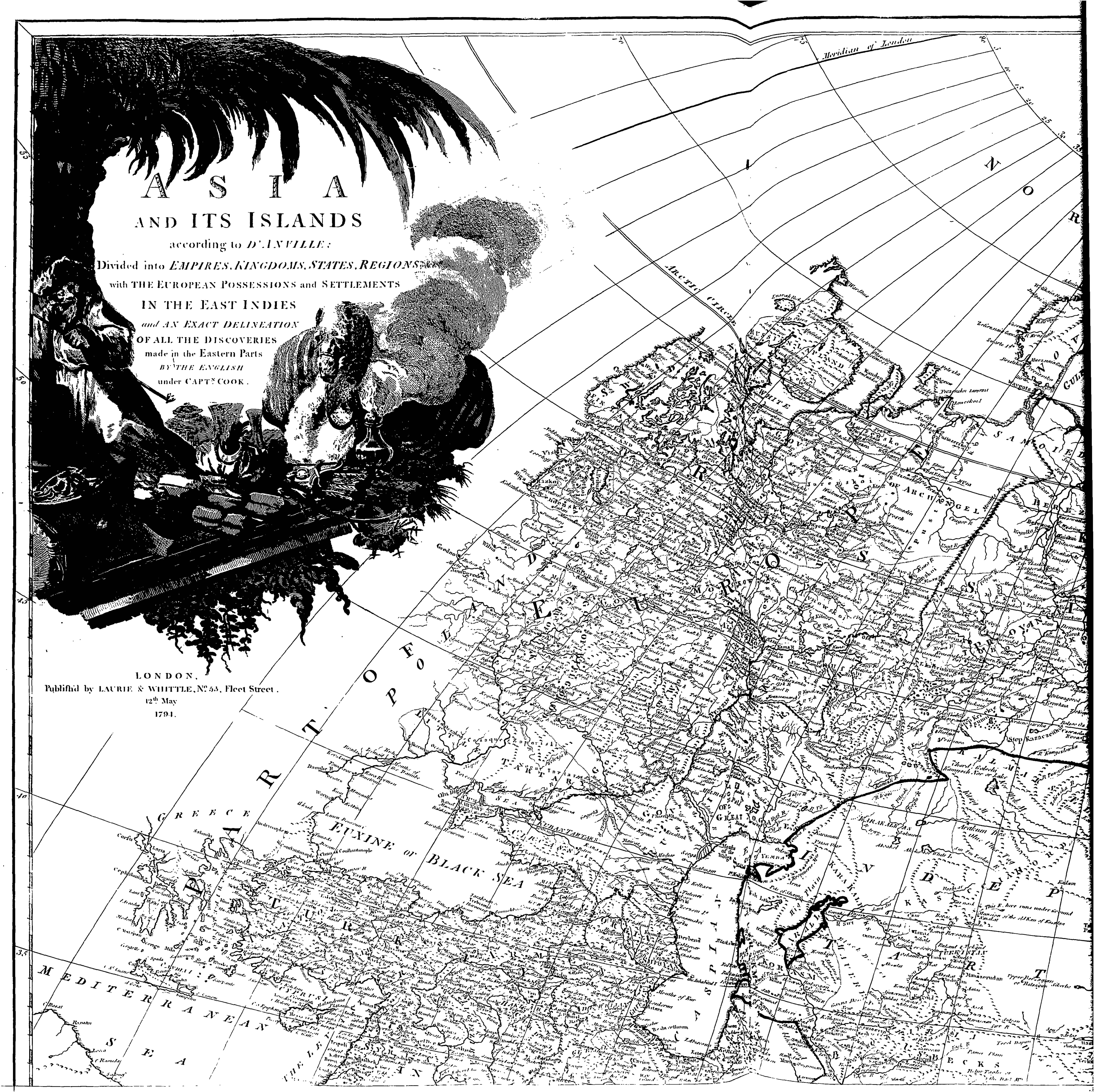
LONDON.
Publiſhed 12^th. May 1794. by LAWRIE & WHITTLE,
N^o. 53. Fleet Street.

EXPLANATION
Of some Russian Denominations laid down in this
MAP

Bielei	White	Novoi	New
Czernoi	Black	Ozero	Lake
Gavan	Harbour	Ostrog	Palisad^d Town
Gora	Mountain	Ostrow	Islands
Gorod	Town	Pole	Country
Guba	Bay	Pustynja	Desert
Liman	Bay	Slobody	Bounty Land
Mayak	Light House	Step	Forrest
Nisnei	Low	Wirchnoi	High
Nos	Head of Land	Zimovie	Winter Habitation

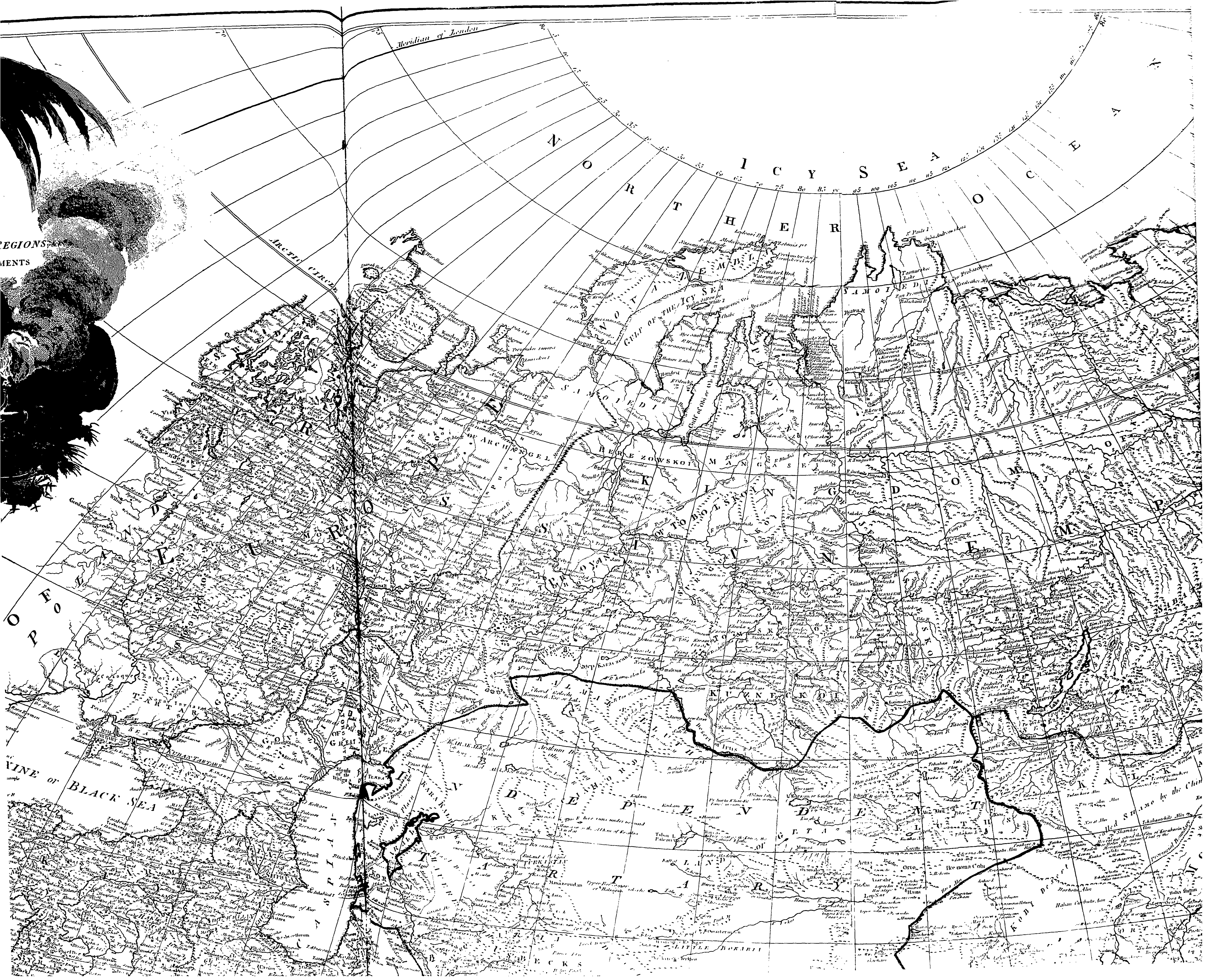
Terms used in the Confines of Tartary.

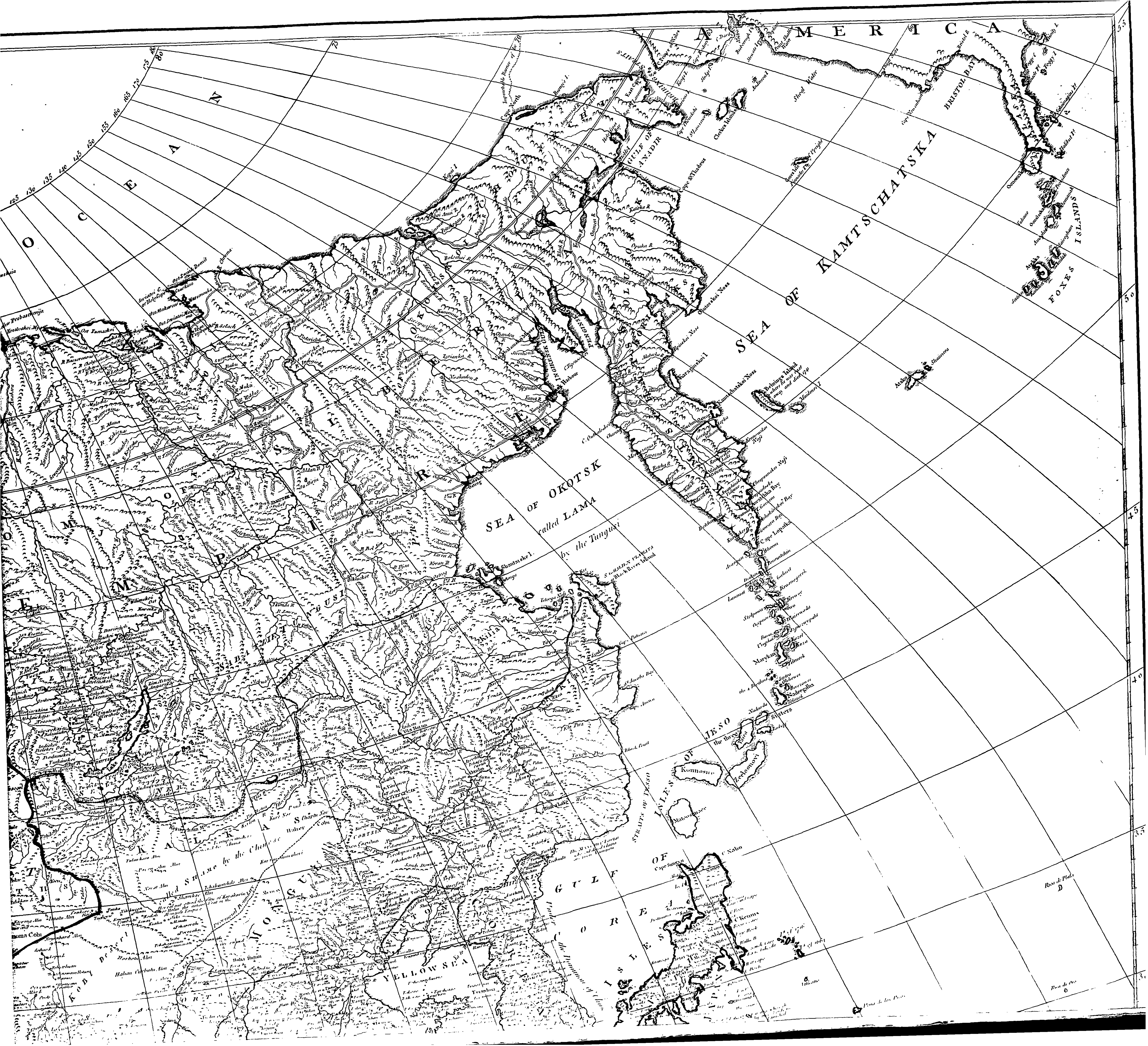
Oula	Brook	Hata	Rock
Pira Mouren	River	Hotun or Koton	Town
Omo Nor Kol	Lake or Pond	Capan	Village
Poulac	River Head	Han or Kan	Title of Sovereign Tartars
Alin	Mountain	[illegible]	White Pompatic or High Priest



ASIA
AND ITS ISLANDS
according to D'ANVILLE:
Divided into EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, REGIONS, &c.
with THE EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS and SETTLEMENTS
IN THE EAST INDIES
and AN EXACT DELINEATION
OF ALL THE DISCOVERIES
made in the Eastern Parts
BY THE ENGLISH
under CAPT.N COOK.

LONDON,
Publiſh'd by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street.
12th May
1794.


Meridian of London
N O R T H E R N   I C Y   S E A   O C E A
ARCTIC CIRCLE
REGIONS
MENTS
NOVA ZEMBLA
GULF OF THE ICY SEA
SAMOIEDI
OF ARCHANGEL
BEREZOWSKOI
OF TOBOLSKOI
KINGDOM
TOMSKOI
JENISEISKOI
WHITE SEA
EUXINE or BLACK SEA
ARAL
Mouths of the Wolga
INDEPENDENT
TARTARY
LITTLE BOKHARIA
USBECKS
Wind Ice


AMERICA
OCEAN
SEA OF KAMTSCHATKA
SEA OF OKOTSK called LAMA by the Tunguzi
BRISTOL BAY
FOXES ISLANDS
GULF OF ANADIR
Beerings Island
Shantarskoi I.
JESO
ISLES OF JESO
STRAITS OF JESO
Konnosue
Matsumaye
GULF OF COREA
YELLOW SEA
SIBERIA
EMPIRE OF RUSSIA
Cape Lopatka
Olutorskoi Noss
Cape St. Thadeus
Clerkes Islands
Baikal
Shamo called by the Chinese
KALKAS
MONGUL
Kobi Desert
Kamtschatskoi Noss
Avatscha Bay
Cape Patience
Aniwa
Staten I.
80
75
70
170
165
160
155
150
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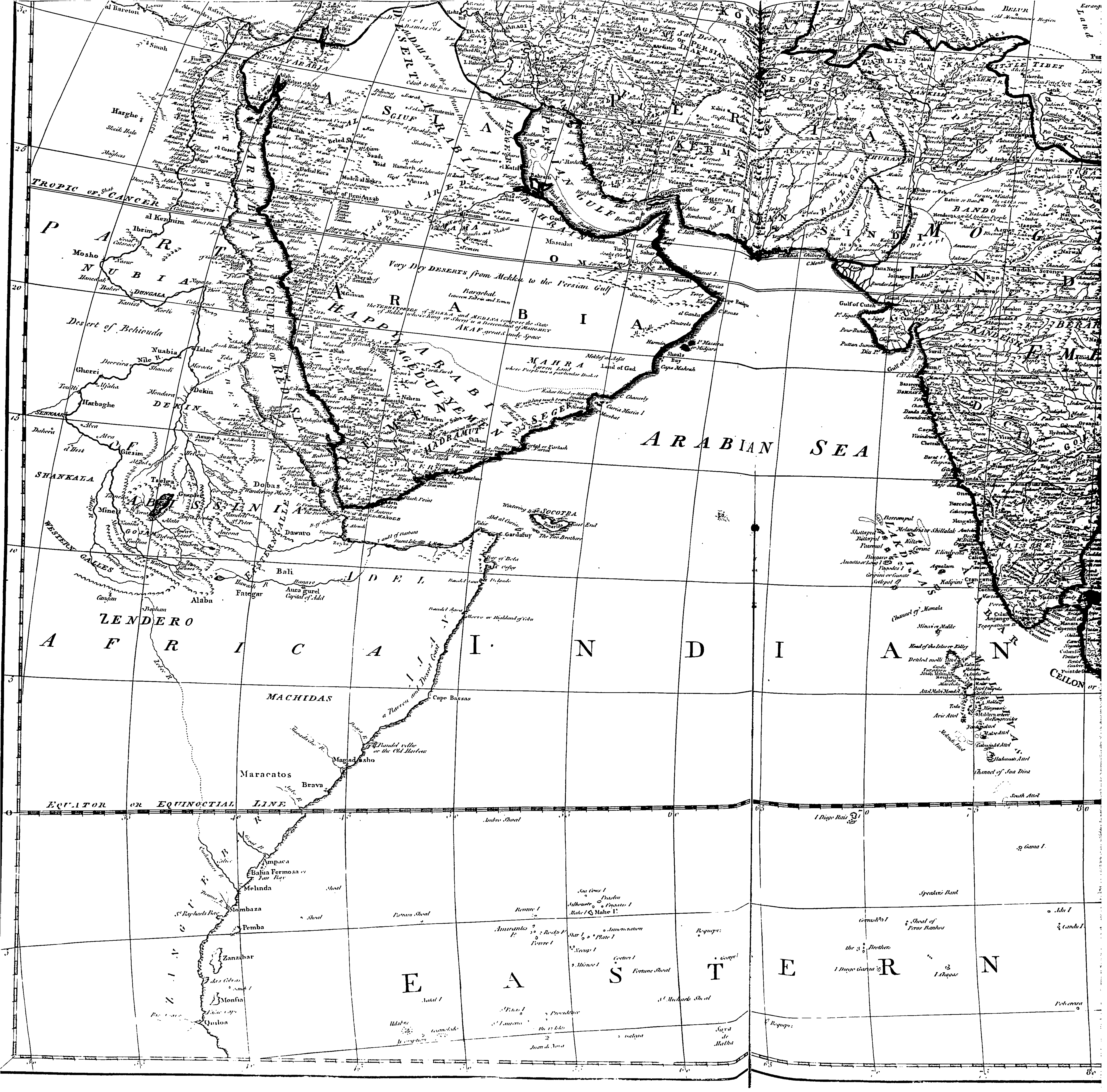
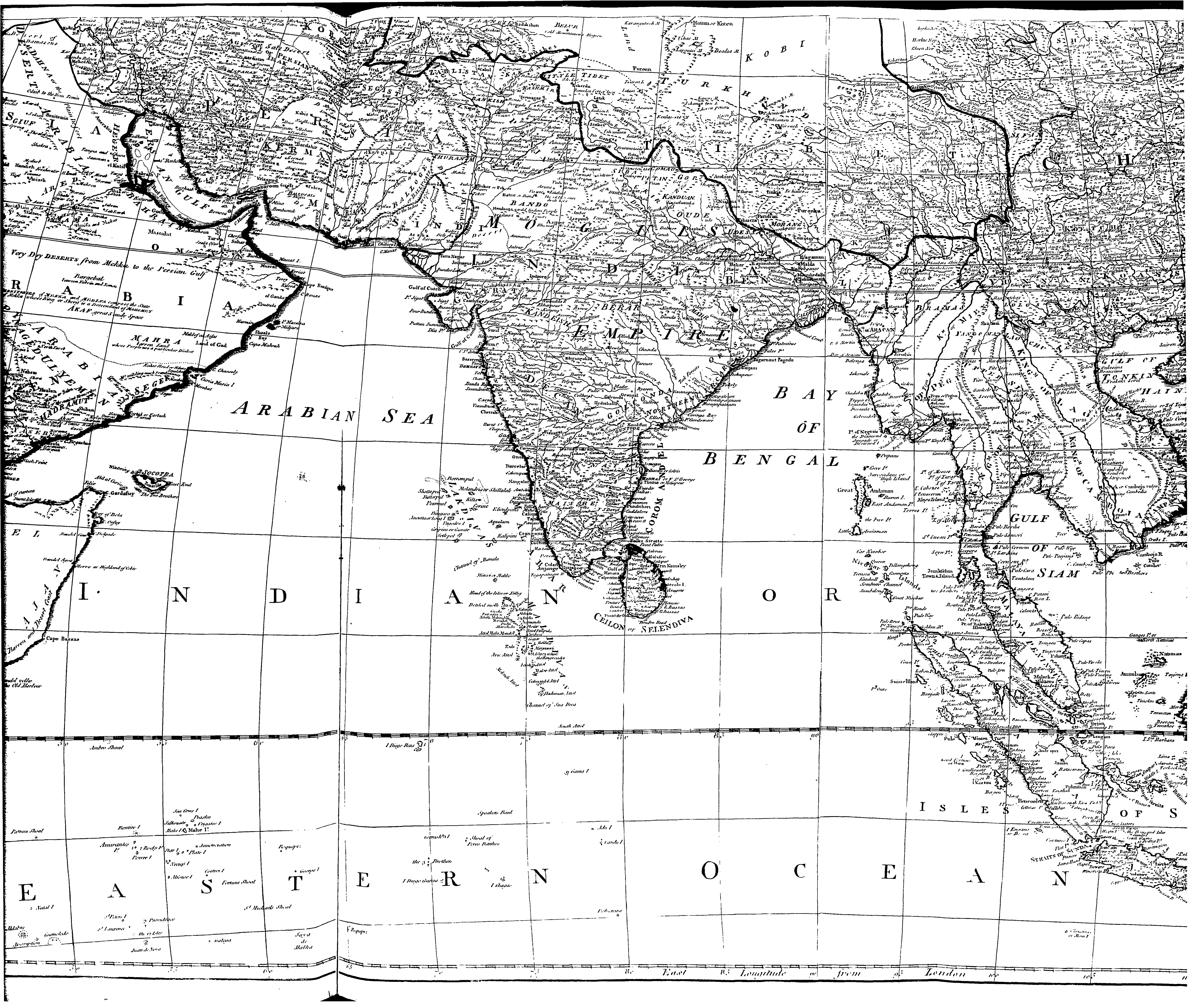

ARABIA
STONEY ARABIA
DESERT ARABIA
HAPPY ARABIA
PERSIAN GULF
ARABIAN SEA
INDIAN
EASTERN
AFRICA
ABISSINIA
NUBIA
DUNGALA
DEKIN
SHANKALA
ADEL
ZENDERO
MACHIDAS
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR OR EQUINOCTIAL LINE
RED SEA OR ARABIAN GULF
Very Dry DESERTS from Mekka to the Persian Gulf
MAHRA
YEMEN
HADRAMUT
SEGER
OMAN
BAHRAIN
SOCOTRA
C. Gardafuy
Cape Bassas
Magadasho
Brava
Maracatos
Ampaca
Melinda
Mombaza
Pemba
Zanzibar
Monfia
Quiloa
Desert of Bchiouda
Nuabia
Sennaar
Harbaghe
Gherri
Dekin
Bali
Alaba
Fategar
Auca gurel Capital of Adel
Dawaro
Dobas Wandering Moors
Mekka
Medina
Sanaa
Mocha
Aden
Muscat
Cape Rasalgat
Land of Gad
Gulf of Cutch
Gulf of Cambay
SINDI
MOGUL
CEILON
LAKDIVAS
MALDIVAS
Mahe I.
Amirantes
Tromelin
Sava de Malha
1 Diego Rais
Chagos
Desert of Salt or Persian Desert
LITTLE TIBET
Channel of Mamala
Channel of Sua Diva
Arabian Sea
African


ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
I N D I A N   O R
E A S T E R N   O C E A N
MOGUL'S EMPIRE
INDIA
ARABIA
OMAN
PERSIAN GULF
GULF OF SIAM
GULF OF TONKIN
CEILON or SELENDIVA
ISLES OF S
STRAITS OF SUNDA
SOCOTRA
C. Gardafuy
Gulf of Cutch
Gulf of Cambay
KOBI
TURKHESTAN
TIBET
LITTLE TIBET
KASHMIR
CHINA
SIAM
PEGU
ARACAN
BENGAL
ORIXA
GOLCONDA
DECAN
MAISSUR
CORAMANDEL
BERAR
KANDEISH
GUZURAT
SINDI
MEKRAN
KERMAN
SEGESTAN
HADRAMUT
YEMEN
Very Dry DESERTS from Mekka to the Persian Gulf
AKAF great Sandy Space
MAHRA barren Land
Land of Gad
Mascat
Ormus
Gambaroon
Bahrain
Goa
Calicut
Cochin
Madras or Ft St George
Pondicherry
Calcutta
Great Andaman
Nicobar
Malaka
Bencoolen
LACKDIVAS
MALDIVAS
Amirantes
Mahe I.
Adu I.
Cargados
East Longitude from London
50
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60
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70
75
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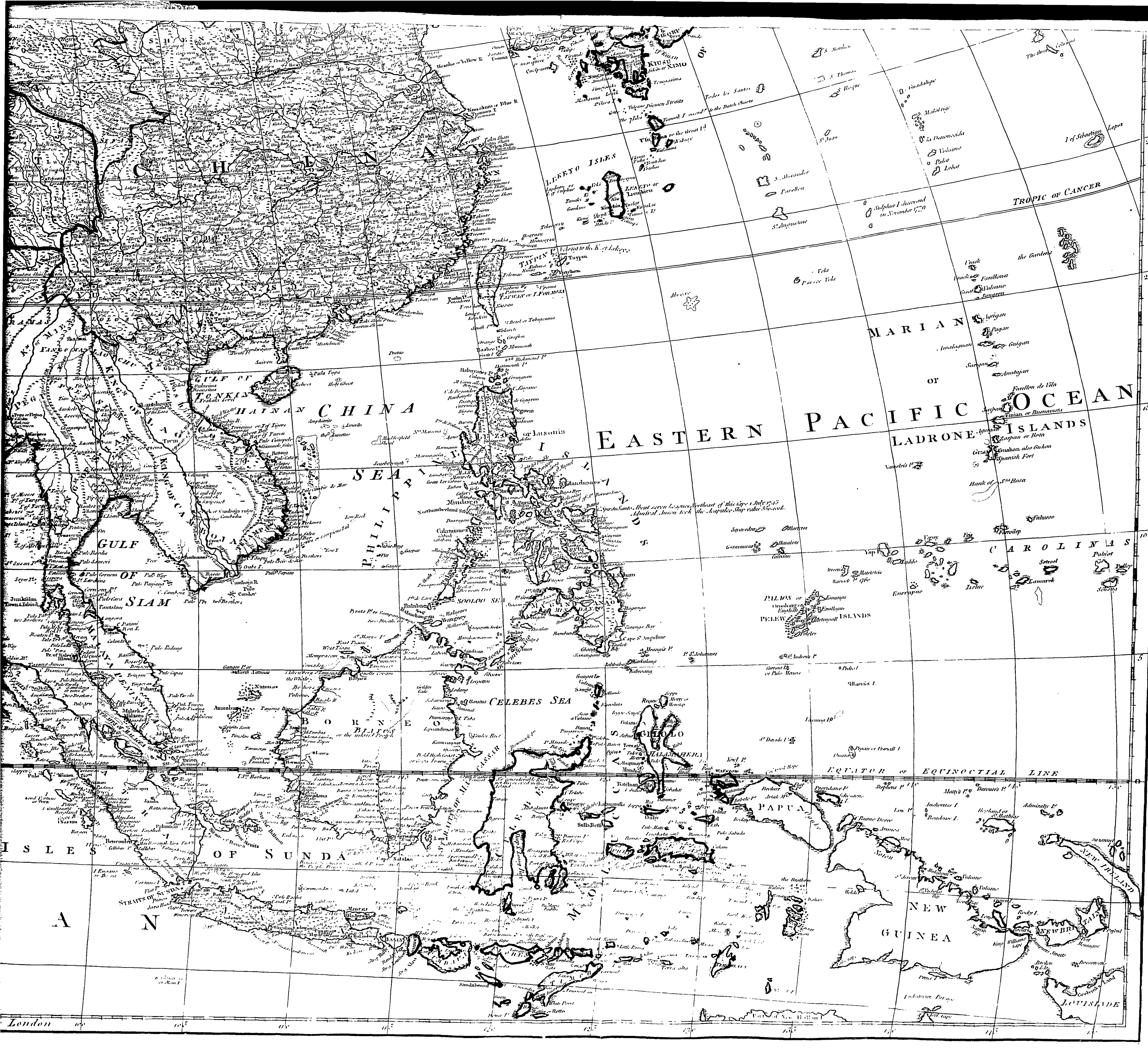
85
90
95
100
105


CHINA
KIUSU or XIMO
LEKEYO ISLES
TROPIC OF CANCER
MARIAN or LADRONE ISLANDS
EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN
GULF OF TONKIN
HAINAN
CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Lusonia
Mindoro
Samar
Mindanao
SOOLOO SEA
CAROLINAS
PALAOS or PELEW ISLANDS
GULF OF SIAM
KING OF CAMBOJA
PEGU
CELEBES SEA
BORNEO
GILOLO or HALMAHERA
EQUATOR or EQUINOCTIAL LINE
PAPUA
NEW GUINEA
NEW IRELAND
NEW BRITAIN
LOUISIADE
ISLES OF SUNDA
STRAITS OF SUNDA
MOLUCCAS
MACASSAR
Timor
Sumatra
Java
Tropic of Cancer
Formosa
Guahan also Guhan
Tinian or Buenavista
Zarpan or Rota
Bank of Sta Rosa
Sulphur I. discovered in November 1779
Tiypin
the Gardens
Cape Spirito Santo. About seven leagues Northeast of this Cape 1 July 1743 Admiral Anson took the Acapulco Ship value 350,000l.
Celebes
Sooloo
Bashee Is.
Babuyanes Is.
Gulf of Siam
Camboja
Pulo Condor
Malacca
Natunas
Anamba
Admiralty Is.
Endeavour Passage
London
100
105
110
115
120
125
130
135
140
145
150
25
20
15
10
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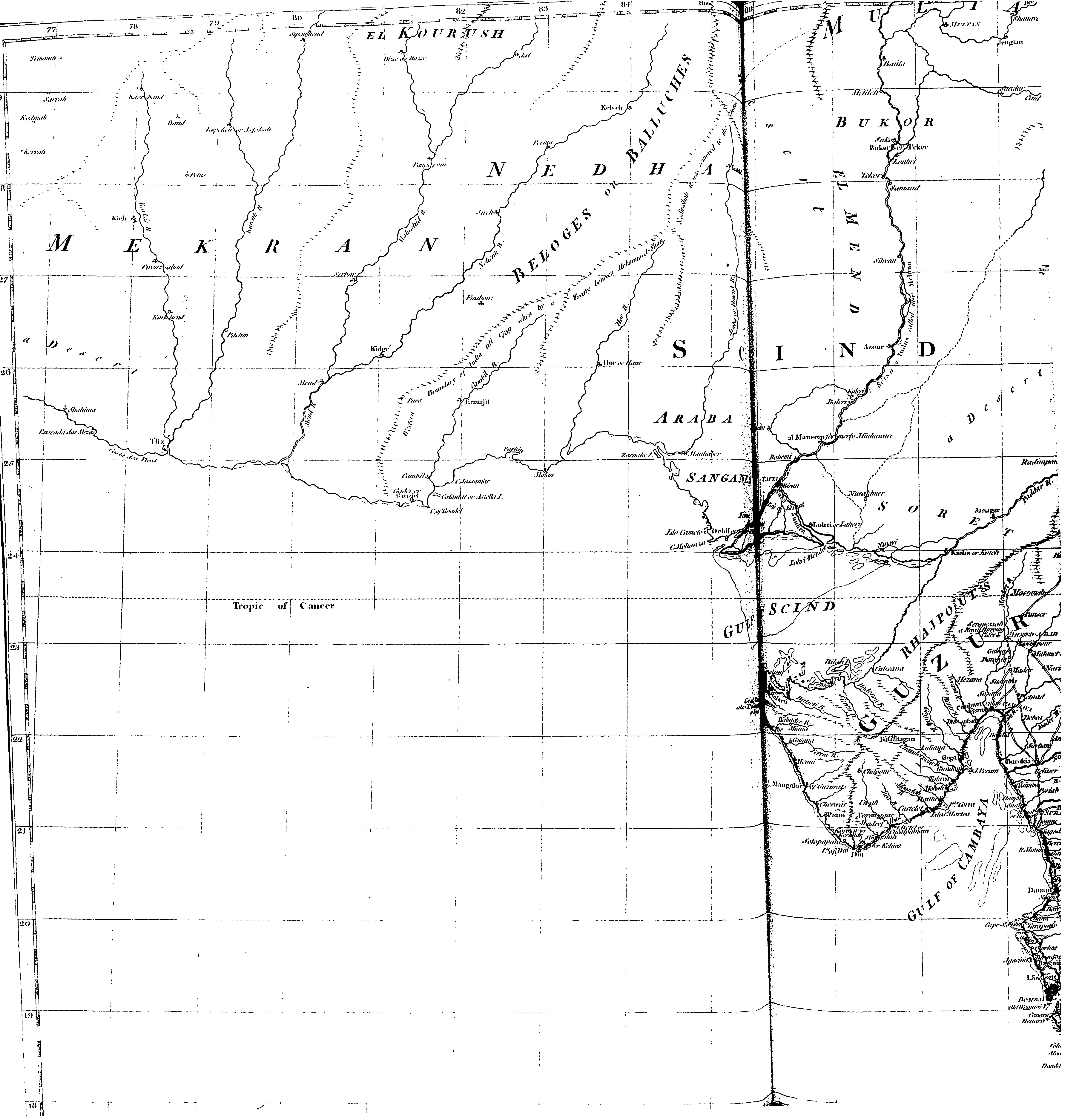
0


77
78
79
80
82
83
84
85
86
EL KOURUSH
Temanik
Sarrah
Kedmah
Kerrah
Kassr-band
Band
Lopeketh or Asfakah
Dize or Bazec
Jal
Kelveh
Perun
Pelas
M E K R A N
N E D H A
BELOGES OR BALLUCHES
Kich
Pirouz-abad
Karkhend
Pishin
Serbar
Kidge
Finbeur
Mend
Mend R.
Shahima
Enseada das Mezas
Costa dos Picos
Tiiz
a Desert
Treaty between Mohammed-Shah
Boundary of India till 1739 when by a
Western Pass
Cambil R.
Ermajil
Cambil
Gader or Goadel
C. Goadel
Calamat or Astolla I.
Calassamiar
Paskin
Mahan
Hor or Haur
Hor R.
Zarnake I.
Manhaber
A R A B A
S C I N D
SANGANES
Tatta
Debil
Ldo Camelo
C. Mohanza
Lohri or Lahery
Lohri-Bender
Nuraikmer
S O R E T
Janagur
Kasba or Kotch
a Desert
Radimpour
Nagari
al Mansora or Menhabare
Bahemi
Baleri
Kalari
Azour
Sind or Indus called also Mehran
Silvan
E L M E N D
MULTAN
Baila
Metilch
B U K O R
Sukor
Bukor or Beker
Loulari
Tekere
Samand
Shanau
Jengian
Tropic of Cancer
GULF of SCIND
RHAJPOUTS
G U Z U R A T
AHMED-ABAD
Cambaet
Debca
Baroach
Mangalor
C. of Guzurat
Patan
Chitpour
P. of Diu
Diu
Gogo
Daman
Tarapour
Bassein
I. Salcett
BOMBAY
Old Woman's I.
GULF OF CAMBAYA
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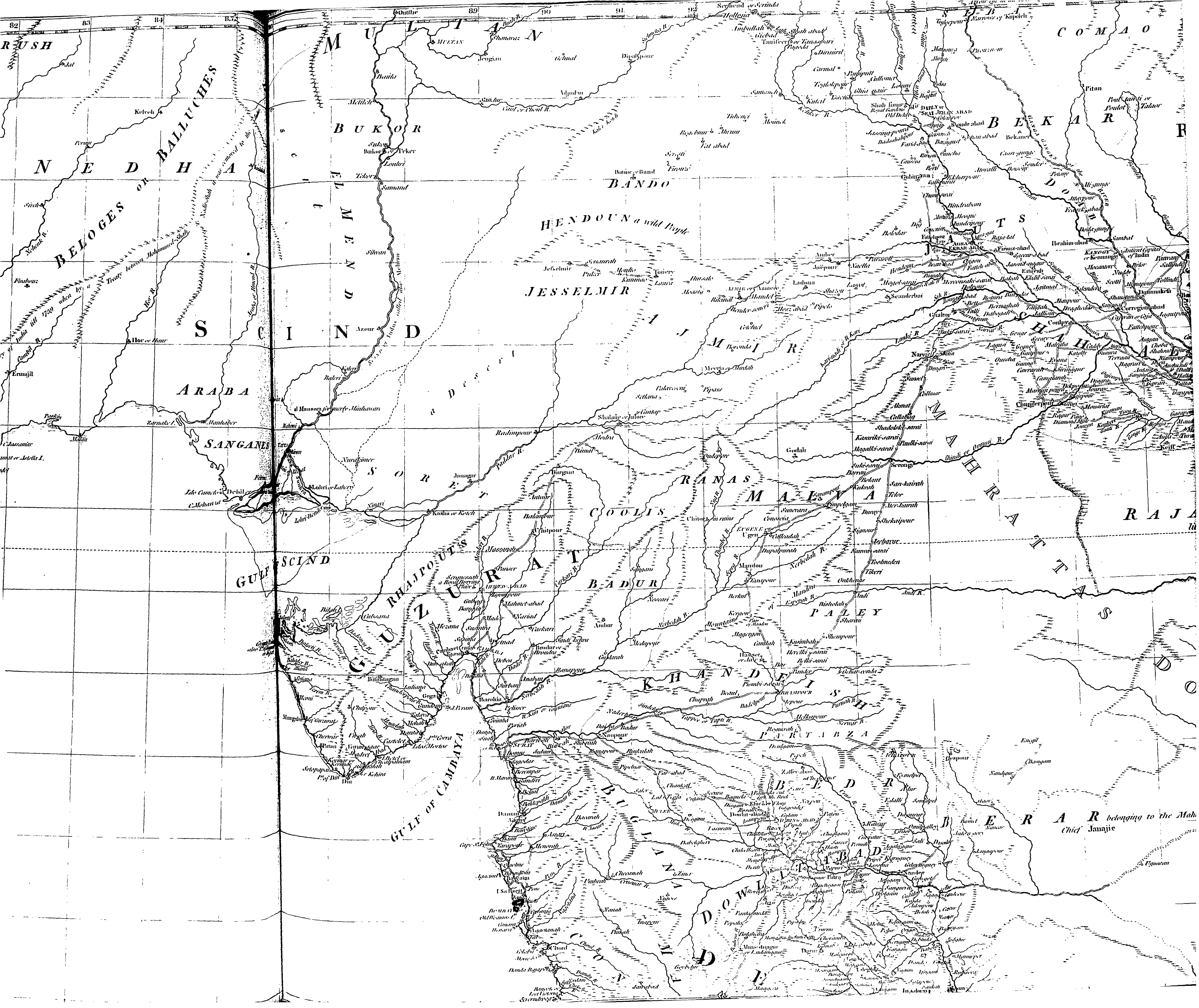
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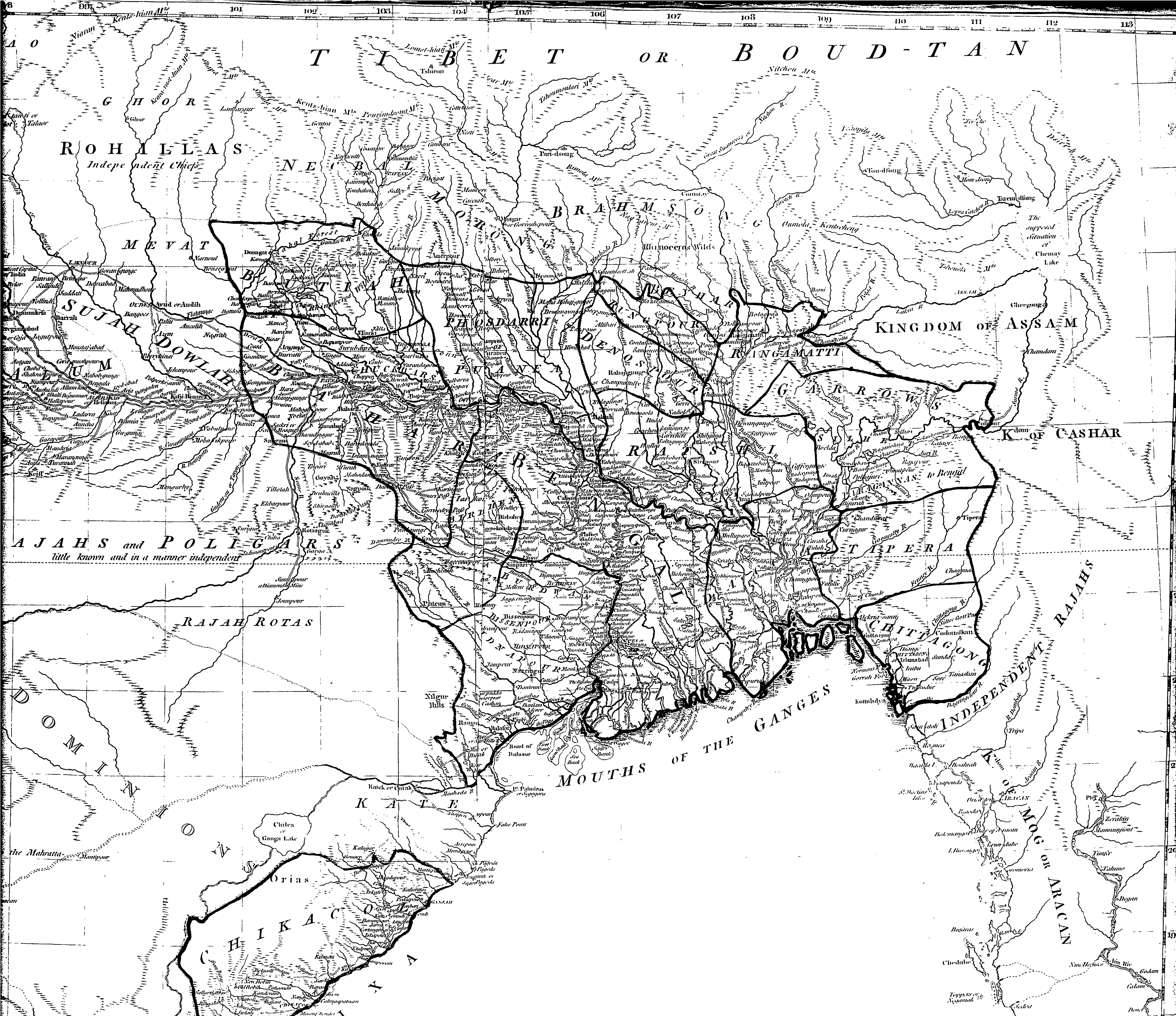
RUSH
MULTAN
Multan
Shamaraz
Jengian
Dipalpour
Bukor
Bukor
Peker
Loduri
Samaud
NEDHA
BELOGES OR BALLUCHES
Belled by a Treaty between Mohammed Shah
of India till 1739 when by a
Kelveh
Sireh
Nchenk R.
Sihvan
Azour
SIND
SCIND
EL MEND
ARABA
Hor or Haur
Ermajil
Patkin
Malan
Zarnaka I.
Manhaber
C. Jassamiar
SANGANES
Debil
Lohri or Lahery
C. Mohanza
Nagari
Kusha or Kotch
Narakiner
SORET
Janagur
Radimpour
a Desert
Shalaine or Jalore
BANDO
HENDOUN a wild People
Jesselmir
JESSELMIR
AJMIR
Ajmir or Azmere
Amber
Jaipour
Ladona
Godah
RANAS
COOLIS
MALVA
Chitore in ruins
Ugen
Mandou
Nerbedah R.
Serong
Tikeri
PALEY
RHAJPOUTS
GUZURAT
BADUR
Ahmed-abad
Cambaet
Baroche
Surat
Din
GULF OF SCIND
GULF OF CAMBAYA
KHANDEISH
Brampour
PARTABZA
BUGLANA
Daman
Bombay
Salsett
Chaul
CONCAN
DOWLATABAD
Dowlat-abad
Aurangabad
Ahmednagar
BEDDER
BERAR belonging to the Mahratta Chief Janajie
MAHRATTAS
JATS
Agra
Dehly or Shah Jehan abad
Old Dehly
Bekaner
BEKAR
DOAB
Kanogy or Kennangy
Ancient Capital of India
SHAH
Chumbul or Chambal R.
COMAO
RAJA
Sindah
Narwar
Gualior
Sirong
Sambal
Ibrahim abad
Pitan



TIBET OR BOUD-TAN
GHOR
ROHILLAS
Independent Chiefs
NECBAL
MORONG
BRAHMSONG
MEVAT
Rhinoceros Wilds
BOUTIAH
SUJAH DOWLAH
BOTHAR
RUNGPOUR
PHOSDARRI
PURNEA
DENOSPOUR
KINGDOM OF ASSAM
RANGAMATTI
GARROWS
K.dom OF CASHAR
SILHET
The supposed Situation of Chemay Lake
BAHAR
BENGAL
RAJSHAI
BIRBOUM
BURDWAN
MIDNAPOUR
Bissenpour
Calcutta
TIPERA
CHITTAGONG
Islamabad
INDEPENDENT RAJAHS
K.dom OF MOG OR ARACAN
RAJAHS and POLIGARS
little known and in a manner independent
RAJAH ROTAS
DOMINIONS
the Mahratta
KATE
Katek or Cutak
Chilca or Ganga Lake
Orias
CHIKACOL
IXA
Road of Balasor
MOUTHS OF THE GANGES
Nilgur Hills
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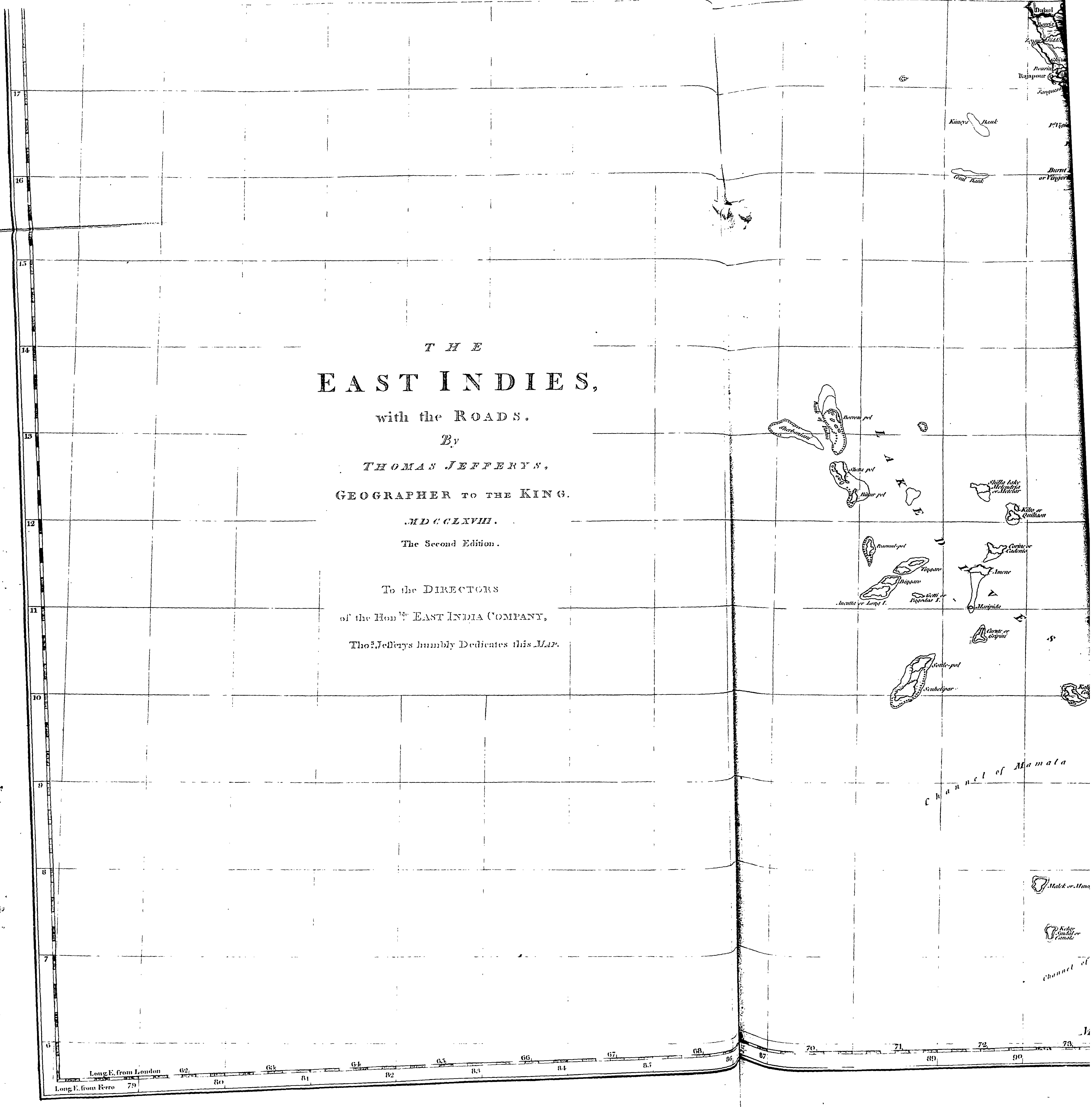


THE

EAST INDIES,

with the ROADS.

By

THOMAS JEFFERYS,

GEOGRAPHER TO THE KING.

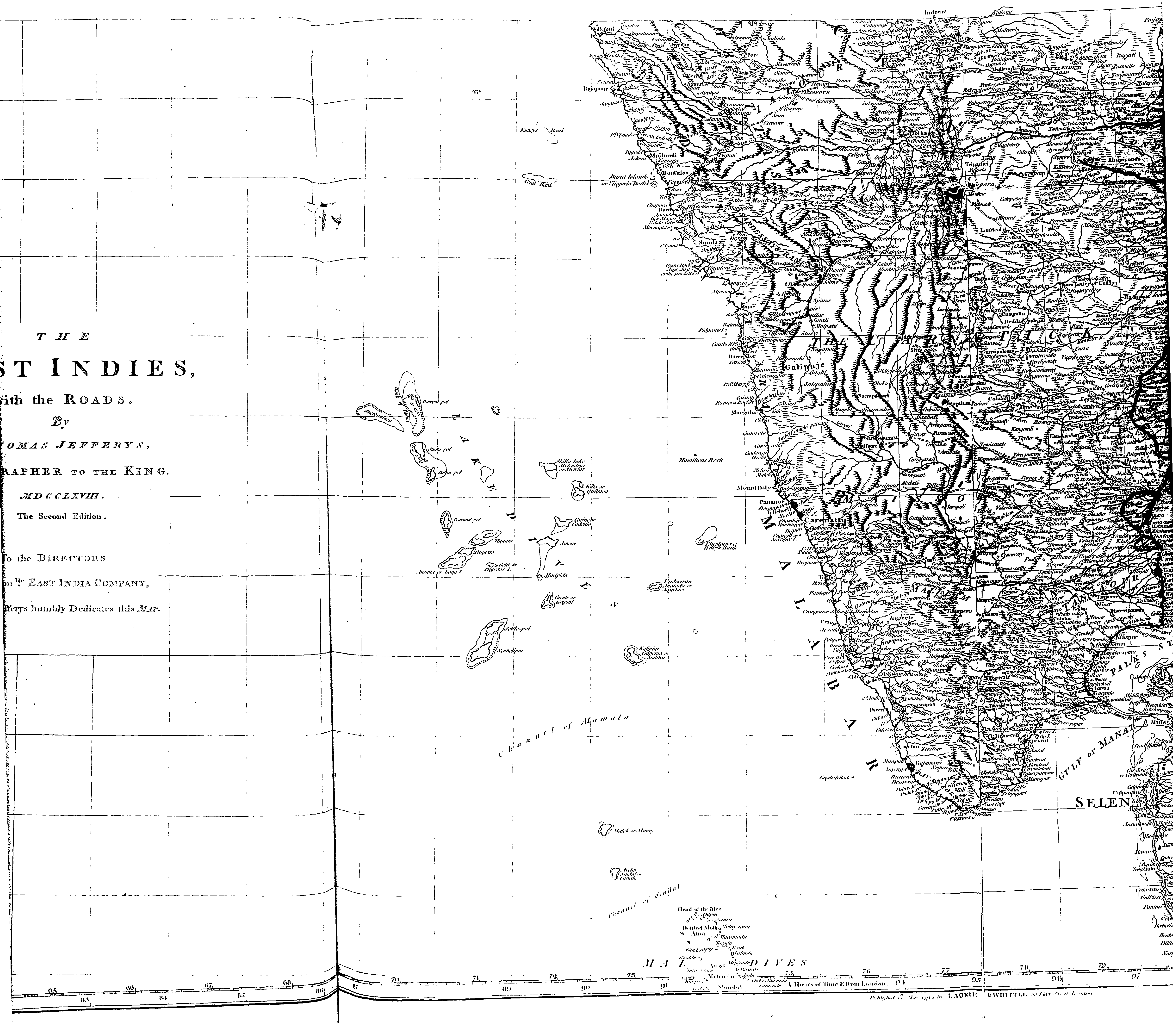
MDCCLXVIII.

The Second Edition.

To the DIRECTORS

of the Hon^ble. EAST INDIA COMPANY,

Tho^s. Jefferys humbly Dedicates this *Map*.



T H E

ST INDIES,

ith the ROADS.

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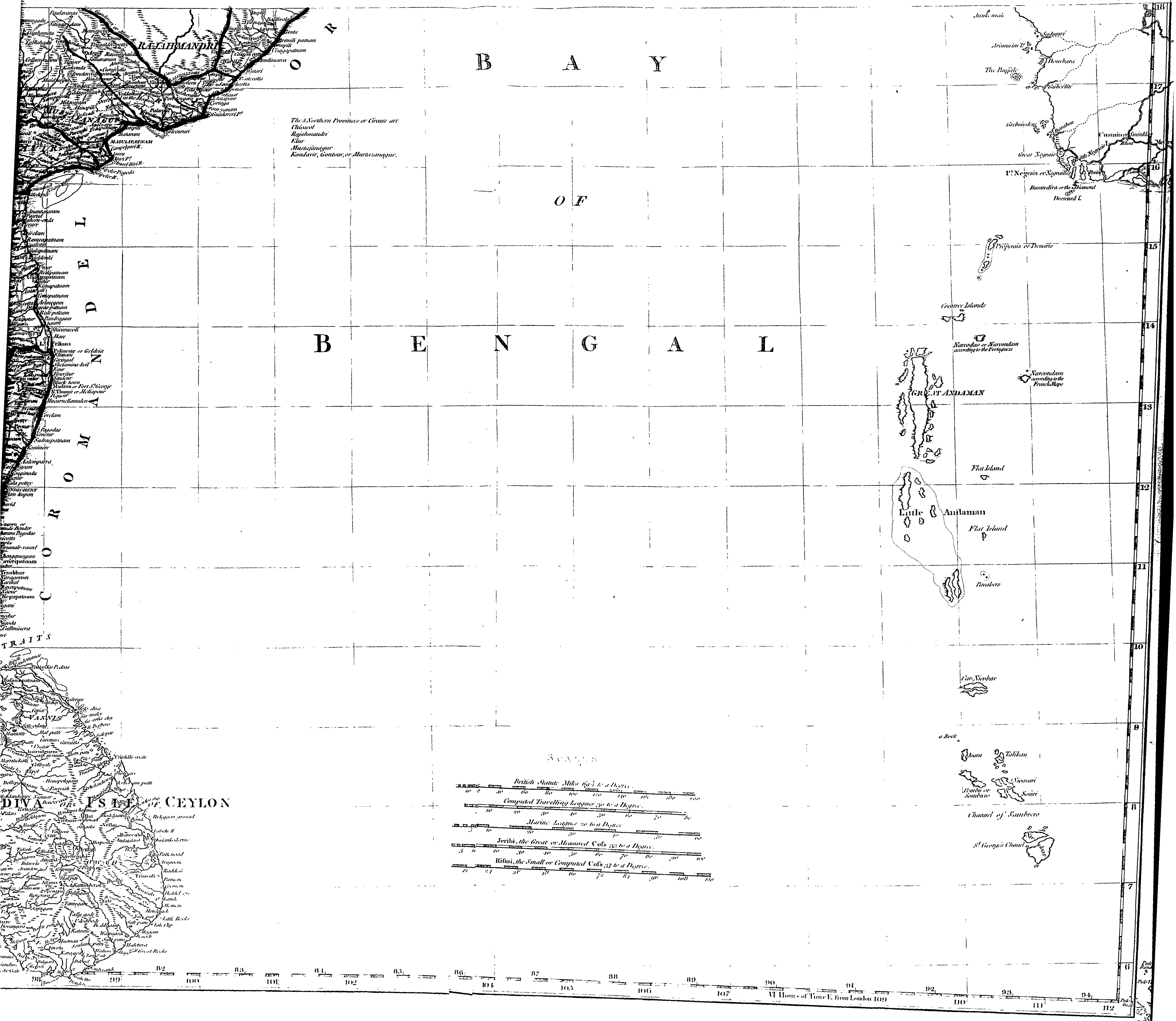
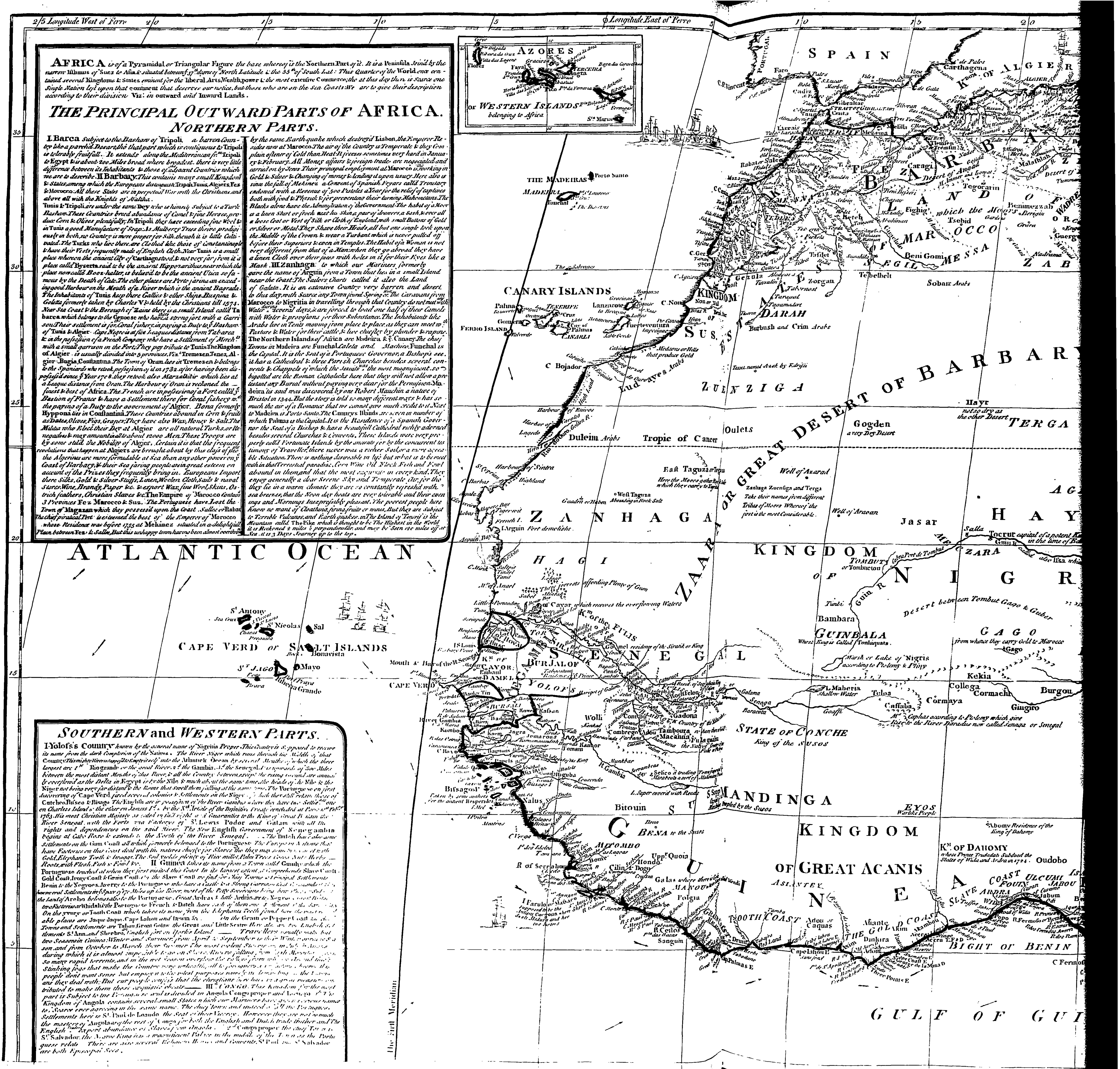
Published 12 May 1794 by LAURIE & WHITTLE, *53 Fleet Street London*


BAY OF BENGAL
COROMANDEL
OR
STRAITS
ISLE OF CEYLON
RAJAHMANDRI
MASULIPATNAM
The 5 Northern Provinces or Circars are
Chicacol
Rajahmandri
Elur
Mustafanagur
Kondavir, Gontour, or Murtazanagur.
Pulicate or Geldria
Madras or Fort St. George
St. Thomé or Meliapour
Sadraspatnam
Tranksbar
Negapatnam
Trinkili-male
VANNI
GREAT ANDAMAN
Little Andaman
Flat Island
Flat Island
Breakers
Narcondam or Narcondam according to the Portuguese
Narcondam according to the French Maps
Cocos Islands
Preparis or Prenaris
Pt. Negrais or Negraille
Diamond
Drowned I.
Great Negrais
Cosmin
Car Nicobar
a Rock
Channel of Sambrero
St. George's Channel
Soiri
Taliskan
Scales
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.
10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200
Computed Travelling Leagues 30 to a Degree.
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree
5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Jeribi, the Great or Measured Cofs 42 to a Degree.
5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Rifmi, the Small or Computed Cofs 37 to a Degree.
12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120
18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6
82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94
98 99 100 101 102 104 105 106 107 109 110 111 112
VI Hours of Time E. from London



AFRICA *is of a* Pyramidal *or* Triangular Figure *the base whereof is the* Northern Part *of it. It is a* Peninſula *Join'd by the narrow* Iſthmus *of* Suez *to* Aſia *& situated between ye 37th degree of North Latitude & the 35th of South Lat: This Quarter of the* World *once contained several* Kingdoms & States *eminent for the* liberal Arts, Wealth, power *& the most* extensive Commerce; *tho at this day there is Scarce one Single Nation left upon that* continent *that deserves our notice, but those who are on the Sea Coasts: We are to give their description according to their division* Viz: *in* outward *and* Inward Lands.

THE PRINCIPAL OUTWARD PARTS OF AFRICA.

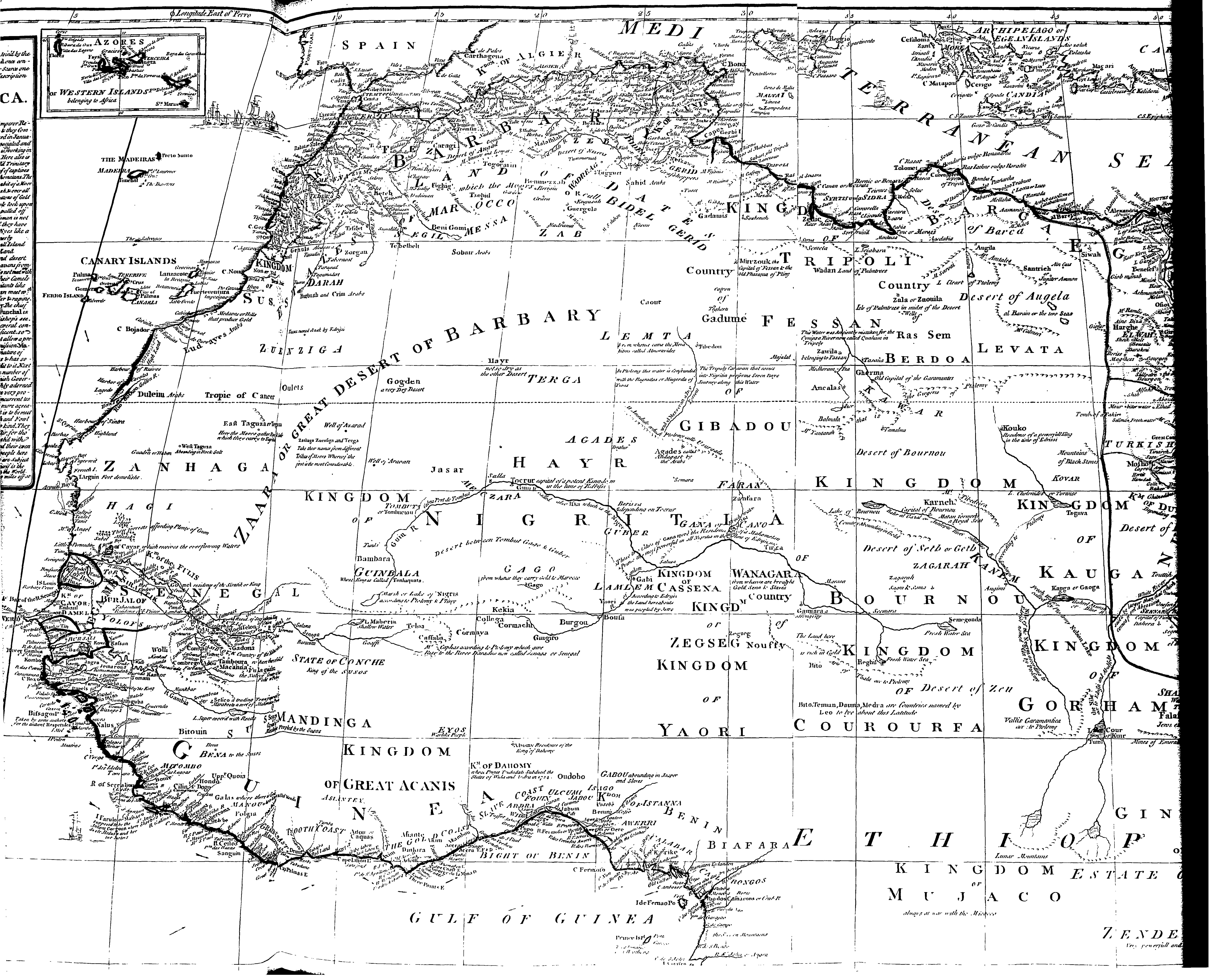
NORTHERN PARTS.

I. Barca *Subject to the Bashaw of* Tripoli, *a barren Country like a parch'd Desart, tho that part which is contiguous to* Tripoli *is tolerably fruitfull. It extends along the Mediterranean from* Tripoli *to* **Egypt** *& is about 200 Miles broad where broadest. there is very little difference between its Inhabitants & those of the adjacent Countries which we are to describe.* **II Barbary.** *This contains many small Kingdoms & States, among which the Europeans distinguish* Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez & Morocco: *All these States are in perpetual War with the Christians and above all with the Knights of Maltha.*

Tunis & Tripoli *are under the same* **Dey** *who is himself Subject to a Turk Bashaw. These Countries breed abundance of Camel & fine Horses, produce Corn & Olives plentifully; In* Tripoli *they have exceeding fine Wool & in* Tunis *a good Manufacture of Soap: As Mulberry Trees thrive prodigiously in both, no Country is more proper for Silk, though it is little Cultivated. The* Turks *who live there, are Clothed like those of Constantinople & have their Vests frequently made of English Cloth. Near* Tunis *is a small place whereon the ancient City of* **Carthage** *stood, & not very far from it a place call'd* **Byserta** *said to be the ancient Hipporarithus, near which the place now call'd Booz-halter, is believ'd to be the ancient Utica so famous by the Death of Cato. The other places are Porto farina an exceeding good Harbour on the Mouth of a River which is the ancient Bagrada. The Inhabitants of* Tunis *keep there Gallies & other Ships. Buspina & Goletta formerly taken by Charles V & held by the Christians till 1574. Near Sea Coast & the Borough of Zaine there is a small Island call'd* **Tabarca** *which belongs to the* Genoese *who have there a strong fort with a Garrison: Their settlement is for Coral fishery in paying a Duty to ye Bashaw of* Tunis & Algier. *Cape Negro is at five Leagues distance from Tabarca & in the poſseſsion of a French Company who have a Settlement of Merchts with a small garrison in the Fort; They pay tribute to* Tunis. The Kingdom of Algier *is usually divided into 5 provinces, Viz.* Tremezen, Tenez, Algier, Bugia, Conſtantina. *The Town of* Oran *lies in* Tremezen *& belongs to the Spaniards who retook poſseſsion of it in 1732. after having been diſpoſseſs'd since ye Year 1708. they retook also Marzalkibir which lies at a League distance from Oran. The Harbour of Oran is reckoned the finest & best of* Africa. *The French are in poſseſsion of a Fort call'd ye Bastion of France & have a Settlement there for Coral fishery wth the paying of a Duty to the government of* Algier. *Bona formerly* **Hyppona** *lies in* Conſtantina. *These Countries abound in Corn & fruits as Dates, Olives, Figs, Grapes; They have also Wax, Honey & Salt. The Militia who Elect their Dey at* Algier *are all natural Turks, or Renegadoes & may amount in all to about 12000 Men: These Troops are by some still'd the Nobility of* Algier. *Certain it is that the frequent revolutions that happen at* Algiers *are brought about by this claſs of people. the Algerines are more formidable at Sea than any other power on ye Coast of Barbary, & their Sea faring people are in great esteem on account of the Prizes they frequently bring in. Europeans Import there Silks, Gold & Silver Stuffs, Linen, Woolen Cloth, Sails & naval Stores. Wine, Brandy, Paper &c. & export Wax, fine Wool, Skins, Ostrich feathers, Christian Slaves &c.* The Empire *of* Marocco *contains 3 Provinces* Fez, Marocco & Suz. *The Portuguese have Lost the Town of* **Magazan** *which they possess'd upon the Coast. Sallee or* Rabat *The chief piratical Port is esteemed the best of the Emperor of* Morocco *whose Residence was before 1755 at* **Mekinez** *situated in a delightfull Plain between* Fez *& Sallee, But this unhappy town having been almost overthrown by the same Earth quake which destroy'd* Lisbon, *the Emperor Resides now at* Marocco. *The air of the Country is Temperate & they Complain oftener of Cold than Heat. It freezes sometimes very hard in January & February. All Money affairs & foreign trade are negociated and carried on by Jews. Their principal employment at* Marocco *is the working in Gold & Silver & Changing of money & lending it upon usury. Here also is since the fall of Mekinez a Convent of Spanish Fryars call'd Trinitary endowed with a Revenue of 500 Pistoles a Year for the relief of captives both with food & Physick & for preventing their turning Mahometans. The Blacks alone have the Administration of the Government. The habit of a Moor is a linen Shirt or frock next his Skin a pair of drawers, a Sash, & over all a loose Coat or Vest of Silk or Cloth of England, with small Buttons of Gold or Silver or Metal. They Shave their Heads, all but one single lock upon the Middle of the Crown & wear a Turbant which is never pulled off before their Superiors & even in Temples. The Habit of a Woman is not very different from that of a Man: when they go abroad they have a linen Cloth over their faces with holes in it for their Eyes like a Mask.* **III Zanhaga** *to which our Mariners formerly gave the name of* Arguin *from a Town that lies in a small Island near the Coast. The Sailors Charts called it also the Land of Galala. It is an extensive Country very barren and desert to this day, with Scarce any Town found Spring or Well. The Caravans from* Marocco *to* Nigritia *in travelling through that Country do not meet with any Water during several days, & are forced to load one half of their Camels with Water & provisions for their Subsistance. The Inhabitants like Arabs live in Tents moving from place to place as they can meet with Pasture & Water for their cattle, & live chiefly by plunder & rapine.* The Northern Islands *of* Africa *are* Madeira & ye Canary. *The chief Towns in* Madeira *are* Funchal *Calela and Machico.* Funchal *is the Capital. It is the Seat of a Portuguese Governor, a Bishops see. it has a Cathedral & three Parish Churches besides several convents & Chappels of which the Jesuits was the most magnificent. so bigotted are the Roman Catholicks here that they will not allow a protestant any Burial without paying very dear for the Permission.* Madeira *tis said was discovered by one Robert Mauchin a native of Bristol in 1344. But the story is told so many different ways & has so much the air of a Romance that we cannot give much credit to it. Next to* Madeira *is Porto Santo. The* Canarys Islands *are seven in number of which* Palmas *is the Capital. It is the Residence of a Spanish Governor the Seat of a Bishop & has a beautifull Cathedral richly adorned besides several Churches & Convents. These Islands were very properly call'd Fortunate Islands by the ancients for by the concurrent testimony of Travellers there never was a richer Soil, or a more agreeable Situation. There is nothing desireable in life but what is to be met with in that Terrestial paradise. Corn Wine Oil Flock Fish and Fowl abound in them, and that the most exquisite in every kind. They enjoy generally a clear Serene Sky and Temperate Air, for tho' they lie in a warm climate they are so constantly refresh'd with sea breezes, that the Noon day heats are very tolerable and their evenings and Mornings Inexpreſsibly pleasant. The poorest people here know no want of Cloathing, firing, fruits or wines, But they are Subject to Terrible Vulcanos, and Earth quakes. in The Island of Teneriff is the Mountain call'd* The Pike *which is thought to be The Highest in the World it is Reckoned 2 miles ½ perpendicular. and may be Seen 120 miles off at Sea. it is 3 Days Journey up to the top.*

SOUTHERN and *WESTERN PARTS.*

I. Yolofs's Country *known by the general name of* Nigritia *Proper. This Country is Supposed to receive its name from the dark Complexion of the* Natives. *The River Niger which runs through the Middle of that* Country. *This mighty River is suppos'd to Empty it self into the* Atlantick Ocean *by several Mouths of which the three largest are 1st* Rio grande *or the great River, 2d the* Gambia, *3d the* Senegal. *Tis upwards of 300 Miles between the most distant Mouths of this River, & all the Country between, except the rising ground are annually overflow'd as the Delta in* Egypt *is by the* Nile *& much about the same time, the heads of the* Nile *& the* Niger *not being very far distant & the Rains that swell them falling at the same time. The* Portuguese *on first discovering of* Cape Verd, *fixed several colonies & Settlements on the* Niger, *which they still retain those of* Catcheo, Bisseo & Bisago. *The* English *are in possession of the River Gambia where they have two Settlemts one on Charles's Island & the other on James Isd. & by the Xth Article of the Definitive Treaty concluded at Paris 10th Feby 1763. His most Christian Majesty as ceded in full right and Guaranties to the King of Great Britain the River Senegal, with the Forts and Factorys of* St. Lewis Podor *and* Galam *with all the rights and dependencies on the said River. The New* English *Government of* Senegambia *begins at Cabo Roxo & extends to the North of the River Senegal. — The* Dutch *have also some Settlements on the* Gum Coast *all which formerly belonged to the* Portuguese. *The European Nations that have Factories on this Coast deal with the natives chiefly for Slaves tho they may sometimes deal with Gold, Elephants Teeth & Drugs. The Soil yields plenty of Rice millet, Palm Trees Guinea Nuts Herbs — Roots, with Flesh, Fish & Fowl &c.* **II Guinea** *takes its name from a Town call'd* Gunhy *which the* Portuguese *touched at when they first visited this Coast. In its largest extent it Comprehends* Slave Coast, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast & Grain Coast. *On the* Slave Coast *we find for Chief Towns & Principal Settlements* Benin *to the* Negroes. Averry *to the* Portuguese *who have a Castle & a Strong Garrison that Commands it* [illegible] *have several Settlements in ye Space of 170 Miles up the River, most of the Petty Sovereigns being their* [illegible] *the land of* Arebo *belongs also to the* Portuguese. *Great* Ardras *& little* Ardras *are to* Negroes. [illegible] *two Factories at* Whidah. *the* Portuguese French *&* Dutch *have each of them one Settlement at the Same* [illegible]. *On the Ivory or* Tooth Coast *which takes its name from the Elephants Teeth found here the most remarkable places are* Jaque Jaque, Cape Lahou *and* Drewin *&c.* *On the* Grain *or* Pepper Coast *the chief Towns and Settlements are* Tabou, Great Golaw *the* Great *and* Little Sestre. *Here also are two English Settlements* St. Ann *and* Sherbro. *English fort on Yorks Island —— Travellers usually make but two Seasons in Guinea: Winter and Summer; from April to September is their Winter or rainy Season, and from October to March their Summer. The most violent Storms are in July & August during which it is almost impossible to go on Shore. Rivers falling from high Mountains* [illegible] *so many rapid torrents, and in the wet Season overflow the vallies, from which arise thick Stinking fogs that make the Country very unhealthy* [illegible]*. The people dont want sense but employ it to the vilest purposes namely in* [illegible] *the Europeans they deal with; But our people confess that the christians here have in a great measure contributed to make them those exquisite cheats ——* **IIId** *CONGO. This Kingdom for the most part is Subject to the* Portuguese *and is divided in* Angola Congo proper *and* Loango. *1st The Kingdom of* Angola *contains several small States which our Mariners have given various names to, Scarce ever agreeing in the same name. The chief town and indeed of all the Portuguese Settlements here is* St. Paul de Loando *the Seat of their Viceroy. However they are not so much the masters of* Angola *as of the rest of* Congo *for both the English and Dutch trade thither and The English Traders Export abundance of Slaves from Angola. 2d* Congo proper *the chief Town is* St. Salvador, *the Native King has a magnificent Palace in the middle of the Town as the Portuguese relate. There are also several Religious Houses and Convents.* St Paul *and* St Salvador *are both Episcopal Sees.*

Longitude East of Ferro
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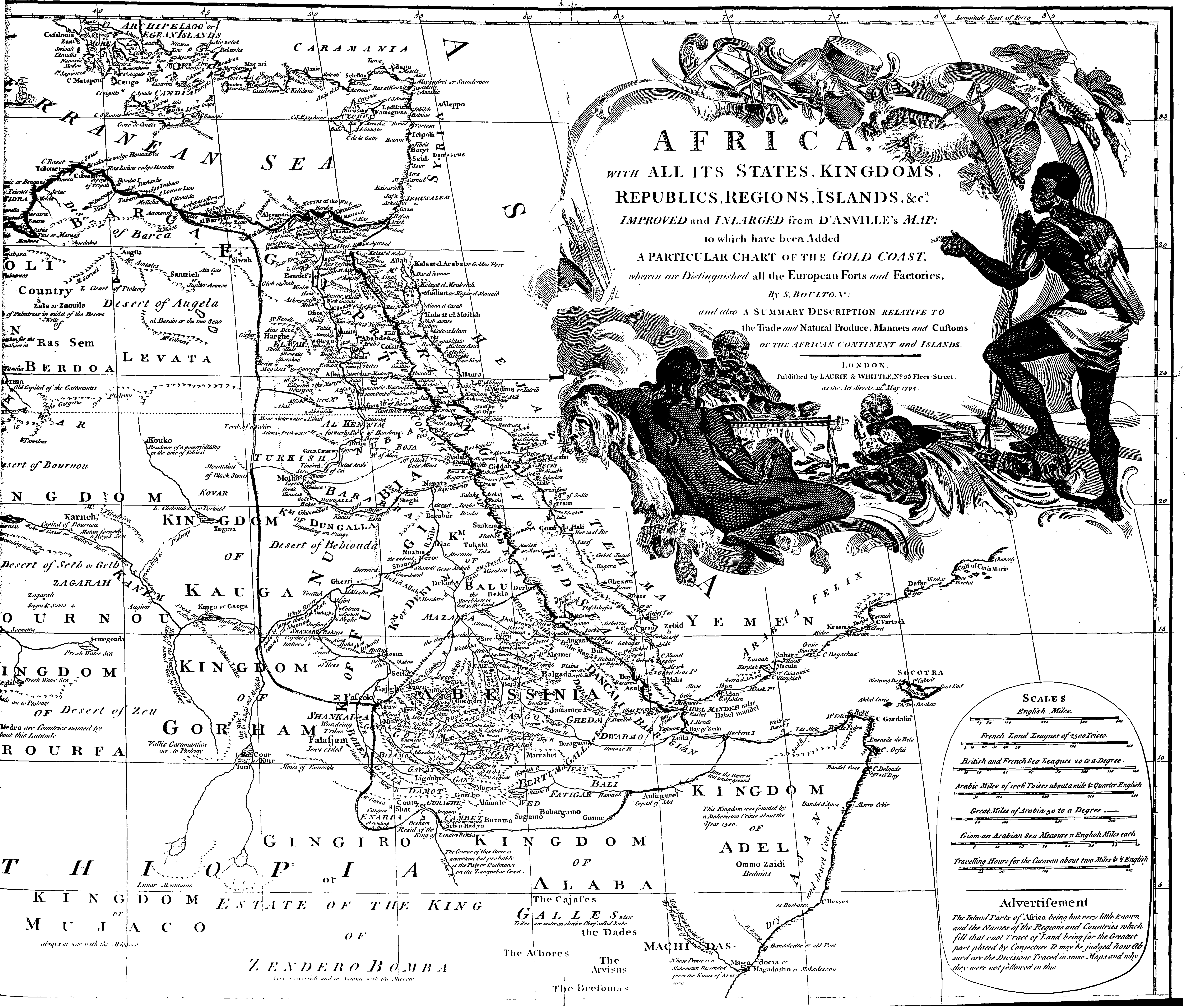
AZORES
or WESTERN ISLANDS
belonging to Africa
Flores
Fayal
Tercera
St. Mary
CA.
THE MADEIRAS
Porto Santo
MADEIRA
Funchal
CANARY ISLANDS
Palma
Gomera
Teneriffe
FERRO ISLAND
Lanzarote
Fuerteventura
Canaria
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
C. St. Vincent
Faro
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Carthagena
C. de Palos
Ceuta
Tanger
Melilla
K. OF ALGIER
Algier
KINGDOM OF TUNIS
Tunis
C. Bona
MEDI TERRANEAN SEA
Malta
Lampedosa
Cape Passaro
Reggio
Cefalonia
Zant
Modon
C. Matapan
Cerigo
CANDIA
ARCHIPELAGO or EGEAN ISLANDS
Rhodes
C. Kelidoni
C. S. Epiphan
Macari
BARBARY
BILEDULGERID
Desert of Angad
MAROCCO
KINGDOM OF FEZ
Salee
Mequinez
Tegorarin
ZAB
Gadamis
KINGDOM OF TRIPOLI
Tripoli
Cape Mesurata
SYRTIS or SIDRA
Tolomet
BARCA
Desert of Barca
Derne
Bomba
Alexandria
EGYPT
Siwah
Augila
Santrich or Jupiter Ammon
Desert of Angela
TRIPOLI Country
Wadan
Zala or Zaouila
Mirzouk the capital of Fessan
FESSAN
Gadume
Country
Ras Sem
LEVATA
BERDOA
Gherma
Old Capital of the Garamantes
KAWAR
Tibedou
LEMTA
KINGDOM OF SUS
Tarudant
KINGDOM OF DARAH
Tafilet
Sigilmessa
Sebou
C. Non
C. Bojador
Tropic of Cancer
Duleim Arabs
Harbour of Sintra
ZANHAGA
ZUENZIGA
ZAARA OR GREAT DESERT OF BARBARY
Gogden a very Dry Desert
TERGA
Hayr
Oulets
East Taguza or Tegaza
West Taguza
Well of Azarad
Well of Araoan
AGADES
HAYR
GIBADOU
Agades
Jasar
Toerur capital of a potent Kingdom
Berissa
Zanfara
FARAN
Desert of Bournou
KINGDOM OF BOURNOU
Kouko
Karneh
Capital of Bournou
Lake of Bournou
KOVAR
Mountains of Black Stones
TURKISH
KINGDOM OF NIGRITIA
Tombut or Tombuctou
ZARA
GUBER
Desert between Tombut Gago & Guber
GANA
CANO
Tirga
Desert of Seth or Geth
KANEM
ZAGARAH
KINGDOM OF KAUGA
Kauga or Gaoga
Tauga
Bambara
GUINBALA
GAGO
Gago
KINGDOM OF CASSENA
Gabi
LAMLEM
WANAGARA
KINGDOM OF ZEGSEG
Country
Nouffy
KINGDOM OF BOURNOU
Semegonda
Fresh Water Sea
KINGDOM OF GORHAM
KINGDOM OF YAORI
COUROURFA
Desert of Zeu
Vallis Garamantica
Cour
Kur
Tumi
Bito
Bito, Temian, Dauma, Medra are Countries named by Leo to lye about this Latitude
Kekia
Collega
Cormacha
Burgou
Bousa
Gaugiro
Cormaya
Teloa
Caffaba
L. Maberia Shallow Water
Galama
Senega
STATE OF CONCHE
King of the Susos
HAGI
C. Blanco
Arguin
Portendic
C. Mirik
Serinpate
Sabel
Tenit
Gum Forests affording Plenty of Gum
Cayar which receives the overflowing Waters
Kingdom of the FULIS
St. Louis
Bar of the R. Senegal
TORA
SENEGAL
Kingdom of CAYOR or DAMEL
BURJAL OF
YOLOFS
C. Verd
Goree
Galam
Fort St. Joseph
Felou
Wolli
Tenda
Tambaura
Macanna
Gadona
Bambouk
Kasson
R. Gambia
River Gambia
James Fort
Kombo
C. Roxo
Bissagos I.
Nalus
C. Verga
R. des Idolos
Tombaui
R. of Serralion
Sherbro
Sierra Leone
Kingdom of MANDINGA
Bitouin
GUINEA
Bena
KINGDOM OF GREAT ACANIS
EYOS
Kn. OF DAHOMY
Oudobo
GABOU abounding in Jasper and Slaves
ISAGO
OLISTANNA
BENIN
AWERRI
C. Mount
Grain Coast
Monrovia
Sanguin
R. Cestos
C. Palmas
TOOTH COAST
Adou
Caquas
THE GOLD COAST
Axim
C. 3 Points
Dinkira
Mina
Cape Coast
Accra
SLAVE COAST
ARDRA
WIDA
Popo
R. Volta
BIGHT OF BENIN
C. Formosa
CALABAR
BIAFARA
Fernando Po
Camarones
CONGOS
Prince's Island
GULF OF GUINEA
ETHIOPIA
KINGDOM OF MUJACO
always at war with the Mujaco
ESTATE
ZENDE
Lunar Mountains
SHA
Falas
Jews
Mines of Emeral
Sennaar
Dongola
KINGDOM OF DU
Desert of
Taguva
GIN
Nile
White River
Nubian Lake



AFRICA,

WITH ALL ITS STATES, KINGDOMS, REPUBLICS, REGIONS, ISLANDS, &c.a

IMPROVED and *INLARGED* from D'ANVILLE's *MAP*;
to which have been Added
A PARTICULAR CHART OF THE *GOLD COAST*,
wherein are Distinguished all the European Forts *and* Factories,

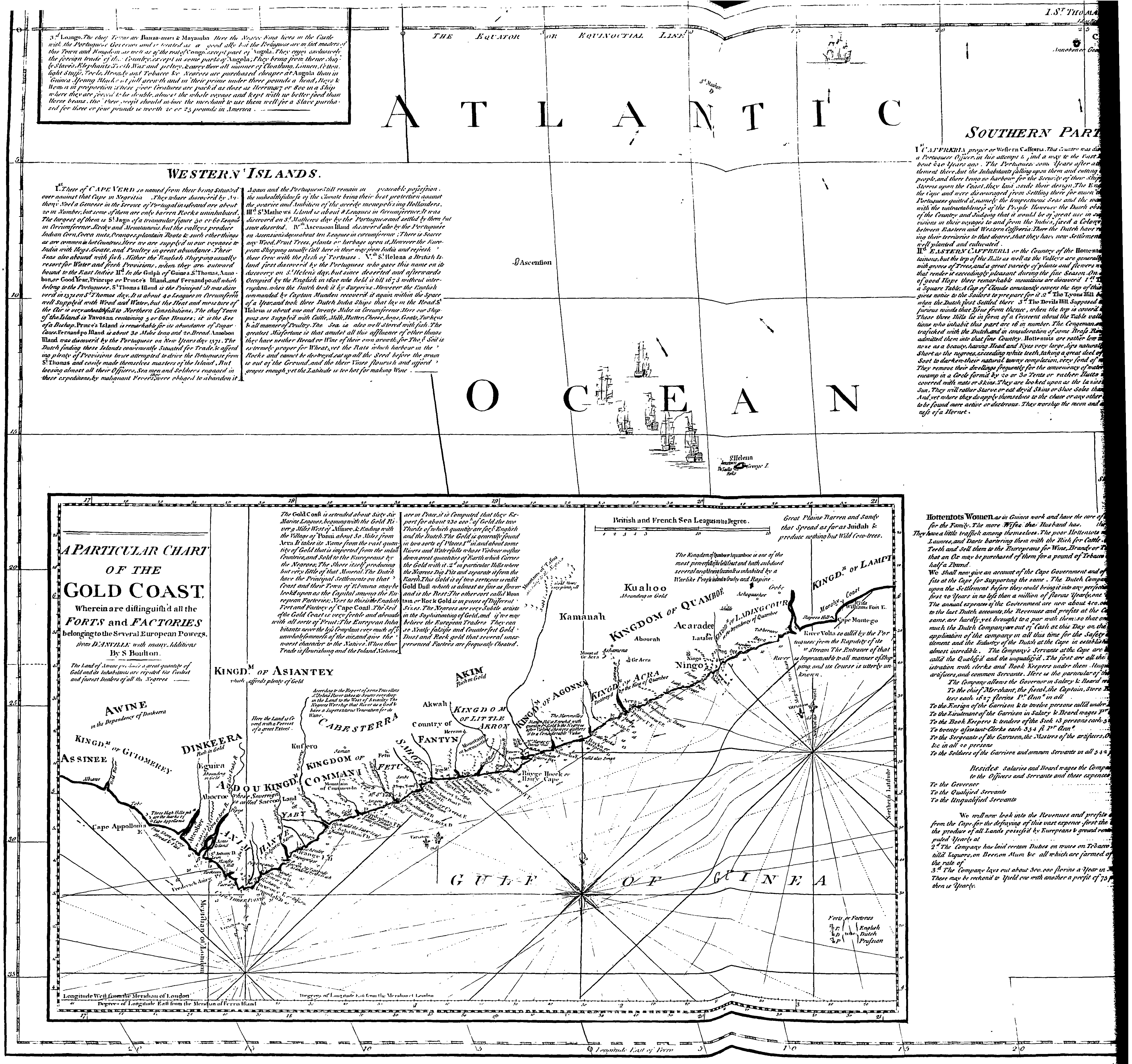
By S. BOULTON:

and also A SUMMARY DESCRIPTION *RELATIVE TO* the Trade *and* Natural Produce, Manners *and* Cuſtoms *OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT and ISLANDS.*

LONDON:
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Nº 53 Fleet-Street.
as the Act directs, 12th May 1794.

Advertiſement

The Inland Parts of Africa being but very little known and the Names of the Regions and Countries which fill that vast Tract of Land being for the Greatest part placed by Conjecture It may be judged how Absurd are the Divisions Traced in some Maps and why they were not followed in this.



3.d Loango. The chief Towns are Banza-avari & Mayamba Here the Negroe King lives in the Castle with the Portuguese Governor and is treated as a good ally but the Portuguese are in fact masters of this Town and Kingdom as well as of the rest of Congo except part of Angola. They enjoy exclusively the foreign trade of this Country, except in some parts of Angola; They bring from thence chiefly Slaves, Elephants Teeth Wax and peltry, & carry there all manner of Cloathing, Linnen, Cotton, light Stuffs, Tools, Brandy and Tobacco &c Negroes are purchased cheaper at Angola than in Guinea Young Blacks at full growth and in their prime under three pounds a head, Boys & Women in proportion; These poor Creatures are pack'd as close as Herrings 7 or 800 in a Ship where they are forced to lie double, almost the whole voyage and kept with no better food than Horse beans. tho' their profit should induce the merchant to use them well: for a Slave purchased for three or four pounds is worth 20 or 25 pounds in America.

WESTERN ISLANDS.

I.st These of CAPE VERD so named from their being Situated over against that Cape in Negritia. They where discover'd by Anthony Noel a Genoese in the Service of Portugal in 1460 and are about 20 in Number, but some of them are only barren Rocks uninhabited. The largest of them is S.t Jago of a triangular figure 50 or 60 Leagues in Circumference Rocky and Mountainous, but the valleys produce Indian Corn, Cocoa nuts, Oranges, plantain Roots & such other things as are common in hot Countries. Here we are supply'd in our voyages to India with Hogs, Goats, and Poultry in great abundance. Their Seas also abound with fish. Hither the English Shipping usually resort for Water and fresh Provisions, when they are outward bound to the East Indies II.d In the Gulph of Guinea S.t Thomas, Annobon, or Good Year, Principe or Prince's Island, and Fernandpo: all which belong to the Portuguese. S.t Thomas Island is the Principal It was discover'd in 1571 on S.t Thomas day. It is about 40 Leagues in Circumferen well Supply'd with Wood and Water, but the Heat and moisture of the Air is very unhealthfull to Northern Constitutions, The chief Town of the Island is Pavosan containing 5 or 600 Houses; it is the See of a Bishop. Prince's Island is remarkable for its abundance of Sugar Canes. Fernandpo Island is about 30 Miles long and 20 Bread. Annobon Island was discover'd by the Portuguese on New Years day 1571. The Dutch finding these Islands conveniently Situated for Trade, & affording plenty of Provisions twice attempted to drive the Portuguese from S.t Thomas and easily made themselves masters of the Island, But loosing almost all their Offiers, Sea men and Soldiers engaged in these expeditions, by malignant Fevers they were obliged to abandon it Again and the Portuguese Still remain in peaceable possession. the unhealthfulness of the Climate being their best protection against the avarice and Ambition of the greedy monopolizing Hollanders. III.d S.t Mathews Island is about 8 Leagues in Circumference; It was discover'd on S.t Mathews day by the Portuguese and settled by them but since deserted. IV.th Ascension Island discover'd also by the Portuguese on Ascension's day is about ten Leagues in circumference; There is Scarce any Wood, Fruit Trees, plants or herbage upon it, However the European Shipping usually Call here in their way from India and refresh their Crew with the flesh of Tortoises. V.th S.t Helena a British Island first discover'd by the Portuguese who gave this name on its discovery on S.t Helen's day, but since deserted and afterwards Occupied by the English in 1600 who held it till 1673 without interruption, when the Dutch took it by Surprize. However the English commanded by Captain Munden recover'd it again within the Space of a Year, and took three Dutch India Ships that lay in the Road. S.t Helena is about one and twenty Miles in Circumference: Here our Shipping are Supply'd with Cattle, Milk, Butter, Cheese, hogs, Goats, Turkeys & all manner of Poultry. The Sea is also well Stored with fish. The greatest Misfortune is that amidst all this affluence of other things they have neither Bread or Wine of their own growth; for Tho' y.e Soil is extremely proper for Wheat, yet the Rats which harbour in the Rocks and cannot be destroy'd, eat up all the Seed before the grain is out of the Ground, and tho their Vines flourish and afford grapes enough yet the Latitude is too hot for making Wine.

SOUTHERN PART

I.st CAFFRERIA proper or Western Cafreria. This Country was di
a Portuguese Officer, in his attempt to find a way to the East I
bout 240 Years ago. The Portuguese some Years after a
tlement there, but the Inhabitants falling upon them and cutting
people, and there being no harbour for the Security of their Ship
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between Eastern and Western Caffreria: There the Dutch have r
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II.d EASTERN CAFFRERIA or the Country of the Hottent
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of good Hope three remarkable mountains are discover'd 1.st T
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gives notice to the Sailors to prepare for it. 2.d The Lyons Hill b
when the Dutch first Settled there 3.d The Devils Hill Supposed
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These three Hills lie in form of a Crescent about the Table vall
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admitted them into that fine Country. Hottentots are rather low
noze as a beauty, having Head and Eyes very large, lips naturall
Short as the negroes, exceeding white teeth, taking a great deel o
Soot to darken their natural tawny complexion, very fond of
They remove their dwellings frequently for the conveniency of wate
encamp in a Circle form'd by 20 or 30 Tents or rather Hutts
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Sun, They will rather Starve or eat dry'd Skins or Shoe Soles tha
And yet where they do apply themselves to the chace or any other
to be found more active or dexterous. They worship the moon and
ness of a Hornet.

Hottentots Women as in Guinea work and have the care of
for the Family. The more Wifes the Husband has. the
They have a little traffick among themselves. The poor Hottentots
Launces, and Darts bartering them with the Rich for Cattle.
Teeth and Sell them to the Europeans for Wine, Brandy or T
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half a Pound.
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ters each 1627 florins P.r Ann.o in all . . . . .
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To the Lieutenant of the Garrison in Salary & Board wages P.r
To the Book Keepers & tenders of the Sick 13 persons each 5
To twenty assistant-Clerks each 334 fl P.r Ann.o . . . . .
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&c in all 20 persons . . . . .
To the Soldiers of the Garrison and common Servants in all 542

Besides Salaries and Board wages the Compa
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These may be reckon'd to Yield one with another a profit of 75
then is Yearly. . . .

A PARTICULAR CHART OF THE GOLD COAST.

Wherein are distinguish'd all the
FORTS and FACTORIES
belonging to the Several European Powers.
from D'ANVILLE with many Additions
By S Boulton.

The Land of Awine produces a great quantity of Gold and its Inhabitants are reputed the Civilest and fairest Dealers of all the Negroes

The Gold Coast is extended about Sixty Six Marine Leagues, beginning with the Gold River 9 Miles West of Assinee, & Ending with the Village of Ponni about 30 Miles from Acra It takes its Name from the vast quantity of Gold that is imported from the inland Countries, and Sold to the Europeans by the Negroes; The Shore itself producing but very little of that Mineral. The Dutch have the Principal Settlements on that Coast and their Town of El-mina may be look'd upon as the Capital among the European Factories; Next to this is the English Fort and Factory of Cape Coast. The Soil of the Gold Coast is very fertile and abounds with all sorts of Fruit: The European Inhabitants never the less Complain very much of y.e unwholesomeness of the air, and give the worst character to the Natives. When their Trade is flourishing and the Inland Nations are in Peace, it is Computed that they Export for about 230 000 l. of Gold, the two Thirds of which quantity are for y.e English and the Dutch. The Gold is generally found in two sorts of Places. I.st in and about some Rivers and Waterfalls whose Violence washes down great quantities of Earth which Carries the Gold with it. 2.d in particular Hills where the Negroes Dig Pits and separate it from the Earth. This Gold is of two sorts; one is call'd Gold Dust which is almost as fine as flower and is the Best: The other sort call'd Mountain or Rock Gold is in pieces of Different Sizes. The Negroes are very Subtle artists in the Sophisticating of Gold, and if we may believe the European Traders They can so Neatly falsifie and Counterfeit Gold Dust and Rock gold that several unexperienced Factors are frequently Cheated.

British and French Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree.

Great Plains Barren and Sandy that Spread as far as Juidah & produce nothing but Wild Coco-trees.

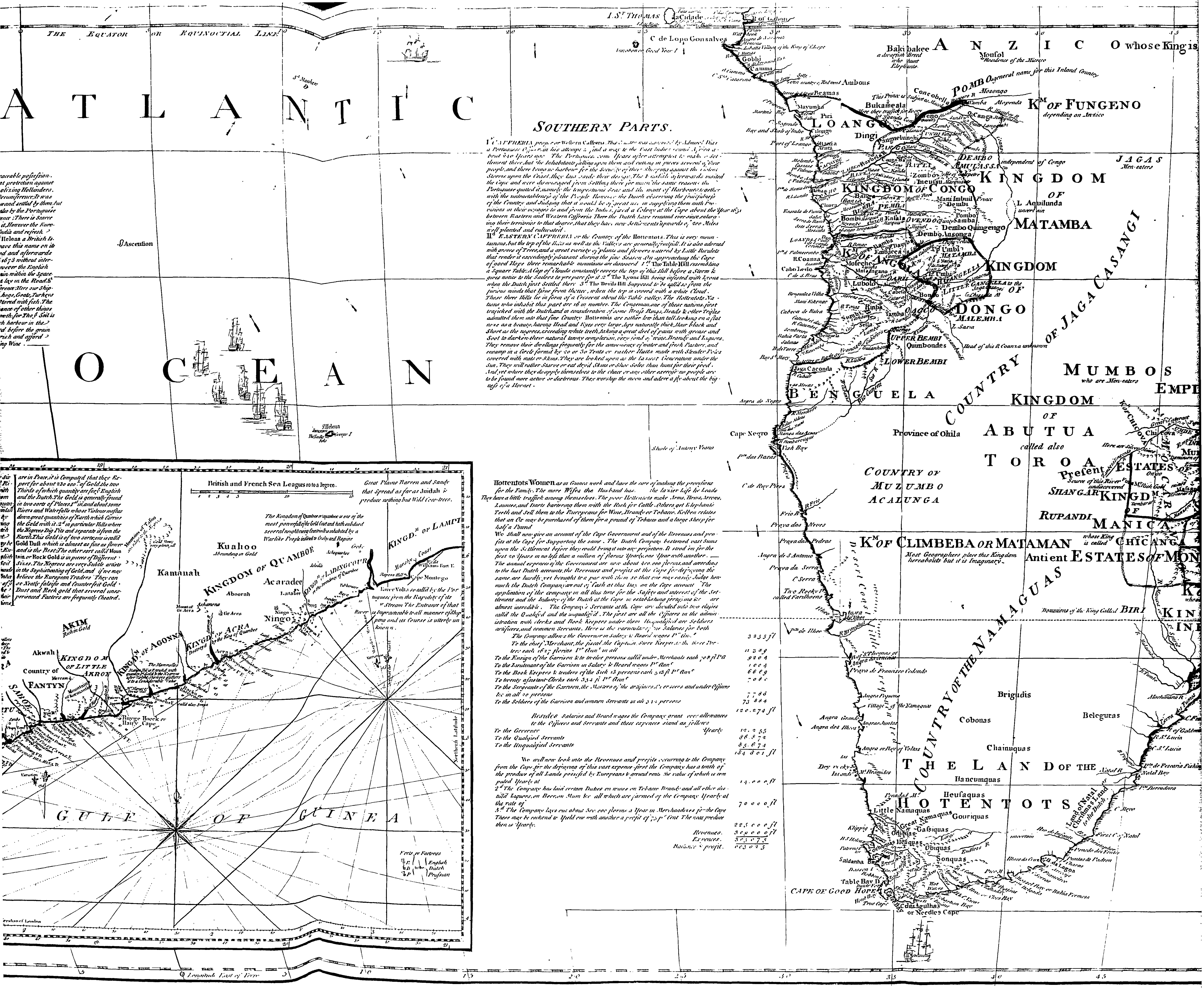
The Kingdom of Quamboe or Aquamboe is one of the most powerfull of the Gold Coast and hath subdued several neighbouring Countries It is inhabited by a Warlike People inclined to Cruelty and Rapine.

According to the Report of some Travellers S.t John's River takes its Source very deep in the Land to the West of Asiantey The Negroes Worship that River as a God & have a Superstitious Veneration for its Water.

Here the Land is Cover'd with a Forrest of a great Extent.

The Mammelles Mountain Hill is Enrich'd with quantity of Gold & the Negroes after Violent Showers gathers it to a Considerable Value

River Volta so call'd by the Portuguese from the Rapidity of its Stream The Entrance of that is Impracticable to all manner of Shipping and its Course is utterly unknown.



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SOUTHERN PARTS.

Ist CAFFRERIA prop. or **Western Caffreria**. This Country was discovered by Admiral Diaz a Portuguese Officer, in his attempt to find a way to the East Indies round Africa about 240 Years ago. The Portuguese some Years after attempted to make a Settlement there, but the Inhabitants falling upon them and cutting in pieces several of their people, and there being no harbour for the Security of their Shipping against the violent Storms upon the Coast, they laid aside their design. The English afterwards visited the Cape and were discouraged from Settling there for much the same reasons the Portuguese quitted it, namely the tempestuous Seas and the want of Harbours together with the untractableneſs of the People. However the Dutch observing the fruitfulneſs of the Country and Judging that it would be of great use in supplying them with Provisions in their voyages to and from the Indies, fixed a Colony at the Cape about the Year 1651 between Eastern and Western Caffreria. There the Dutch have remaind ever since, enlarging their territories to that degree, that they have now Settlements upwards of 200 Miles well planted and cultivated.

IId EASTERN CAFFRERIA or the Country of the **Hottentots**. This is very mountainous, but the top of the Hills as well as the Valleys are generally fruitfull. It is also adorned with groves of Trees, and a great variety of plants and flowers watered by Little Rivulets that render it exceedingly pleasant during the fine Season. On approaching the Cape of good Hope three remarkable mountains are discoverd 1st **The Table Hill** resembling a Square Table: A Cap of Clouds constantly covers the top of this Hill before a Storm & gives notice to the Sailors to prepare for it. 2d **The Lyons Hill** being infested with Lyons when the Dutch first Settled there. 3d **The Devils Hill** Supposed to be calld so from the furious winds that Iſsue from thence, when the top is coverd with a white Cloud. These three Hills lie in form of a Crescent about the Table valley. The Hottentots Nations who inhabit this part are 16 in number. The Cougeman, one of these nations, first trafficked with the Dutch, and in consideration of some Braſs Rings, Beads & other Trifles admitted them into that fine Country. **Hottentots** are rather low than tall, looking on a flat nose as a beauty, having Head and Eyes very large, lips naturally thick, Hair black and Short as the negroes, exceeding white teeth, taking a great deal of pains with grease and Soot to darken their natural tawny complexion, very fond of wine, Brandy and Liquors. They remove their dwellings frequently for the conveniency of water and fresh Pasture, and encamp in a Circle formd by 20 or 30 Tents or rather Hutts made with Slender Poles covered with mats or Skins. They are looked upon as the laziest Generation under the Sun. They will rather Starve or eat dryd Skins or Shoe Soles than hunt for their food. And yet where they do apply themselves to the chace or any other exerciſe no people are to be found more active or dexterous. They worship the moon and adore a fly about the bigneſs of a Hornet.

Hottentots Women as in Guinea work and have the care of making the provisions for the Family. The more Wifes the Husband has the lazier Life he Leads. They have a little traffick among themselves. The poor Hottentots make Arms, Bows, Arrows, Launces, and Darts bartering them with the Rich for Cattle. Others get Elephants Teeth and Sell them to the Europeans for Wine, Brandy or Tobacco. Kolben relates that an Ox may be purchased of them for a pound of Tobacco and a large Sheep for half a Pound

We Shall now give an account of the Cape Government and of the Revenues and profits at the Cape for Supporting the same. The Dutch Company bestowed vast Sums upon the Settlement before they could bring it into any perfection. It stood em for the first 20 Years in no leſs than a million of florins Yearly, one Year with another. — The annual expences of the Government are now about 400.000 florins, and according to the last Dutch accounts, the Revenues and profits at the Cape for defraying the same, are hardly yet brought to a par with them so that one may easily Judge how much the Dutch Company are out of Cash at this Day on the Cape account. The application of the company in all this time for the Safety and interest of the Settlement and the Industry of the Dutch at the Cape in establishing fortifying &c are almost incredible. The Company's Servants at the Cape are divided into two claſses calld the Qualifyd and the unqualifyd. The first are all the Officers in the administration with clerks and Book Keepers under them. Unqualified are Soldiers artificers, and common Servants. Here is the particular of the Salaries for both

The Company allows the Governor in Salary & Board wages Pr Annc	3255 fl
To the chief Merchant, the fiscal, the Captain, Store Keeper, & the three Porters each 1627 florins Pr Annc in all	11389
To the Ensign of the Garrison & to twelve persons calld under Merchants each 708 fl P A	9204
To the Lieutenant of the Garrison in Salary & Board wages Pr Annc	1004
To the Book Keepers & tenders of the Sick 13 persons each 513 fl Pr Annc	6669
To twenty aſsistant-Clerks each 354 fl Pr Annc	7080
To the Sergeants of the Garrison, the Masters of the artificers, Overseers and under Officers &c in all 20 persons	7788
To the Soldiers of the Garrison and common Servants in all 542 persons	73884
	120.274 fl

Besides Salaries and Board wages the Company grant other allowances to the Officers and Servants and these expences stand as follows

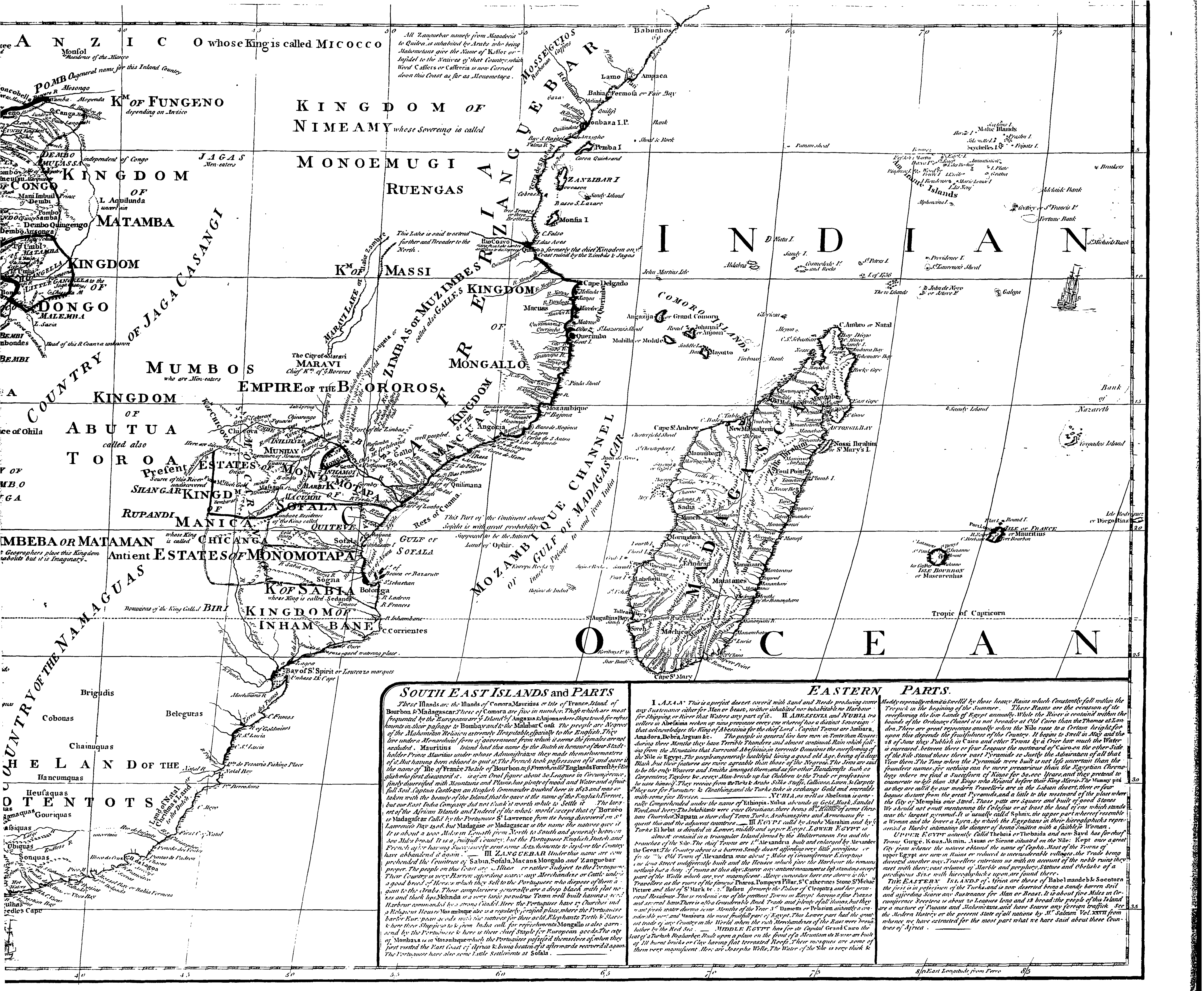
To the Governor	Yearly	12.255
To the Qualified Servants		86.872
To the Unqualified Servants		85.674
		184 801 fl

We will now look into the Revenues and profits occurring to the Company from the Cape, for the defraying of this vast expence. first the Company has a tenth of the produce of all Lands poſseſsd by Europeans & ground rents the value of which is computed Yearly at — 14.000 fl

2d The Company has laid certain Duties on wines on Tobacco Brandy and all other distilld Liquors, on Beer, on Mum &c all which are farmed of the Company Yearly at the rate of — 70000 fl

3d The Company lays out about 300.000 florins a Year in Merchandizes for the Cape These may be reckond to Yield one with another a profit of 75 pr Cent The neat produce then is Yearly. — 225000 fl

Revenues.	309000 fl
Expences.	305075
Balance & profit.	003925


ANZICO whose King is called MICOCCO
KINGDOM OF CONGO
MATAMBA
KINGDOM OF DONGO
Km OF FUNGENO depending on Anzico
KINGDOM OF NIMEAMY whose Sovereign is called MONOEMUGI
RUENGAS
JAGAS Men-eaters
All Zanguebar namely from Magadocia to Quiloa, is inhabited by Arabs who being Mahometans give the Name of Kaffer or Infidel to the Natives of that Country, which Word Caffers or Caffreria is now Carried down this Coast as far as Monomotapa.
ZANGUEBAR
MOSSEGUIOS
Lamo
Ampaça
Bahia Fermosa or Fair Bay
Monbaza I.P.
Pemba I
ZANZIBAR I
Monfia I
Quiloa formerly the chief Kingdom on ye Coast ruin'd by the Zimbas & Jagas
Km OF MASSI
COUNTRY OF JAGA CASANGI
The Lake is said to extend further and Broader to the North.
MARAVI LAKE or of Lake Zambre
ZIMBAS OR MUZIMBES called also GALLES KINGDOM OF MONGALLO
Cape Delgado
Querimba
COMORO ISLANDS
Angazija or Grand Comoro
Johanna or Anjoan
Mohilla or Mohelo
Mayotto
INDIAN OCEAN
The City of Maravi MARAVI Chief Km of ye Bororos
MUMBOS who are Men-eaters
EMPIRE OF THE BORORO
KINGDOM OF ABUTUA called also TOROA
MACUAS
Mozambique
Angoxa
MONOMOTAPA
Present ESTATES OF MONOMOTAPA
SHANGAR KINGDM OF SOFALA
RUPANDI MANICA
CHICANGA
Antient ESTATES of MONOMOTAPA
Quilimane
Sena
Tete
Sofala
Rios of Cuama
GULF OF SOFALA
This Part of the Continent about Sofala is with great probability Supposed to be the Antient Land of Ophir.
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL or GULF OF MADAGASCAR
Inner Passage to and from India
Km OF SABIA
KINGDOM OF INHAMBANE
C. Corrientes
Bay of St Spirit or Lorenzo marques
COUNTRY OF THE NAMAGUAS
MMBEBA OR MATAMAN
HOLLAND OF THE HOTTENTOTS
Brigudis
Cobonas
Beleguras
Chainuquas
Hancumquas
Heusaquas
Gouriquas
Sonquas
Land of Natal Christmas Land
MADAGASCAR
Cape St Andrew
New Massalgem
Antongil Bay
Nossi Ibrahim or St Mary's I.
Foul Point
Sadia
Matatanes
Machicor
Cape St Mary
St Augustins Bay
Mahe Islands
Seychelles I.
Amirante Islands
Aldabra
St Michaels Bank
Galega
Bank of Nazareth
Cargados Island
ISLE OF FRANCE or Mauritius
ISLE BOURBON or Mascarenhas
Diego Ruiz
Tropic of Capricorn
80 East Longitude from Ferro
85
40
45
50
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60
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70
75
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35

SOUTH EAST ISLANDS and PARTS

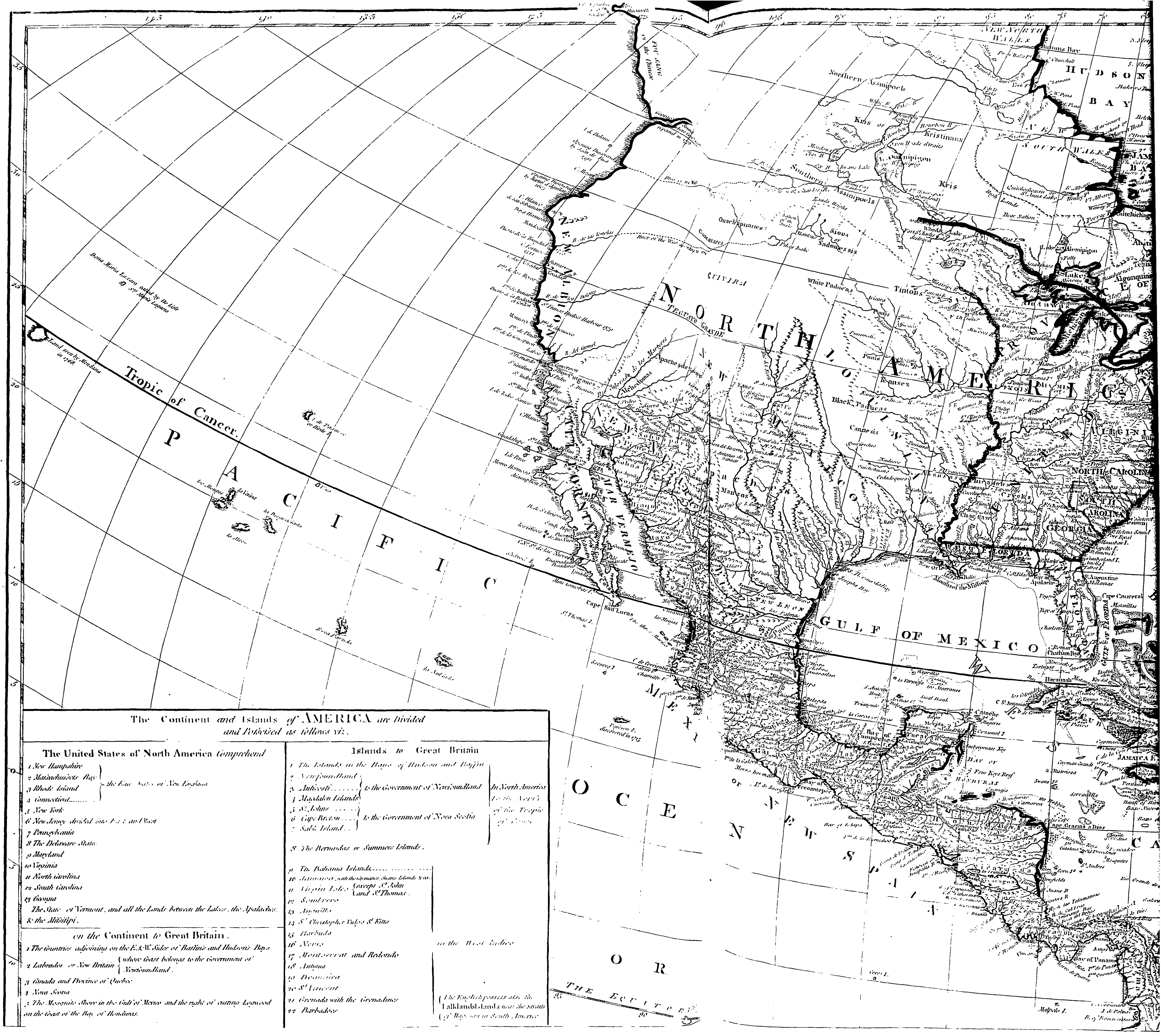
These Iſlands are the Iſlands of Comora,Mauritius or Isle of France,Island of Bourbon & Madagascar. These of Comora are five in number. Thoſe which are most frequented by the Europeans are ye Island's of Angazia & Anjoan where Ships touch for refreshments in their paſsage to Bombay and to the Malabar Coaſt The people are Negroes of the Mahometan Religion extremely Hospitable,eſpecially to the English. They live under a Monarchical form of government from which it seems the females are not excluded. Mauritius Island had this name by the Dutch in honour of their Stadtholder Prince Mauritius under whose Adminiſtràtion they made themselves masters of it. But having been obliged to quit it. The French took poſsession of it and gave it the name of Iſle of France The Isle of Bourbon to ye French,call'd Englands Forreſt by ye English who first discover'd it. is of an Oval figure about 30 Leagues in Circumference, finely diversified with Mountains and Plains,has plenty of wood and Water and a fruitfull Soil. Captain Castleton an English Commander touched here in 1613 and was so taken with the beauty of the Island,that he gave it the name of the English Forrest, but our East India Company did not think it worth while to Settle it The largest of the African Islands and Indeed of the whole world except that of Borneo is Madagaſcar Call'd by the Portuguese St Lawrence from its being discover'd on St Lawrence's Day 1506. but Madagase or Madagascar is the name the natives give it It is about a 1000 Miles in Length from North to South and generaly between 300 Miles broad It is a fruitfull Country, but the Portuguese English Dutch and French after having Succeſsively sent some detachments to explore the Country have abbandon'd it again. —— III ZANGUEBAR Under this name are comprehended the Countries of Sabia,Sofala,Macans,Mongalo and Zanguebar proper. The people on this Coast are Allies or rather Subject to the Portuguese. Their Country is very Barren affording scarce any Merchandize or Cattle unless a good breed of Horses which they Sell to the Portuguese who dispose of them again to the Arabs. Their complexions generally are a deep black with flat nozes and thick lips Melinda is a very large populous Town well built having a good Harbour commanded by a strong Citadel. Here the Portuguese have 17 Churches and 2 Religious Houses Mozambique also is a regularly fortified place,where the Portuguese barter European goods with the natives for their gold,Elephants Teeth & Slaves & here their Shipping to & from India call for refreshments Mongallo is also garrisond by the Portuguese & here is their chief Staple for European goods. The city of Mombaza is in Mozambique which the Portuguese poſseſs'd themselves of,when they first visited the East Coast of Africa & being beaten of it afterwards recover'd it again. The Portuguese have also some Little Settlements at Sofala. ——

EASTERN PARTS.

I AJAN This is a perfect desert cover'd with Sand and Reeds producing scarce any Sustenance either for Man or beast, neither inhabited nor inhabitable no Harbour for Shipping, or River that Waters any part of it. II ABESSINIA and NUBIA travellers in Abeſsima reckon up nine provinces every one whereof has a distinct Sovereign that acknowledges the King of Abessinia for the chief Lord. Capital Towns are Ambara, Amadora,Debra Arguan &c. The people in general live here more in Tents than Houses: during three Months they have Terrible Thunders and almost continual Rain which falling from the Mountains that Surround Abeſsinia;in torrents Occasions the overflowing of the Nile in Egypt. The people are generaly healthful living a good old Age, being of a deep Black ,but their features are more agreable than those of the Negroes. The Jews are said to be the only Weavers and Smiths amongst them;and as for other Handicrafts Such as Carpenters, Taylors &c. every Man breeds up his Children to the Trade or profession he uses himself. They receive from the Turks & Arabs Silks Stuffs, Callicoes, Linen & Carpets wch they use for Furniture & Cloathing;and the Turks take in exchange Gold and emeralds with some fine Horses. —————— NUBIA,as well as Abeſsinia is generally Comprehended under the name of Ethiopia. Nubia abounds in Gold,Musk,Sandal Wood,and Ivory The Inhabitants were once Christians, there being in the Country Ruins of some Christian Churches Napata is their chief Town Turks, Arabians,Jews and Armenians frequent this and the adjacent countries.— III EGYPT call'd by Arabs Misrahim and by ye Turks El kebit is divided in Lower, middle and upper Egypt. LOWER EGYPT is almost contain'd in a triangular Island formed by the Mediterranean Sea and the branches of the Nile. The chief Towns are 1st Alexandria built and enlarged by Alexander the Great: The Country about is a barren Sandy desert affording very little provisions or fruits The Old Town of Alexandria was about 7 Miles of Circumference Excepting one long Street indifferently built and the Houses which face the Harbour the remains nothing but a heap of ruins at this day; Scarce any antient monument is left standing except part of the Walls which are yet magnificent. Many curiosities here are shewn to the Travellers as the ruins of the famous Pharos, Pompeys Pillar, St Catherines Stone, St Michael's Picture and that of St Mark &c. 2d Roſseu formerly the Palace of Cleopatra and her principal Residence. This is reckon'd one of the prettiest Towns in Egypt having a fine Piazza and several bains There is also a Considerable Brisk Trade and plenty of all things,but they want fresh water during some Months of the Year 3d Damietta or Pelusium antiently a considerable port and Mansoura the most fruitfull part of Egypt. This Lower part had the greatest trade of any Country in the World when the rich Merchandizes of the East were brought hither by the Red Sea. — MIDDLE EGYPT has for its Capital Grand Cairo the Seat of a Turkish Beglarbeg: Built upon a plain on the front of a Mountain its Houses are built of Ill burnt bricks or Clay having flat terrasted Roofs, Their mosques are some of them very magnificent. Here are Josephs Wells, The Water of the Nile is very thick & Muddy especially when it is Swell'd by those heavy Rains which Constantly fall within the Tropick in the begining of the Summer. These Rains are the occasion of its overflowing the low Lands of Egypt annually. While the River is contain'd within the bounds of the Ordinary Chanel it is not broader at Old Cairo than the Thames at London. There are great rejoicings anually when the Nile rises to a Certain height,for upon this depends the fruitfulness of the Country. It begins to Swell in May and the 28 of June they Publish in Cairo and other Towns by a Crier how much the Water is encreased. between three or four Leagues the westward of Cairo,on the other Side of the Nile Stand those three vast Pyramids so Justly the Admiration of all that View them. The Time when the Pyramids were built is not leſs uncertain than the founders names,for nothing can be more precarious than the Egyptian Chronology where we find a Succeſsion of Kings for 50,000 Years,and they pretend to enumerate no leſs than 336 Kings who Reign'd before their King Moeris. The Mummy pits as they are call'd by our modern Travellers are in the Libian desert, three or four leagues distant from the great Pyramids,and a little to the westward of the place where the City of Memphis once Stood. Those pitts are Square and built of good Stones We should not omitt mentioning the Coloſsus or at least the head of one which stands near the largest pyramid. It is usually call'd Sphinx the upper part whereof resemble a Woman and the lower a Lyon. by which the Egyptians in their hieroglyphicks represented a Harlot intimating the danger of being Smitten with a faithleſs Woman.

UPPER EGYPT antiently Call'd Thebois or Thebaida and now Sayd has for chief Towns Girge, Kous,Akmin, Asuan or Sienne situated on the Nile: Kept once a great City from whence the natives obtain'd the name of Cophti. Most of the Towns of upper Egypt are now in Ruins or reduced to inconsiderable villages. the Trade being divested another way. Travellers entertain us with an account of the noble ruins they meet with there; vast columns of Marble and porphury, Statues and Obelisks of a prodigious Size with hieroglyphicks upon,are found there.

THE EASTERN ISLANDS of Africa are those of Babelmandeb & Socotora the first is in poſseſsion of the Turks,and is now deserted being a Sandy barren Soil and affording Scarce any Sustenance for Man or Beast. It is about five Miles in Circumference Socotora is about 20 Leagues long and 18 broad: the people of this Island are a mixture of Pagans and Mahometans,and have Scarce any foreign traffick See the Modern History or the present State of all nations by Mr Salmon Vol. XXVII from whence we have extracted for the most part what we have Said about these Countries of Africa. ——



The Continent *and* Islands *of* AMERICA *are Divided and Poſseſsed as follows viz.*

The United States of North America *Comprehend*

1 New Hampshire
2 Maſsachuſetts Bay
3 Rhode Island
4 Connecticut
} *the Four States of New England*

5 New York
6 New Jersey divided into East and West
7 Pennsylvania
8 The Delaware State.
9 Maryland
10 Virginia
11 North Carolina
12 South Carolina
13 Georgia
The State of Vermont, and all the Lands between the Lakes, the Apalachies & the Miſsiſsipi.

on the Continent *to* Great Britain.

1 The Countries adjoining on the E. & W. Sides of Baffins and Hudsons Bays.
2 Labrador or New Britain { *whose Coast belongs to the Government of Newfoundland.*
3 Canada and Province of Quebec
4 Nova Scotia
5 The Mosquito Shore in the Gulf of Mexico and the right of cutting Logwood on the Coast of the Bay of Honduras.

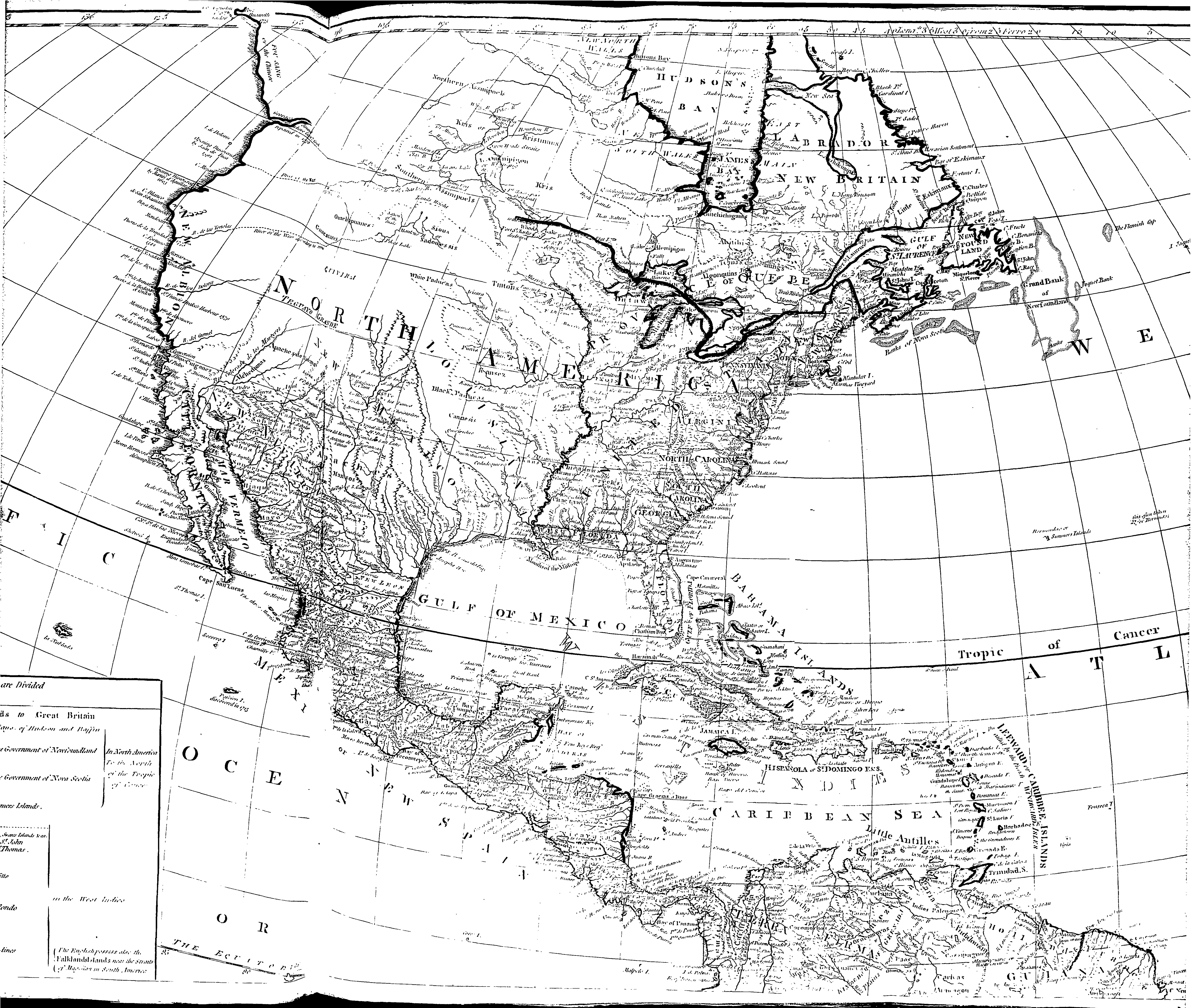
Islands *to* Great Britain

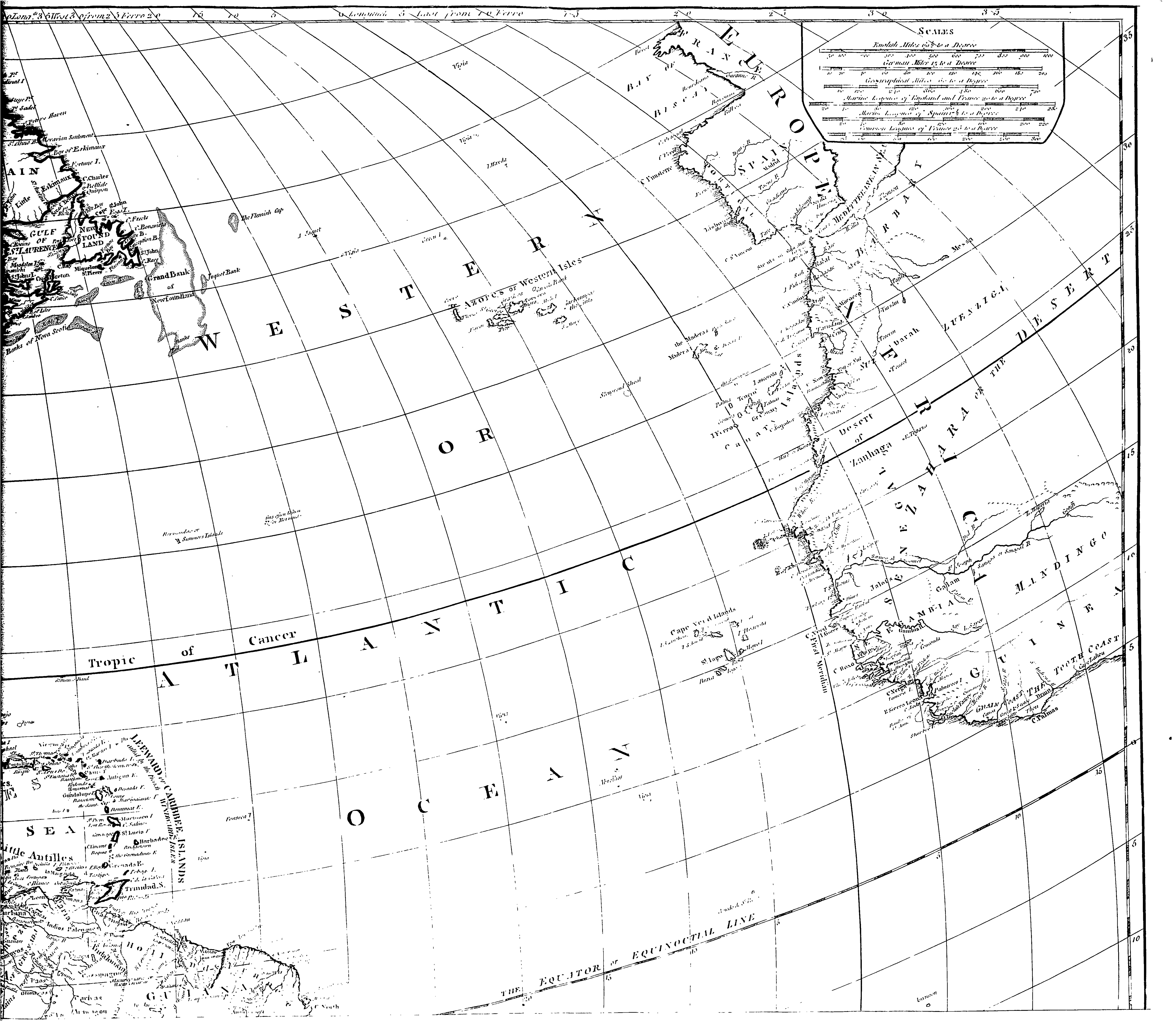
1 The Islands in the Bays of Hudson and Baffin
2 Newfoundland
3 Anticosti
4 Magdalen Islands
} *to the Government of Newfoundland*
5 S^t. Johns
6 Cape Breton
7 Sable Island
} *to the Government of Nova Scotia*
} *In North America to the North of the Tropic of Cancer*

8 The Bermudas or Summers Islands.

9 The Bahama Islands
10 Jamaica with the Caymanes, Swans Islands &c.
11 Virgin Isles { *except S^t. John and S^t. Thomas.*
12 Sombrero
13 Anguilla
14 S^t. Christopher vulgo S^t. Kitts
15 Barbuda
16 Nevis
17 Montserrat and Redondo
18 Antigua
19 Dominica
20 S^t. Vincent
21 Grenada with the Grenadines
22 Barbadoes
} *in the West Indies*

(*The English poſseſs also the* Falkland Islands *near the Straits of Magellan in South America*


NORTH AMERICA
NEW NORTH WALES
HUDSON'S BAY
SOUTH WALES
JAMES BAY
EAST LABRADOR
NEW BRITAIN
GULF OF ST LAURENCE
NEW FOUND LAND
Grand Bank of New foundland
The Flemish Cap
Banks of Nova Scotia
QUEBEC
Algonquins
Northern Assinipoels
Southern Assinipoels
Kristinaux
Kris
Sioux or Nadouessis
White Paducas
Black Paducas
Kansez
Tintons
QUIVIRA
TEGUAYO GRANDE
NEW ALBION
NEW MEXICO
LOUISIANA
NEW LEON
MAR VERMEIO
CALIFORNIA
Cape San Lucas
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
WEST FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
Mouths of the Mississipi
GULF OF MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Cape Canaveral
St Augustine
Havannah
CUBA
JAMAICA
HISPANIOLA or St DOMINGO Ens.
WEST INDIES
CARIBBEAN SEA
Little Antilles
LEEWARD or CARIBBEE ISLANDS
WINDWARD ISLES
Barbadoes
Trinidad
Bay of Campeche
Yucatan
Bay of Honduras
Cape Gracias a Dios
Bay of Panama
TERRA FIRMA
GUIANA
Bermudas or Summers Islands
PACIFIC OCEAN OR NEW SPAIN
THE EQUATOR
WEST ATLANTIC
...are Divided
...ds to Great Britain
...ays of Hudson and Baffin
...e Government of Newfoundland
...e Government of Nova Scotia
...mers Islands
In North America To the North of the Tropic of Cancer
...Swans Islands &c.
St John
Thomas
in the West Indies
The English possess also the Falkland Islands near the Straits of Magellan in South America


Long. 35 West 30 from 25 Ferro 20 15 10 5 0 Longitude 5 East from 10 Ferro 15 20 25 30 35
SCALES
English Miles 69½ to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
Geographical Miles 60 to a Degree
Marine Leagues of England and France 20 to a Degree
Marine Leagues of Spain 17½ to a Degree
Common Leagues of France 25 to a Degree
EUROPE
FRANCE
BAY OF BISCAY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Madrid
Lisbon
C. Finisterre
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BARBARY
Morocco
Tafilet
AFRICA
WESTERN OR ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
The Flemish Cap
Grand Bank of Newfoundland
Jaquet Bank
NEW FOUND LAND
GULF OF St. LAURENCE
Banks of Nova Scotia
Bay of Eskimaux
Little Eskimaux
C. Charles
C. Race
St. John
Miquelon
St. Pierre
Azores or Western Isles
the Maderas
Madera
Canary Islands
I. Ferro
Palma
Teneriff
Lancerota
Desert of Zanhaga
ZAHARA OR THE DESERT
Bermudas or Summers Islands
Cape Verd Islands
St. Jago
C. Verd
First Meridian
SENEGAL
Senegal or Sanaga R.
MANDINGO
GAMBIA
Jaloffs
Galam
Gambia R.
Sierra Leone
C. Mesurado
GRAIN COAST
THE TOOTH COAST
C. Palmas
GUINEA
LEEWARD or CARIBBE ISLANDS
Barbadoes
Antigua I.
Guadalupe I.
Dominica I.
Martinico I.
St. Lucia I.
St. Vincent
Grenada I.
Tobago I.
Trinidad
Little Antilles
SEA
GUIANA
C. North
THE EQUATOR or EQUINOCTIAL LINE
Vigia
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5
10
15

On the Continent to France.

Part of the province of Guiana, in South America in which is the Colony of Cayenne.

Islands to France.

1 Miquelon
2 St. Pierre } on the Coast of Newfoundland with the Right of Fishing from Cape St. John on the East Side of the said Island to Cape Ray on the South Side.
3 Part of the Isle of St. Martin
4 St. Bartholomew
5 Martinico
6 Guadaloupe
7 Desirade or Deseada
8 Marie Galante
9 St. Lucia
10 The West part of St. Domingo } in the West Indies
11 Tobago

On the Continent to Spain.

1 Mexico or New Spain
2 New Mexico
3 & 4 Louisiana and Florida } in North America
5 Terra Firma
6 The Country of Amazons
7 Peru
8 Chili
9 Terra Magellanica
10 Paraguay
11 Tucuman } in South America

Islands to Spain.

1 Cuba
2 Porto Rico
3 The East part of St. Domingo
4 Trinidad
5 Margarita
6 Cabagua } in the West Indies
And a great Number of Islands on the Spanish Coast

On the Continent to the Dutch.

Part of the province of Guiana in which are the Colonies of Surinam, Berbice, Essequebo, and Demerary.

Islands to the Dutch.

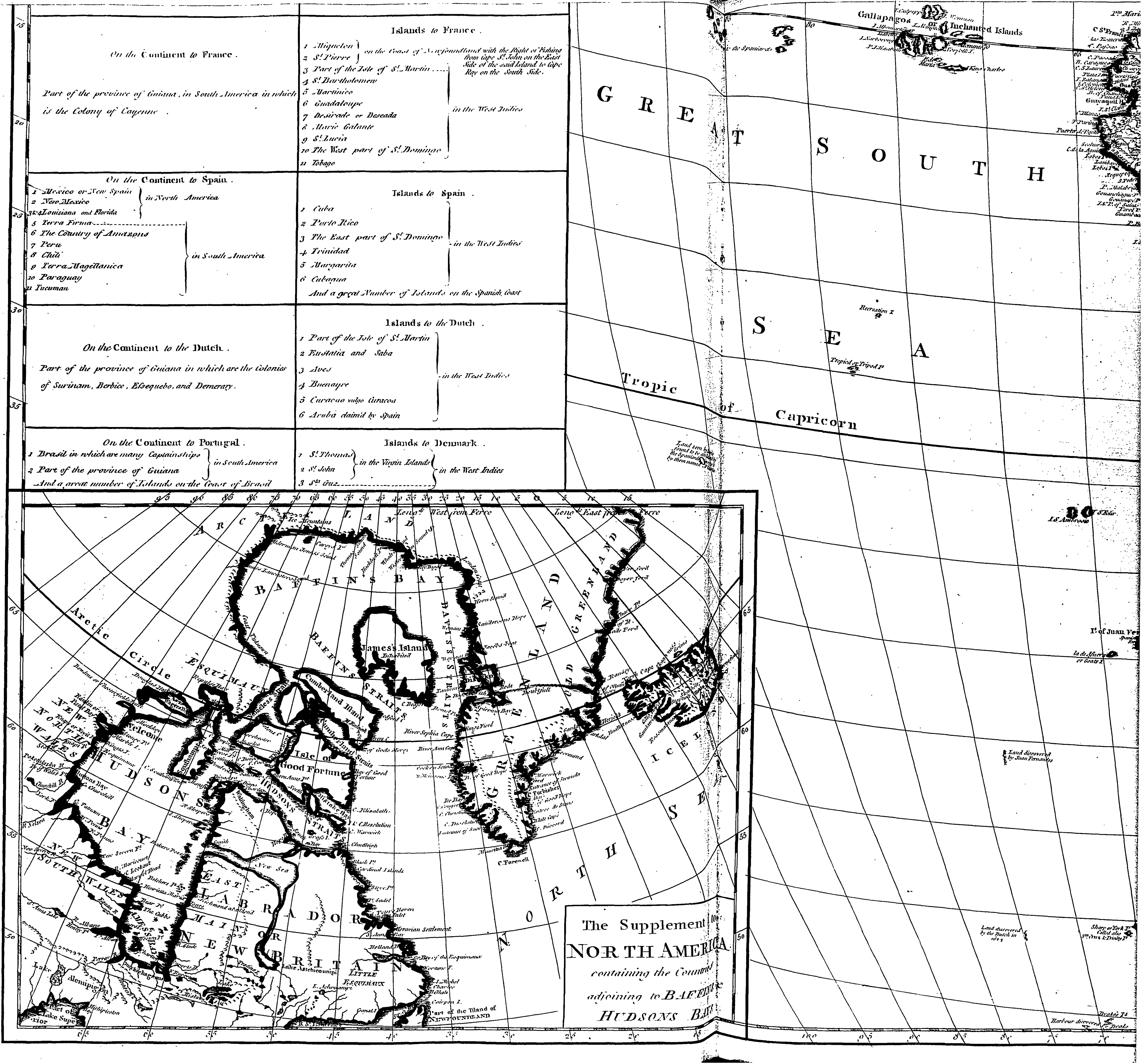
1 Part of the Isle of St. Martin
2 Eustatia and Saba
3 Aves
4 Buenayre
5 Curacao vulgo Curacoa
6 Aruba claim'd by Spain } in the West Indies

On the Continent to Portugal.

1 Brasil in which are many Captainships
2 Part of the province of Guiana } in South America
And a great number of Islands on the Coast of Brasil

Islands to Denmark.

1 St. Thomas
2 St. John } in the Virgin Islands
3 Sta. Cruz } in the West Indies



Islands to France.

st of Newfoundland with the Right of Fishing from Cape St. John on the East Side of the said Island to Cape Ray on the South Side.

Martin

in the West Indies

Domingo

Islands to Spain.

St. Domingo

in the West Indies

of Islands on the Spanish Coast

Islands to the Dutch.

St. Martin

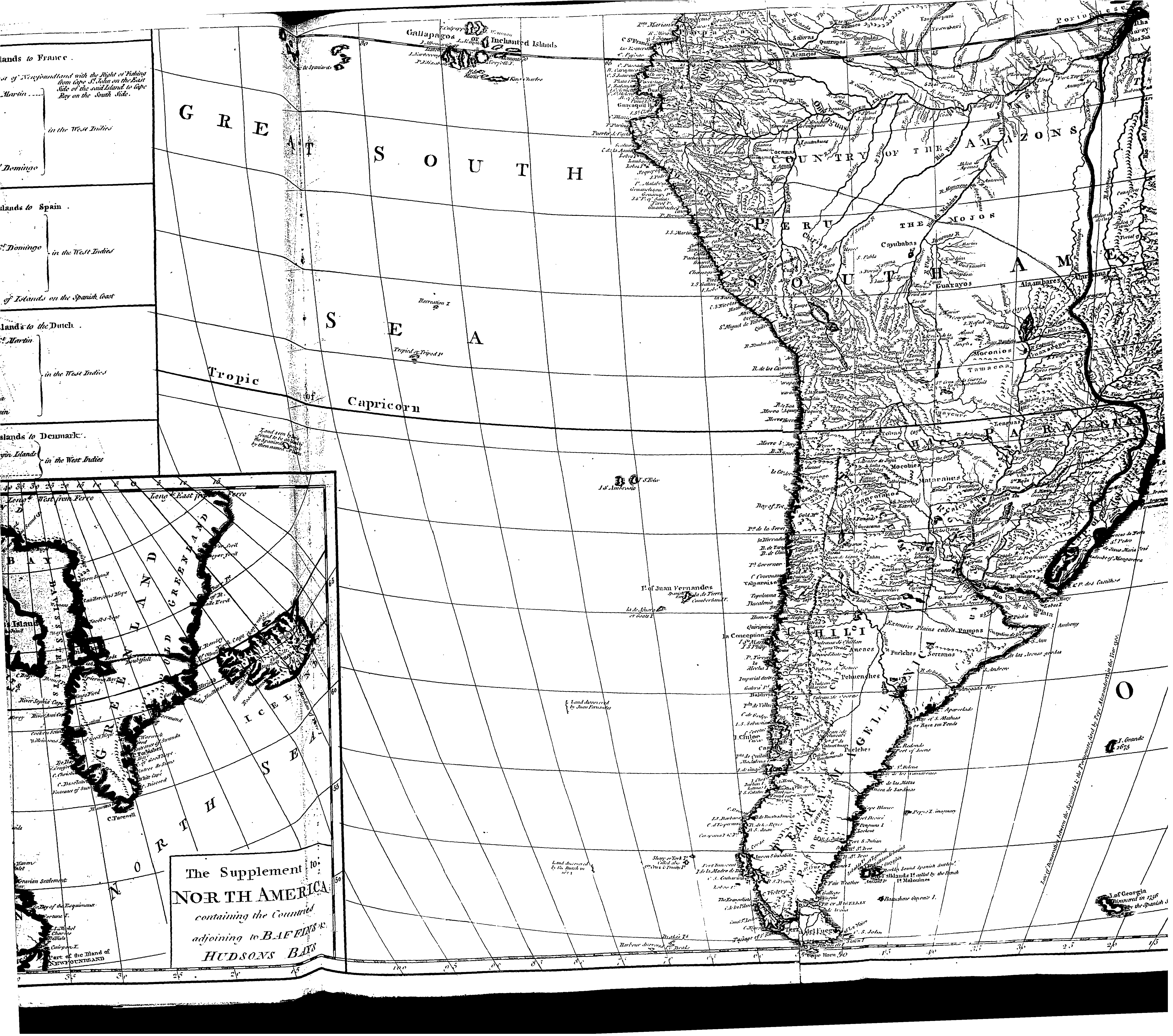
in the West Indies

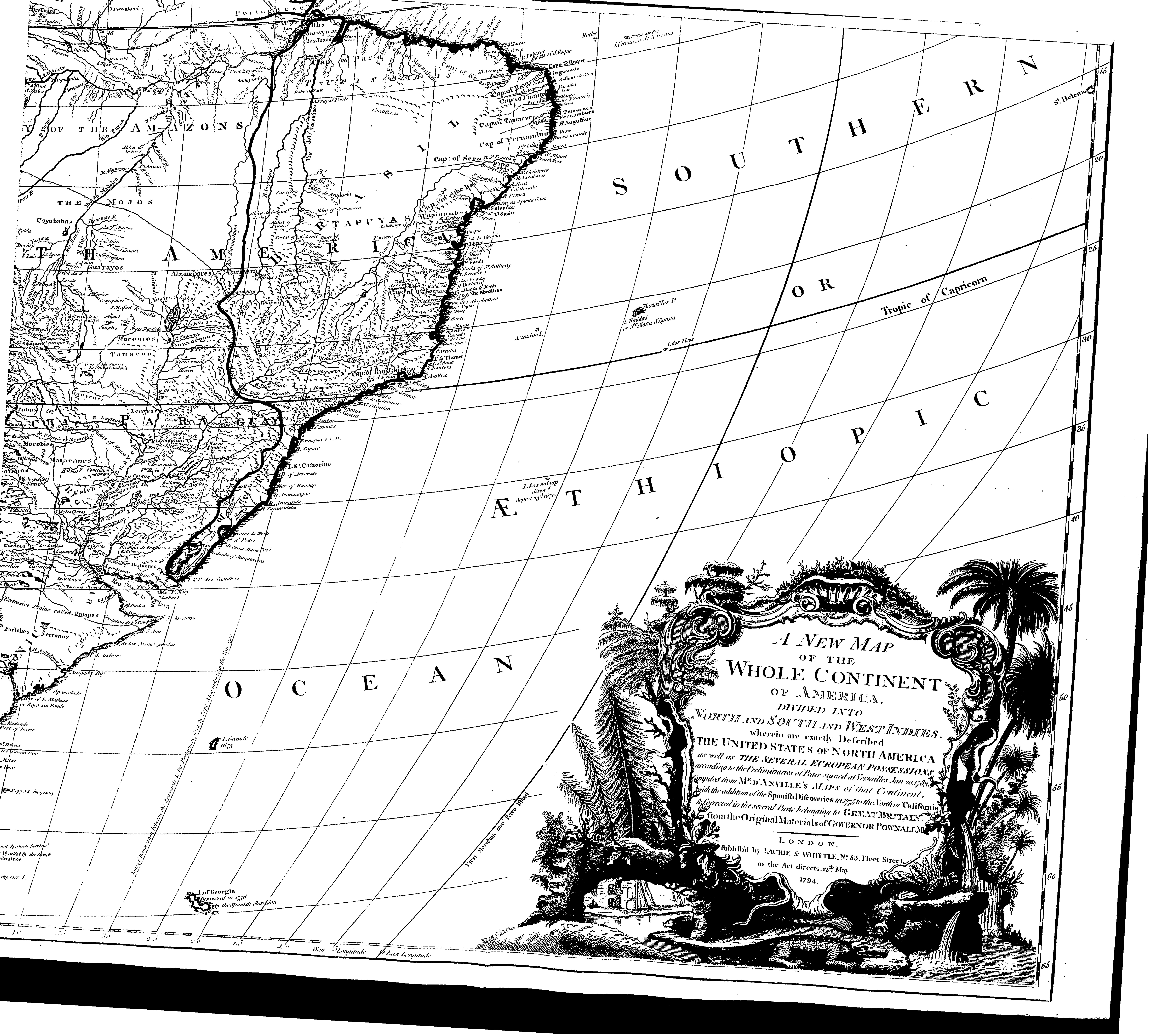
a

uin

Islands to Denmark.

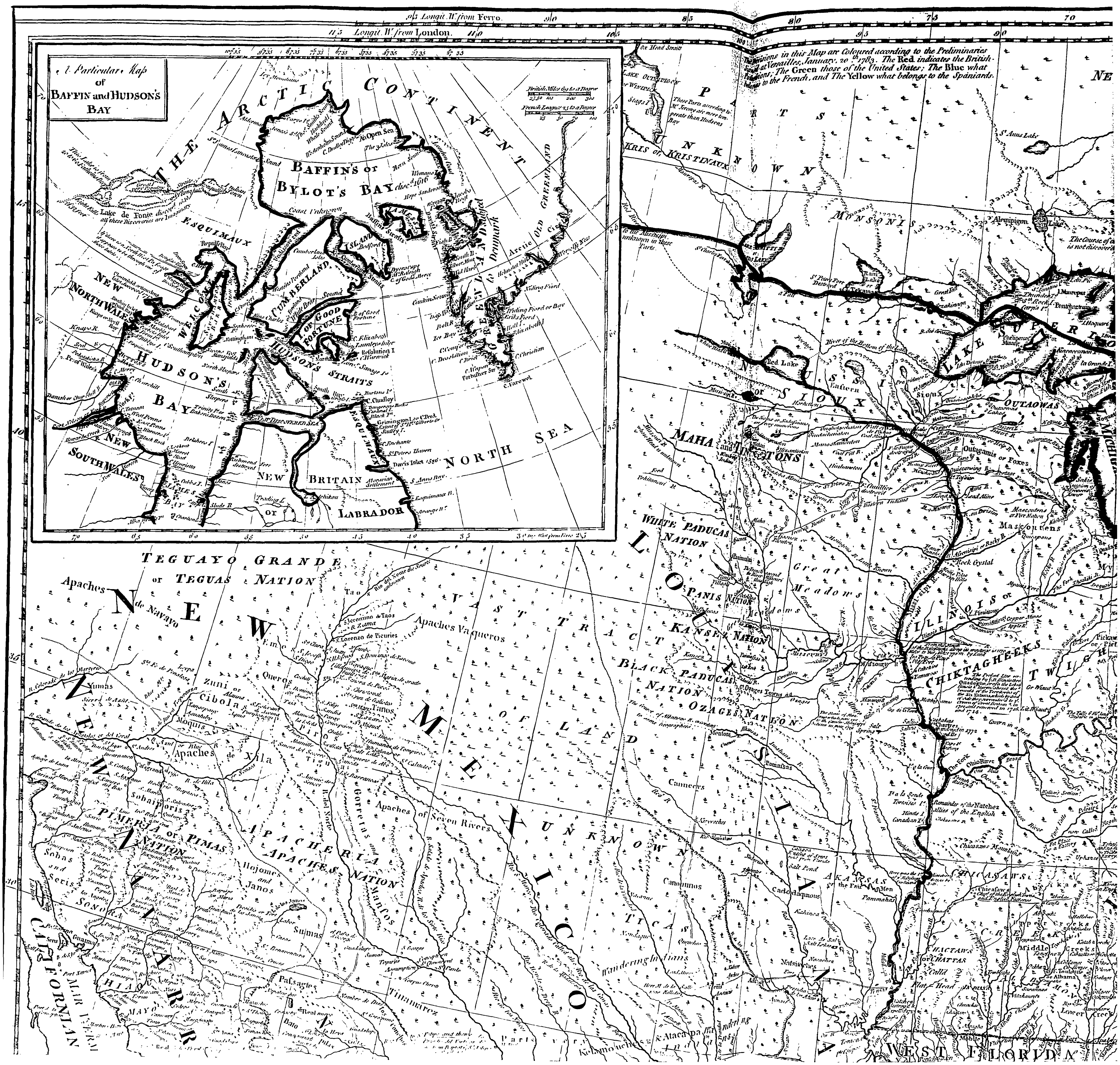
gin Islands in the West Indies

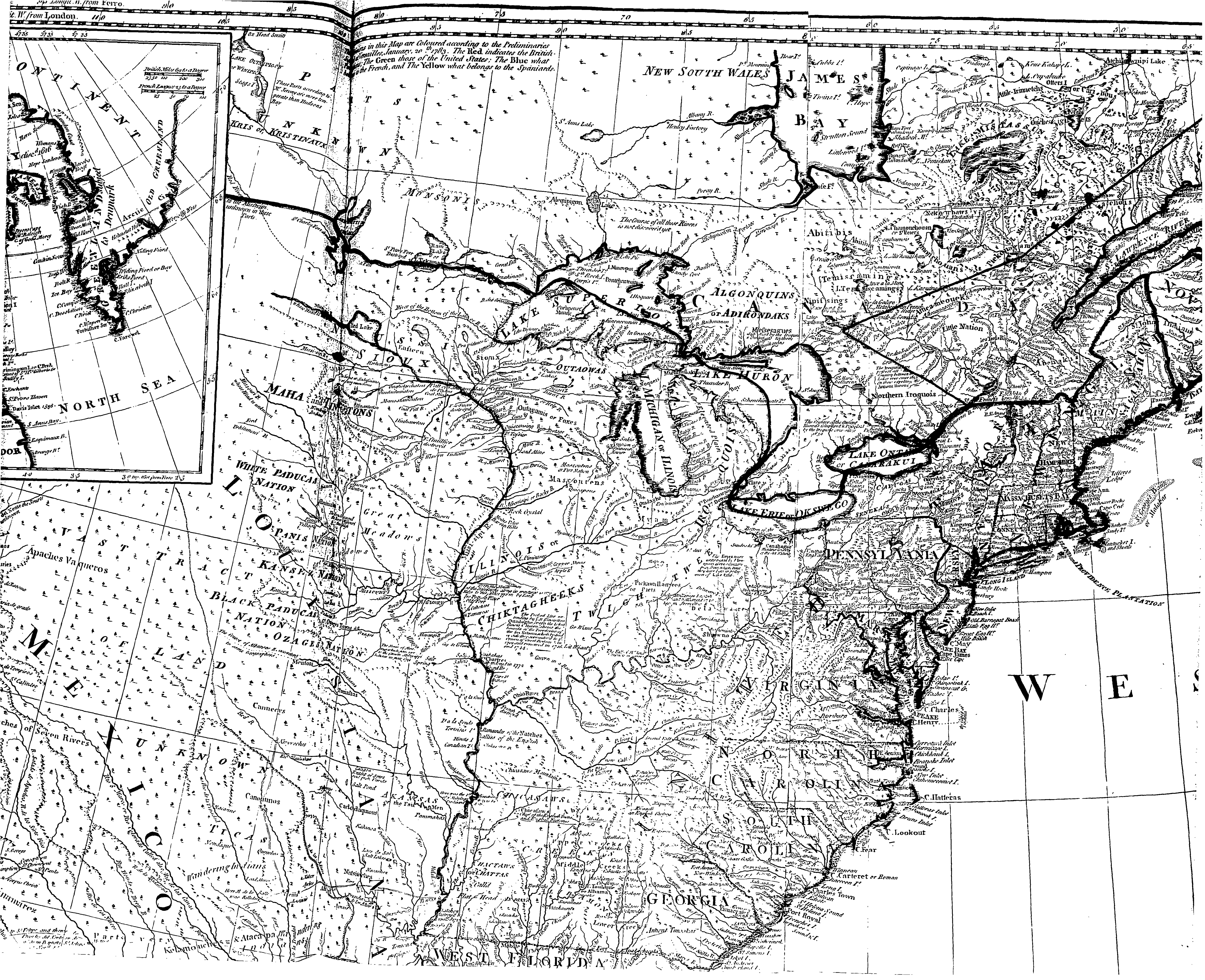


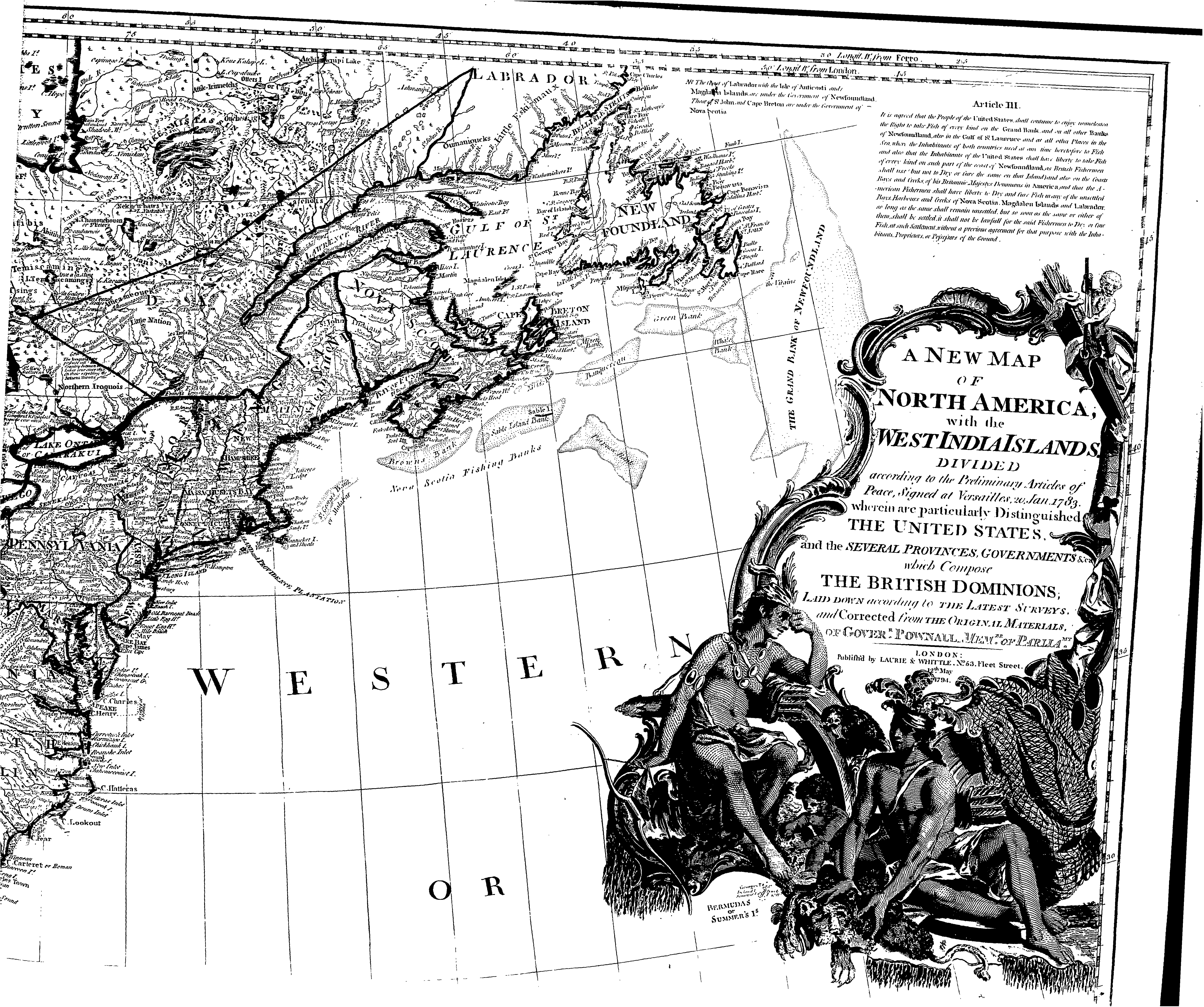


A NEW MAP
OF THE
WHOLE CONTINENT
OF AMERICA,
DIVIDED INTO
NORTH AND SOUTH AND WEST INDIES.
wherein are exactly Deſcribed
THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA
as well as THE SEVERAL EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS
according to the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles Jan. 20. 1783.
Compiled from Mr. D'ANVILLE'S MAPS of that Continent,
with the addition of the Spaniſh Diſcoveries in 1775 to the North of California
& Corrected in the several Parts belonging to GREAT BRITAIN,
from the Original Materials of GOVERNOR POWNALL M.P.

LONDON.
Publiſhd by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street,
as the Act directs, 12th May
1794.


The Divisions in this Map are Coloured according to the Preliminaries Signed at Versailles, January 20th 1783. The Red indicates the British Possessions; The Green those of the United States; The Blue what belongs to the French, and The Yellow what belongs to the Spaniards.





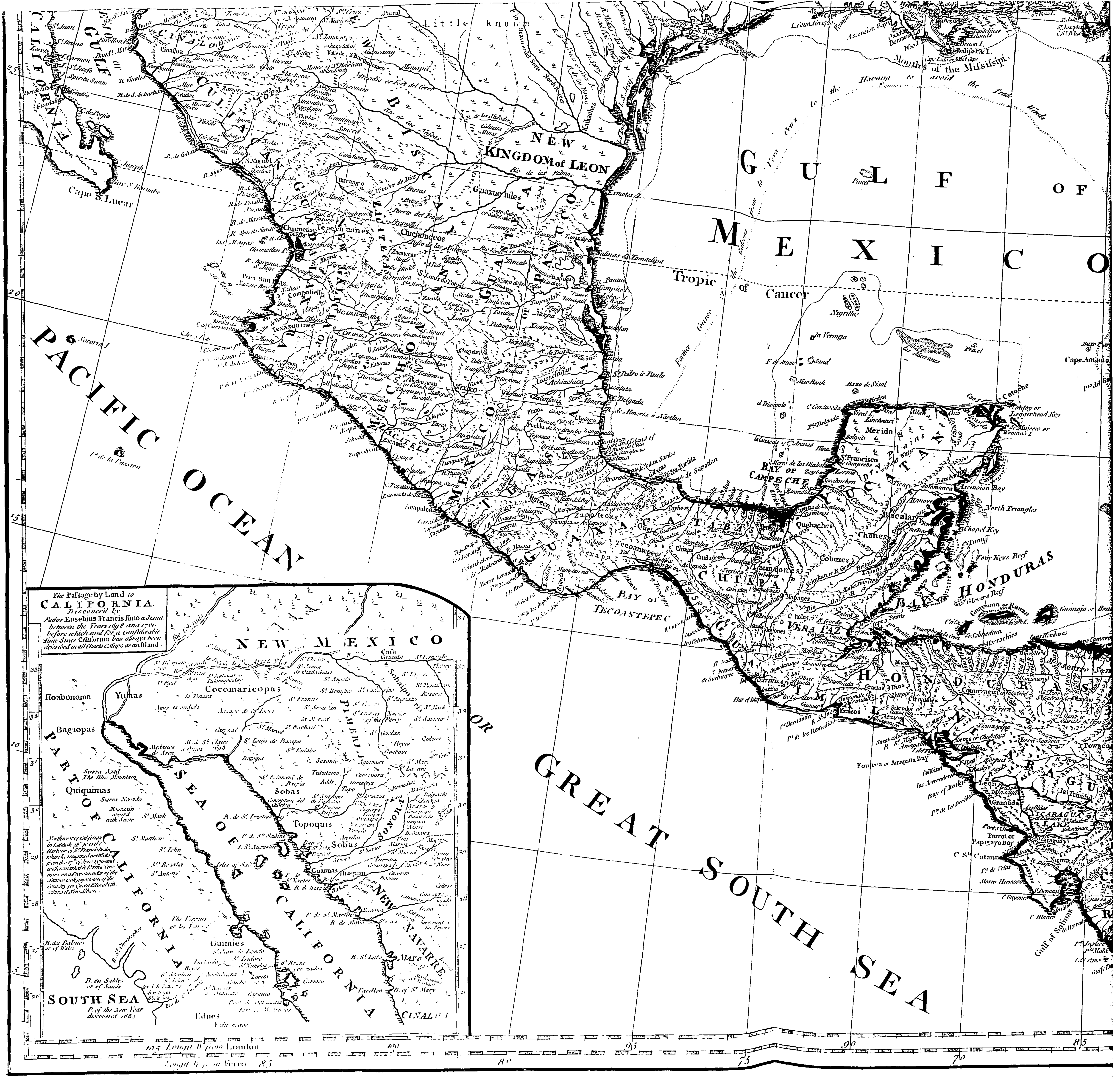
NB The Coast of Labrador with the Isle of Anticosti and Magdalen Islands are under the Government of Newfoundland. Those of St. John and Cape Breton are under the Government of Nova Scotia

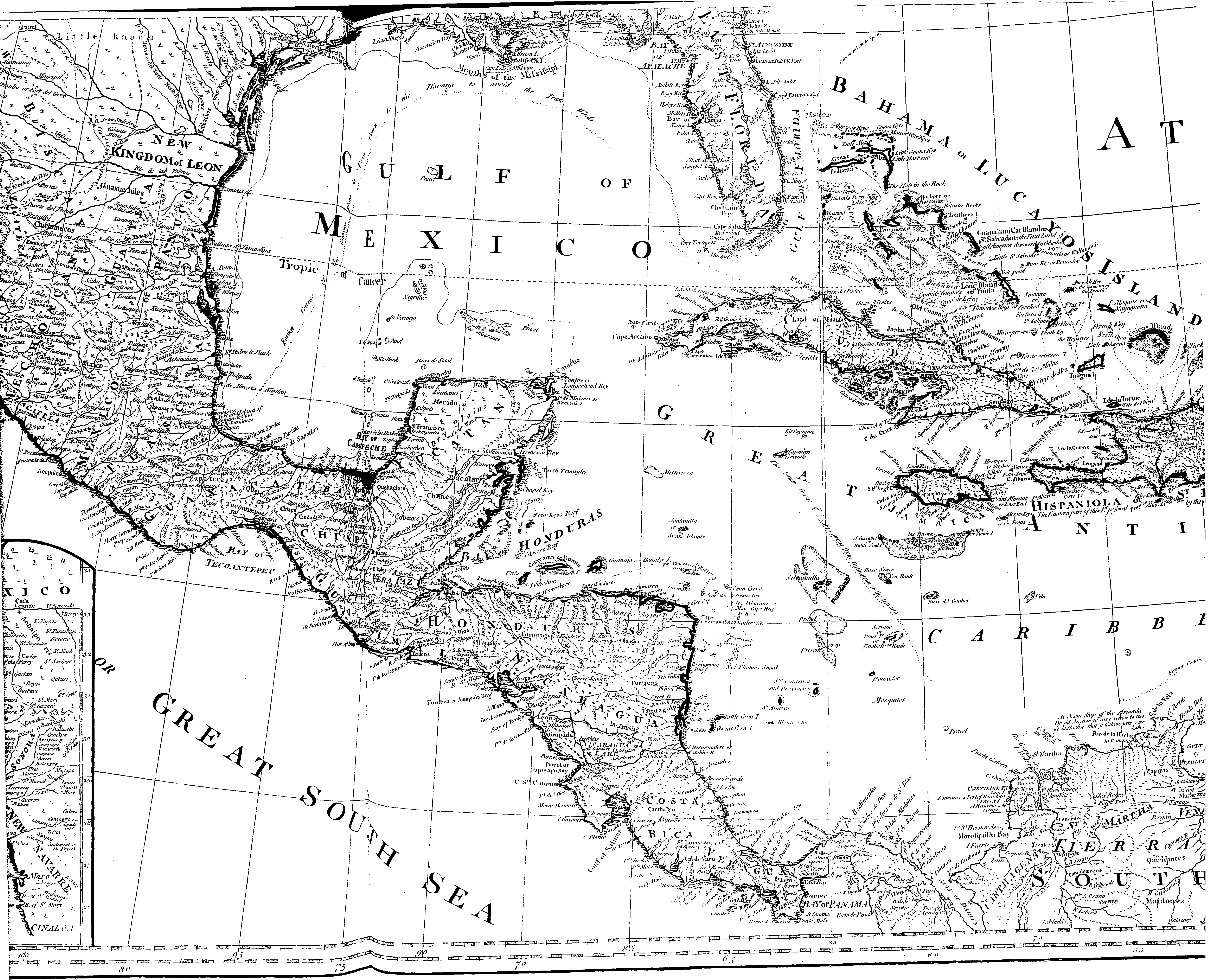
Article III.

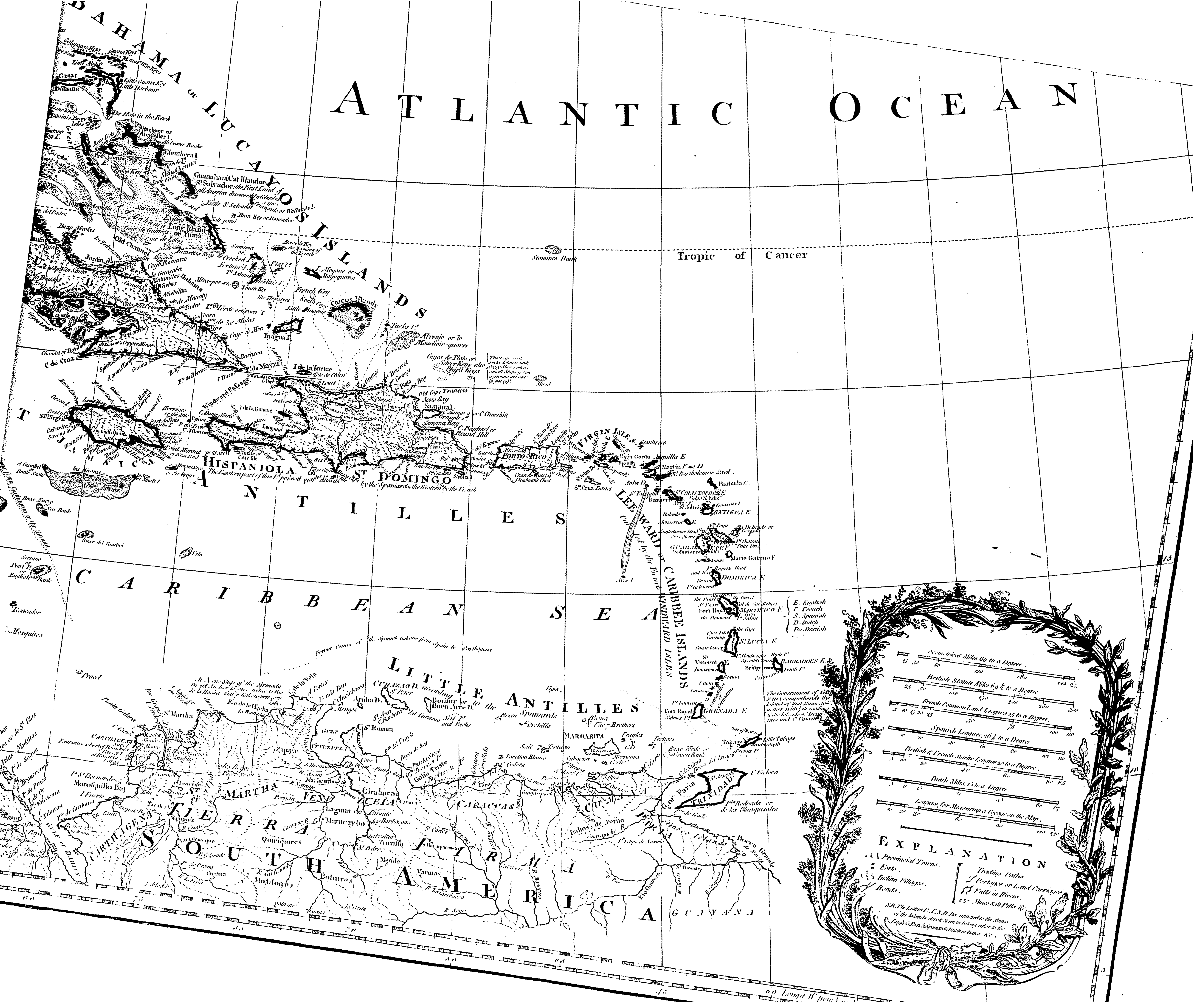
It is agreed that the People of the United States, *shall continue to enjoy unmolested the Right to take Fish of every kind on the* Grand Bank, *and on all other* Banks *of* Newfoundland, *also in the* Gulf of St. Laurence *and at all other Places in the Sea, where the Inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to Fish and also that the Inhabitants of the* United States *shall have liberty to take Fish of every kind on such part of the coast of* Newfoundland, *as British Fishermen shall use (but not to Dry or Cure the same on that Island) and also on the Coasts Bays and Creeks, of his Britannic Majestys Dominions in* America, *and that the American Fishermen shall have liberty to Dry and Cure Fish in any of the unsettled Bays, Harbours and Creeks of* Nova Scotia. Magdalen Islands *and* Labrador, *so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawfull for the said Fishermen to Dry or Cure Fish, at such Settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the Inhabitants, Proprietors, or Poſseſsors of the Ground.*

A NEW MAP
OF
NORTH AMERICA;
with the
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
DIVIDED
according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20. Jan. 1783.
wherein are particularly Distinguished
THE UNITED STATES,
and the *SEVERAL PROVINCES, GOVERNMENTS &ca.*
which Compose
THE BRITISH DOMINIONS;
LAID DOWN according to THE LATEST SURVEYS,
and Corrected *from* THE ORIGINAL MATERIALS,
OF GOVERr. POWNALL, MEMr. OF PARLIAMt.

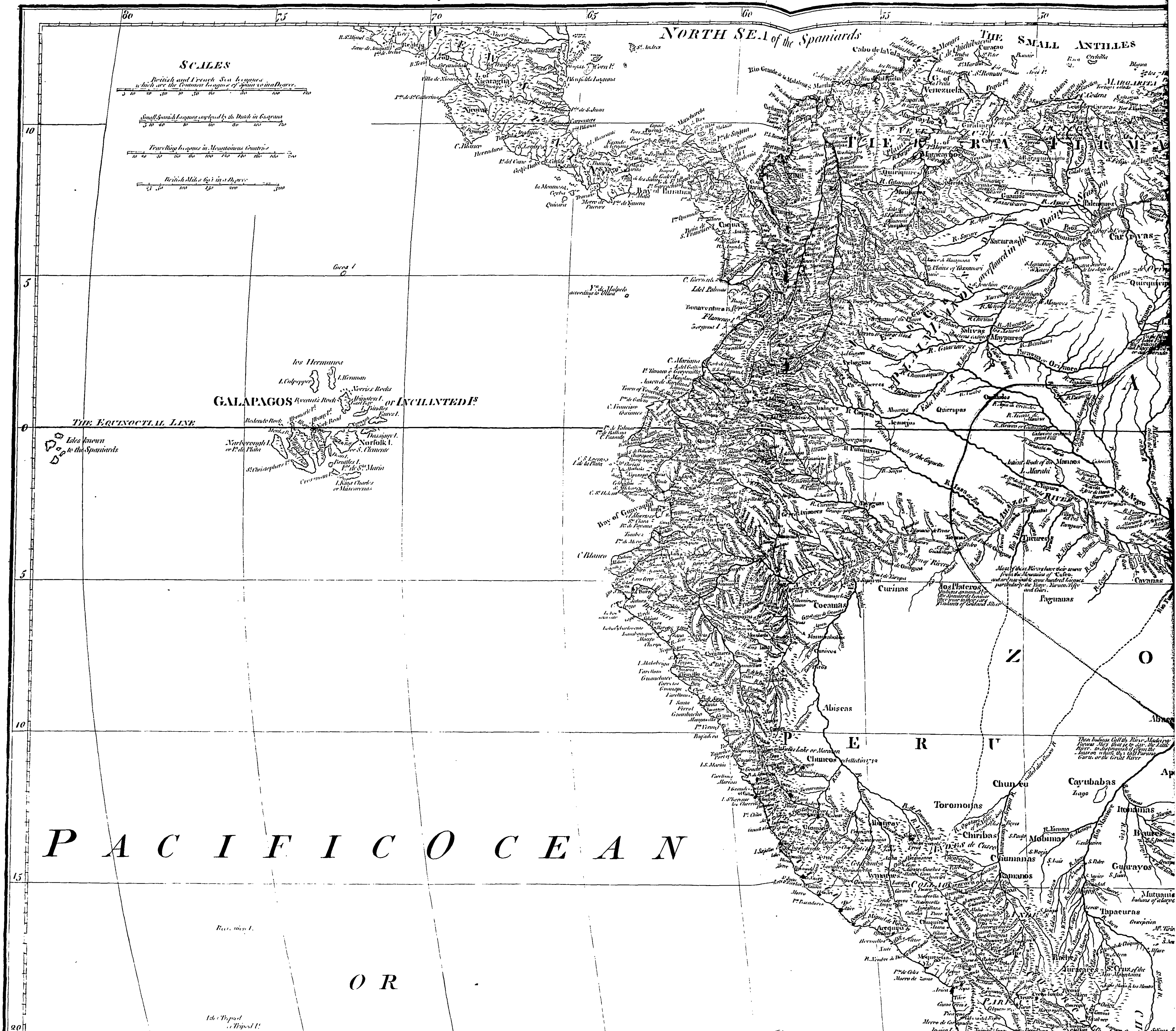
LONDON:
Publiſhd by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53. Fleet Street.
12th. May
1794.


The Passage by Land to CALIFORNIA. Discover'd by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which and for a considerable time since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island
NEW MEXICO
PIMERIA
SONORA
NEW NAVARRE
SEA OF CALIFORNIA
PART OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTH SEA
Cocomaricopas
Yumas
Hoabonoma
Bagiopas
Quiquimas
Topoquis
Sobas
Guaymas
Guimies
CINALOA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
Cape S.t Lucar
NEW KINGDOM of LEON
GULF OF MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
Mouths of the Missisipi
PACIFIC OCEAN OR GREAT SOUTH SEA
BAY OF CAMPECHE
BAY of TECOANTEPEC
BAY of HONDURAS
CHIAPA
VERA PAZ
HONDURAS
NICARAGUA
NICARAGUA LAKE
YUCATAN
Merida
Acapulco
Mexico
Durango
Chichimecos
Tepehuanes
Zapotecas
Tecoantepec
Gulf of Salinas
Cape Antonio
Longit. W. from London
Longit. W. from Ferro
105
100
95
90
85
85
80
75
70


Little known
NEW KINGDOM of LEON
Rio de las Palmas
GULF OF MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
Mouths of the Missisipi
BAY OF APALACHE
EAST FLORIDA
GULF OF FLORIDA
St. Augustine
Cape Canaveral
Cape Sable
BAHAMA or LUCAYOS ISLANDS
AT
Bahama
Eleuthera I.
Guanahani Cat Island or St. Salvador the First Land of all America discovered by Columbus
Long Island or Yuma
Samana or Crooked I.
Caicos Islands
Inagua I.
Old Channel
Cape Antonio
Cape Corrientes
Havana
CUBA
St. Iago
Cape de Cruz
Pta. de Mayzi
Windward Passage
Ile de la Tortue
HISPANIOLA or St. Domingo
The Eastern part of this I. ye Spaniards
ANTI
JAMAICA
Point Morant
GREAT
Little Cayman
Cayman Grande
Misteriosa
Swan Islands
Serranilla
Serrana
Baxo Nuevo
Pedro
Ronador
Mosquitos
St. Catalina
Old Providence
St. Andres
Little Corn I.
Great Corn I.
CARIBBE
Cape Catoche
YUCATAN
Merida
Campeche
BAY OF CAMPECHE
Salamanca
Bacalar
Ascension Bay
Chanes
BAY OF HONDURAS
Cape Honduras
Guanaja
Roatan
HONDURAS
Comayagua
Valladolid
Truxillo
Cape Gracias a Dios
Mosquitos
NICARAGUA
Leon
Granada
Nicaragua Lake
Papagayo Bay
Nicoya
COSTA RICA
Carthago
VERAGUA
Gulf of Salinas
BAY of PANAMA
Panama
Porto Belo
Nombre de Dios
Rio de la Hacha
St. Martha
Carthagena
TIERRA FIRME
SOUTH
Morrosquillo Bay
Quiriquires
Motilones
VENE
Maracaybo
Cabo de la Vela
MEXICO
Tlascala
Puebla de los Angeles
Vera Cruz
Acapulco
Oaxaca
Zapotecas
Tecoantepec
BAY of TECOANTEPEC
GUATIMALA
VERA PAZ
CHIAPA
TABASCO
GUAXACA
Soconusco
Salvador
Amapalla Bay
Fonseca or Amapalla Bay
GUADALAXARA
NEW BISCAY
ZACATECAS
GUASTECA
PANUCO
Tampico
Guaxuchiles
Chichimecos
Salinas de Tamaulipa
OR GREAT SOUTH SEA
XICO
NEW NAVARRE
SONORA
CINALOA
B. of St. Mary
100
95
90
85
80
75
70
65
60
55



ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAHAMA or LUCAYOS ISLANDS
Tropic of Cancer
ANTILLES
CARIBBEAN SEA
LITTLE ANTILLES
LEEWARD or CARIBBEE ISLANDS
WINDWARD ISLES
VIRGIN ISLES
JAMAICA
HISPANIOLA
The Eastern part of this Isd possest by the Spaniards, the Western by the French
St DOMINGO
PORTO RICO
Caicos Islands
Turks Is
Inagua I.
Long Island
Eleuthera I.
Guanahani Cat Island or St Salvador the First Land of all America discovered by Columbus 1492
Sombrero
Anguilla E.
St Martin F and D.
St Bartholomew Swed.
Barbuda E.
St CHRISTOPHER E.
ANTIGUA E.
GUADALUPE F.
Marie Galante F.
DOMINICA E.
MARTINICO F.
St LUCIA E.
BARBADOES E.
St Vincent
GRENADA E.
Tobago
TRINIDAD
MARGARITA
CURAZAO D.
Aruba D.
Bonair or Buen Ayre D.
Aves I.
Serrana
Roncador
Mesquites
E. English
F. French
S. Spanish
D. Dutch
Da. Danish
CARTHAGENA
TIERRA FIRMA
SOUTH AMERICA
St MARTHA
VENEZUELA
CARACCAS
CUMANA
GUAYANA
Maracaybo
Bocca Grande
Geometrical Miles 60 to a Degree.
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
French Common Land Leagues 25 to a Degree.
Spanish Leagues 26⅞ to a Degree
British & French Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree.
Dutch Miles 15 to a Degree.
Leagues for Measuring a Voyage on the Map.
EXPLANATION
Provincial Towns.
Forts.
Indian Villages.
Roads.
Trading Paths
Portages or Land Carriages
Falls in Rivers.
Mines Salt Pitts &c.
N.B. The Letters E. F. S. D. Da. annexed to the Names of the Islands denote them to belong either to the English French Spaniards Dutch or Danes &c.
60
55
50
65
15
10
5
Longit. W. from


80
75
70
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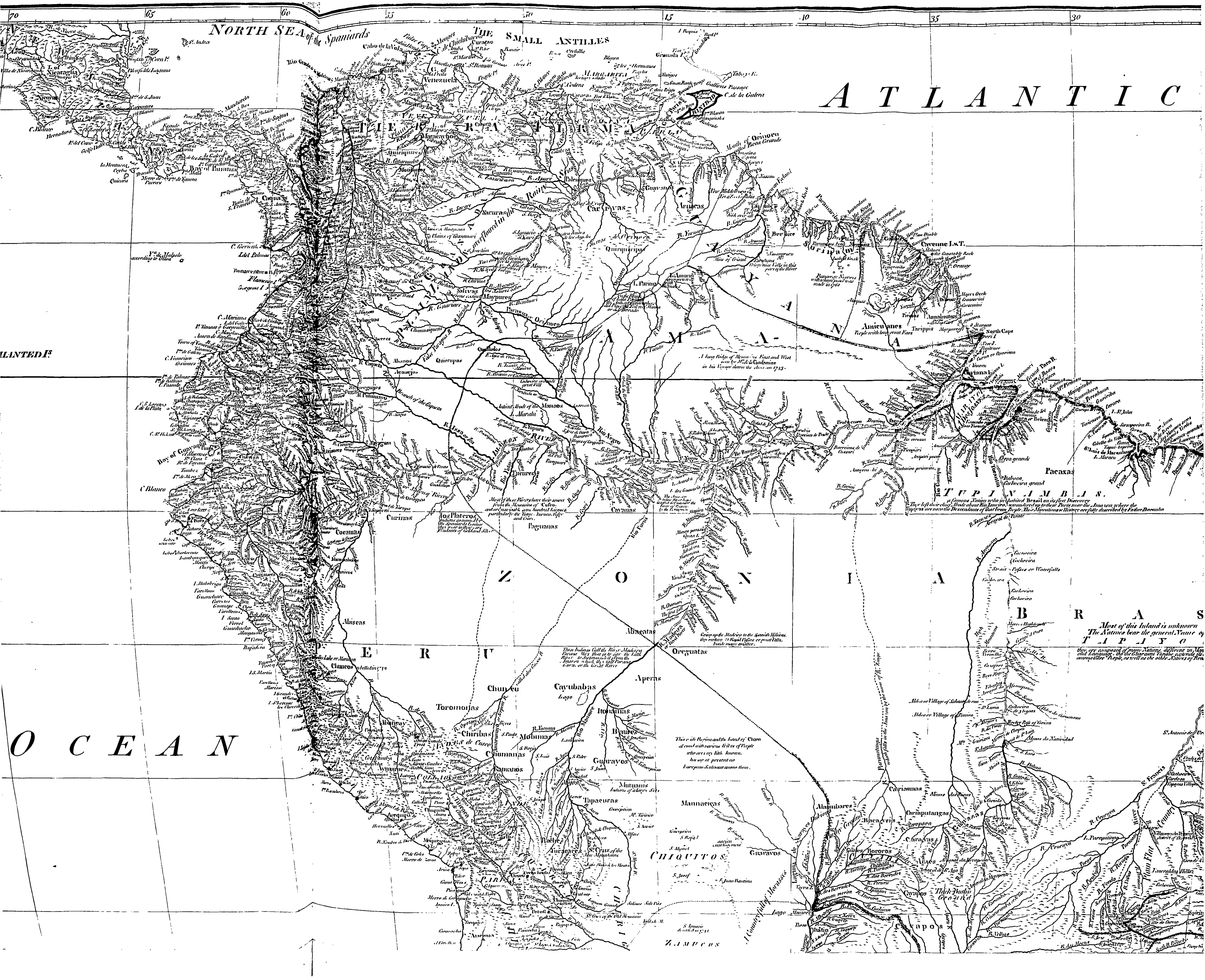
NORTH SEA of the Spaniards
THE SMALL ANTILLES
SCALES
British and French Sea leagues which are the Common leagues of Spain 20 in a Degree.
5 10 20 30 40 50 60 80 100 120
Small Spanish Leagues employed by the Dutch in Guayana
5 10 20 40 60 80 100 120
Travelling leagues in Mountainous Countries
10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200
British Miles 69½ in a Degree
25 50 100 150 200 300
10
5
0
5
10
15
20
Cabo de la Vela
Curaçao
Bonaire
Margarita
Venezuela
Caracas
Nicaragua
C. Blanco
Bay of Panama
Cocos I.
Is.ª de Malpelo according to Ulloa
C. Corrientes
I. del Palmas
Bonaventura B.
Gorgona I.
C. Mariana
Quito
les Hermanos
I. Culpepper
I. Wenman
GALAPAGOS or INCHANTED Is.
THE EQUINOCTIAL LINE
Isles known to the Spaniards
Narborough I. or P. de Plata
Norfolk I. or S. Clemente
S. Christophers I.
I. King Charles or Mascarenas
Bay of Guayaquil
C. Blanco
Orinoco
Maypures
Caribes
Saliva
R. Caqueta
R. Putumayo
R. Napo
Amazon River
Rio Negro
Omaguas
Curinas
Pacaguaras
Los Plateros
Most of these Rivers have their source from the Mountains of Cusco, and are navigable some hundred Leagues, particularly the Ucayali, Yavari, Tefe, and Coari.
Cocamas
Abiscas
Z O
P E R U
Chunchos
Cayubabas
Toromonas
Chiribas
Chunchos
Mobimas
Gurayos
Tapacuras
Arequipa
Arica
Moxos
PACIFIC OCEAN
OR


70
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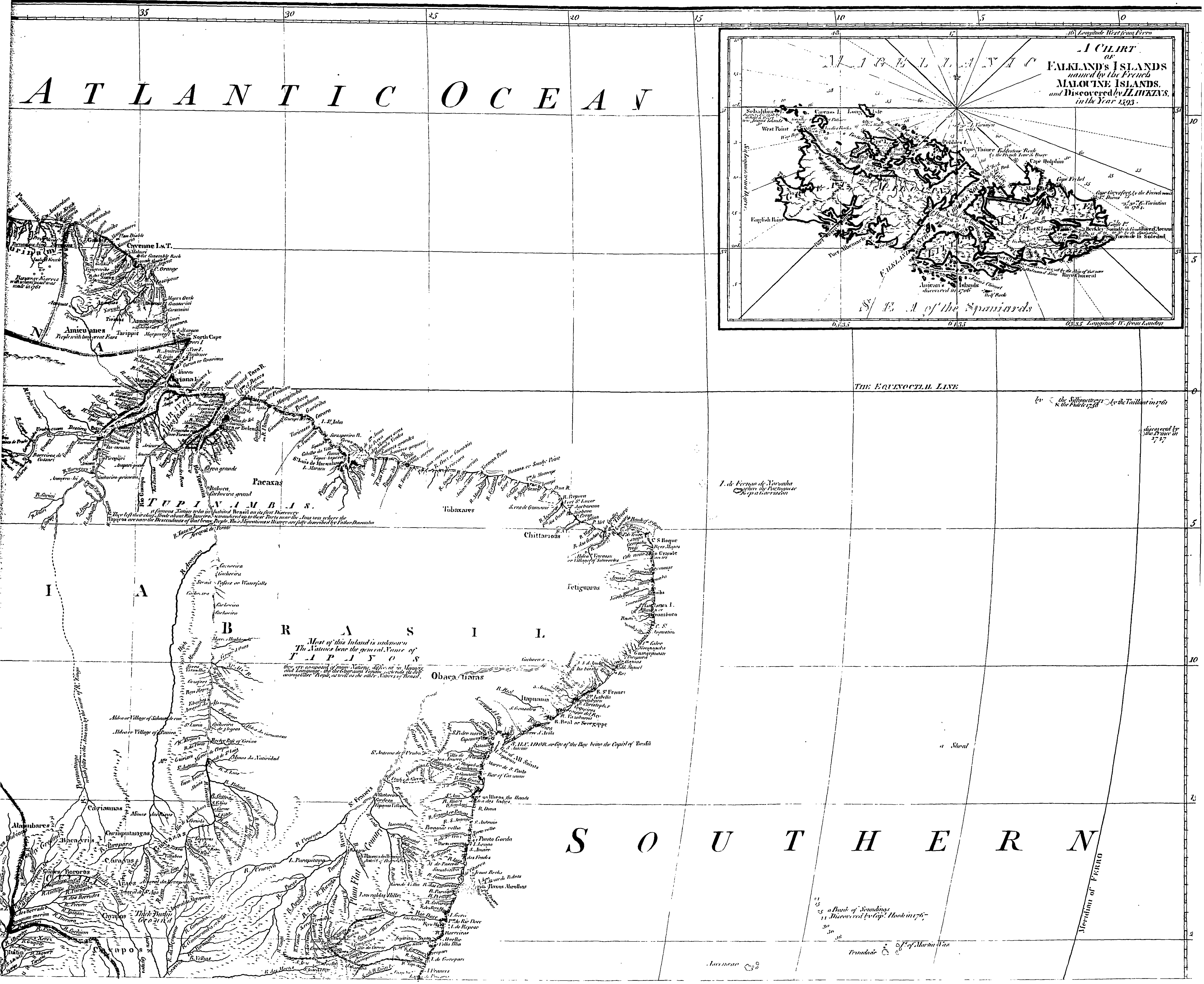
NORTH SEA of the Spaniards
THE SMALL ANTILLES
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
TIERRA FIRMA
GUYANA
AMAZONIA
PERU
BRAS
TUPINAMBAS
CHIQUITOS
ZAMUCOS
Venezuela
Caracas
Cayenne I.
North Cape
Mouth of Orinoco
Lake Parima
Maypures
Quito
Bay of Guayaquil
C. Blanco
C. Francisco
Chuquisaca
Potosi
Arequipa
Cusco
Rio Negro
Amazon River
Pacaxas
Cocamas
Curinas
Paguanas
Omaguas
Abiscas
Abacatas
Chunchu
Cayubabas
Toromonas
Mobimas
Guarayos
Tapacuras
Manacicas
Guaxos
Caripuna
Bororos
Alaimbares
Cayapos
Chiribas
Chumanas
Mutuanis
Most of this Inland is unknown
The Natives bear the general Name of
TAPAYOS
A long Ridge of Mountains East and West seen by Mr. de la Condamine in his Voyage down the Amazon 1743.
Amicuanes
People with long great Ears
I. of Nicaragua
Bay of Panama
Cartagena
Margarita
Trinidad
Cape Orange
Surinam
Berbice
Fort of Para
S. Luis de Maranhao
Tierra Caliente

35
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ATLANTIC OCEAN
A CHART OF FALKLAND's ISLANDS named by the French MALOUINE ISLANDS, and Discovered by HAWKINS in the Year 1593.
Longitude West from Ferro
Longitude W. from London
MAGELLANIC
SEA of the Spaniards
Sebaldine I.
Carcass I.
Long Isle
West Point
English Point
Byrons Sound
Pebbles I.
Cape Tamer
Eddystone Rock
Cape Dolphin
Cape Frehel
Cape Carysfort
Berkley Sound
Puerto de la Soledad
Port Albemarle
FALKLAND STR.
Port Egmont
Anican's Islands discovered in 1706
Jason's Channel
Wolf Rock
Bays Choiseul
Fort St. Louis
Cayenne I. & T.
North Cape
Amicuanes People with long great Ears
Pacaxas
Tobaxares
Chittarioas
Petiguaras
Obacatiaras
Itapuania
TUPINAMBAS.
a famous Nation who inhabited Brasil on its first Discovery They left their chief Abode about Rio Janeiro, & wandered up to these Parts near the Amazon where the Tapayos are now the Descendants of that brave People. Their Migrations & History are fully described by Father Daemho
B R A S I L
Most of this Inland is unknown The Natives bear the general Name of TAPAYOS they are composed of many Nations, different in Manners and Language, tho the Guarani Tongue extends its Self among these People, as well as the other Natives of Brasil.
Para or Belem
St. Luis de Maranhao
C. S. Roque
Rio Grande
Parayba
Pernambuco
C. St. Agustin
R. St. Francisco
R. Real or Sereguippe
S. SALVADOR or City of the Bay being the Capital of Brasil
Bay of All Saints
Rio Tocantin
R. Araguaya
Cariaunas
Caripputangas
Bororos
Caiapos
High Mountains
Aldea or Village of Sahaumdecua
Aldea or Village of Panico
I. de Fernando de Noronha where the Portuguese keep a Garrison
THE EQUINOCTIAL LINE
the Sillipuetteres & the Fidele 1758
by the Taillant in 1761
discovered by the Prince in 1717
a Shoal
SOUTHERN
Meridian of FERRO
a Bank of Soundings Discovered by Capt. Hook in 1767
Trindade
I's. of Martin Vaz
Ascensao
Baxos Abrolhos
Punta Gorda
Rio Doce
Spirito Santo
C. de Correpari
Thick Bushy Ground
I. St. John
Tapuitapera
Sandy Point
10
5
0
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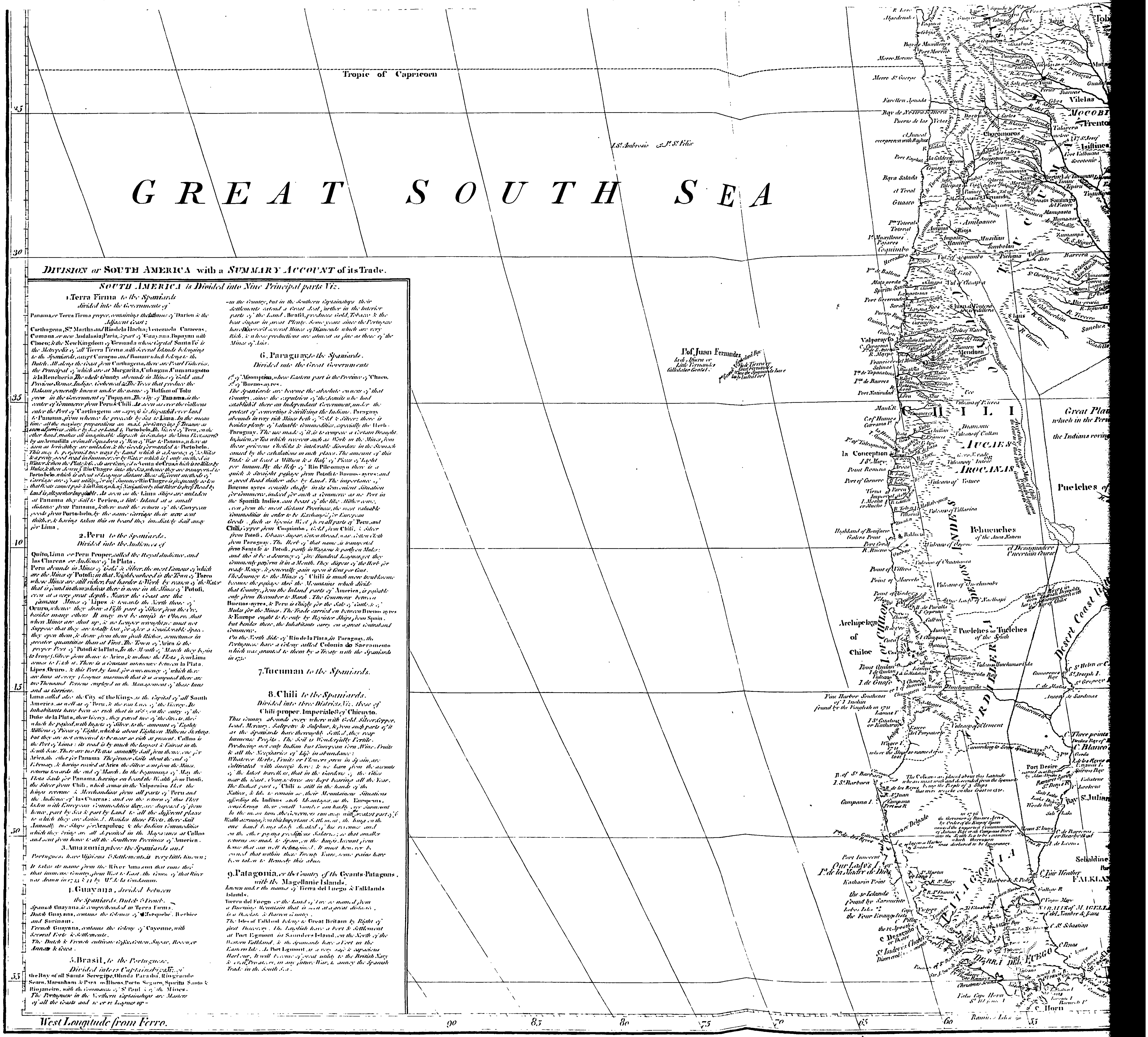
15
20



DIVISION OF SOUTH AMERICA with a SUMMARY ACCOUNT of its Trade.

SOUTH AMERICA is Divided into Nine Principal parts Viz.

1. Terra Firma *to the Spaniards*

divided into the Governments of

Panama, *or* **Terra Firma** *proper, containing the Isthmus of* **Darien** *& the Adjacent Coast;*
Carthagena, St. Martha *and* **Rio de la Hacha; Venezuela Caraccas, Cumana** *or new* **Andalusia; Paria**, *& part of* **Guayana. Popayan** *with* **Choco;** *& the* **New Kingdom** *of* **Granada** *whose Capital* **Santa Fé** *is the Metropolis of all* **Tierra Firma** *with Several Islands belonging to the Spaniards, except* **Curaçao** *and* **Bonair** *which belong to the Dutch. All along the Coast from* **Carthagena**, *there are Pearl Fisheries, the Principal of which are at* **Margarita, Cubagua, Cumanagotto** *&* **la Rencheria**. *The whole Country abounds in Mines of Gold and Precious Stones, Indigo, Cochineal & The Trees that produce the Balsam generally known under the name of* **Balsam of Tolu** *grow in the Government of* **Popayan**. *The City of* **Panama** *is the center of Commerce from* **Peru & Chili**. *As soon as ever the Galleons enter the Port of* **Carthagena** *an express is dispatch'd over land to* **Panama**, *from whence he proceeds by Sea to* **Lima**. *In the mean time all the necessary preparations are made for conveying y^e Treasure as soon as arrived, either by Sea or Land to* **Porto belo**. *The Viceroy of* **Peru**, *on the other hand, makes all imaginable dispatch in sending the* **Lima** *Fleet, escorted by an* **Armadilla** *or small Squadron of Men of War to* **Panama**, *where as soon as arrived they are unladen & the Goods forwarded to* **Porto belo**. *This may be perform'd two ways by Land which is a Journey of 50 Miles & a pretty good road in Summer, or by Water which is y^e only method in Winter & then the Plate & Goods are convey'd to* **Venta de Cruz** *which is 20 Miles by Mules, & then down y^e* **Rio Chagre** *into the Sea, whence they are transported to* **Porto belo** *which is about 18 Leagues distant. These different methods of Carriage are of vast utility, for in y^e Summer* **Rio Chagre** *is frequently so low that Boats cannot pass & in Winter, when y^e Navigation by that River is free, y^e Road by land is altogether Impassable. As soon as the* **Lima** *Ships are unladen at* **Panama** *they Sail to* **Perico**, *a little Island at a small distance from* **Panama**, *& there wait the return of the European goods from* **Porto-belo**, *by the same carriage they were sent thither, & having taken this on board they immediately Sail away for* **Lima**.

2. Peru *to the Spaniards.*

Divided into the Audiences of

Quito, Lima *or* **Peru Proper**, *called the Royal Audience, and* **las Charcas** *or Audience of* **la Plata**.
Peru *abounds in Mines of Gold & Silver, the most Famous of which are the Mines of* **Potosi**: *in that Neighbourhood is the Town of* **Porco** *whose Mines are still richer, but harder to Work by reason of the Water that is found in them, whereas there is none in the Mines of* **Potosi**, *even at a very great depth. Nearer the Coast are the famous Mines of* **Lipes** *& towards the North those of* **Oruro**, *whence they draw a Fifth part of Silver from the Ore, besides many others. It may not be amiss to Observe that when Mines are shut up, & no longer wrought, we must not Suppose that they are totally lost, for after a considerable space, they open them, & draw from them fresh Riches, sometimes in greater quantities than at First. The Town of* **Arica** *is the proper Port of* **Potosi & la Plata**. *In the Month of March they begin to bring y^e Silver from thence to* **Arica**, *& in June the Flota, from* **Lima** *comes to Fetch it. There is a Constant intercourse between* **la Plata, Lipes, Oruro**, *& this Port by land, for conveniency of which there are Inns at every 4 Leagues insomuch that it is computed there are two Thousand Persons employ'd in the Management of these Inns and as Carriers.*
Lima *called also the* **City of the Kings** *is the Capital of all* **South America**, *as well as of* **Peru**, *& the residence of the Viceroy. Its Inhabitants have been so rich that in 1682, on the entry of the* **Duke de la Plata**, *their Viceroy, they paved two of the Streets, thro' which he passed, with Ingots of Silver, to the amount of Eighty Millions of Pieces of Eight, which is about Eighteen Millions Sterling. but they are not conceived to be near so rich at present.* **Callao** *is the Port of* **Lima**: *its road is by much the largest & Fairest in the South Seas. There are two Fleets annually Sail from thence, one for* **Arica**, *the other for* **Panama**. *The former Sails about the end of February & having received at* **Arica** *the Silver sent from the Mines, returns towards the end of March. In the beginning of May the Fleet Sails for* **Panama**, *having on board the Wealth from* **Potosi**, *the Silver from* **Chili**, *which comes in the* **Valparaiso** *Fleet, the Kings revenue & Merchandises from all parts of* **Peru** *and the Audience of* **las Charcas**: *and on the return of this Fleet laden with European Commodities they are disposed of from hence, part by Sea & part by Land to all the different places to which they are destined. Besides these Fleets, there Sail Annually two Ships for* **Acapulco**; *& the Indian Commodities which they bring are all deposited in the Magazines at* **Callao** *and sent from hence to all the Southern Provinces of* **America**.

3. Amazonia *where the Spaniards and Portuguese have Missions & Settlements, is very little Known;*

It takes its name from the **River Amazon** *that runs thro' that immense Country, from West to East. the Course of that River was drawn in 1743 & 44 by M^r. de la Condamine.*

4. Guayana, *divided between the Spaniards, Dutch & French.*

Spanish **Guayana** *is comprehended in* **Terra Firma**.
Dutch **Guayana**, *contains the Colonies of* **Essequebe**, **Berbice** *and* **Surinam**.
French **Guayana**, *contains the Colony of* **Cayenne**, *with Several Forts & Settlements.*
The Dutch & French cultivate Coffee, Cotton, Sugar, Rocou, or Annatto & Cocoa.

5. Brasil, *to the Portuguese.*

Divided into 12 Captainships, Viz. of

the Bay of all Saints, Seregipe, Olinda, Paraiba, Riogrande, Seara, Maranham & Para, os Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Spiritu Santo & Riojaneiro, *with the Commands of* **S^t. Paul** *& of the* **Mines**.
The Portuguese in the Northern Captainships are Masters of all the Coasts and 10 or 12 Leagues up-in the Country, but in the Southern Captainships their Settlements extend a Great deal farther in the Interior parts of the Land. **Brasil**, *produces Gold, Tobacco & the best Sugar in great Plenty. Some years since the Portuguese have Discover'd several Mines of Diamonds which are very Rich, & whose productions are almost as fine as those of the Mines of Asia.*

6. Paraguay *to the Spaniards.*

Divided into the Great Governments

1^st of **Assomption**, *whose Eastern part is the Province of* **Chaco**.
2^d of **Buenos-ayres**.
The Spaniards are become the absolute owners of that Country, since the expulsion of the Jesuits who had establish'd there an Independant Government, under the pretext of converting & civilizing the Indians. **Paraguay** *abounds in very rich Mines both of Gold & Silver; there is besides plenty of Valuable Commodities, especially the* **Herb-Paraguay**. *The use made of it, is to compose a Certain Draught, Infusion, or Tea which recovers such as Work in the Mines, from those grievous Cholicks & intolerable disorders in the Stomach caused by the exhalations in such places. The amount of this Trade is at least a Million & a Half of Pieces of Eight per Annum. By the Help of* **Rio Pilcomayo** *there is a quick & Straight passage from* **Potosi** *to* **Buenos-ayres**; *and a good Road thither also by Land. The importance of* **Buenos ayres** *consists chiefly in its Convenient Situation for Commerce, indeed for such a Commerce as no Port in the* **Spaniſh Indies** *can boast of the like. Thither come, even from the most distant Provinces, the most valuable Commodities in order to be Exchanged for European Goods, such as Vigonia Wool, from all parts of* **Peru**, *and* **Chili**, *Copper from* **Coquimbo**, *Gold from* **Chili**, *& Silver from* **Potosi**. *Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton thread, wax, Cotton Cloth from* **Paraguay**. *The Herb of that name, is transported from* **Santa fé** *to* **Potosi**, *partly in Waggons & partly on Mules; and tho' it be a Journey of five Hundred Leagues, yet they commonly perform it in a Month. They dispose of the Herb for ready Money, & generally gain upon it Cent per Cent. The Journey to the Mines of* **Chili** *is much more troublesome because the passage thro' the Mountains which divide that Country, from the Inland parts of* **America**, *is passable only from December to March. The Commerce between* **Buenos-ayres**, *&* **Peru** *is Chiefly for the Sale of Cattle & of Mules for the Mines. The Trade carried on between* **Buenos ayres** *&* **Europe** *ought to be only by Register Ships from* **Spain**. *but besides these, the Inhabitants carry on a great Contraband Commerce.*
On the North Side of **Rio de la Plata**, *in* **Paraguay**, *the Portuguese have a Colony called* **Colonia do Sacramento** *which was granted to them by a Treaty with the Spaniards in 1750.*

7. Tucuman *to the Spaniards.*

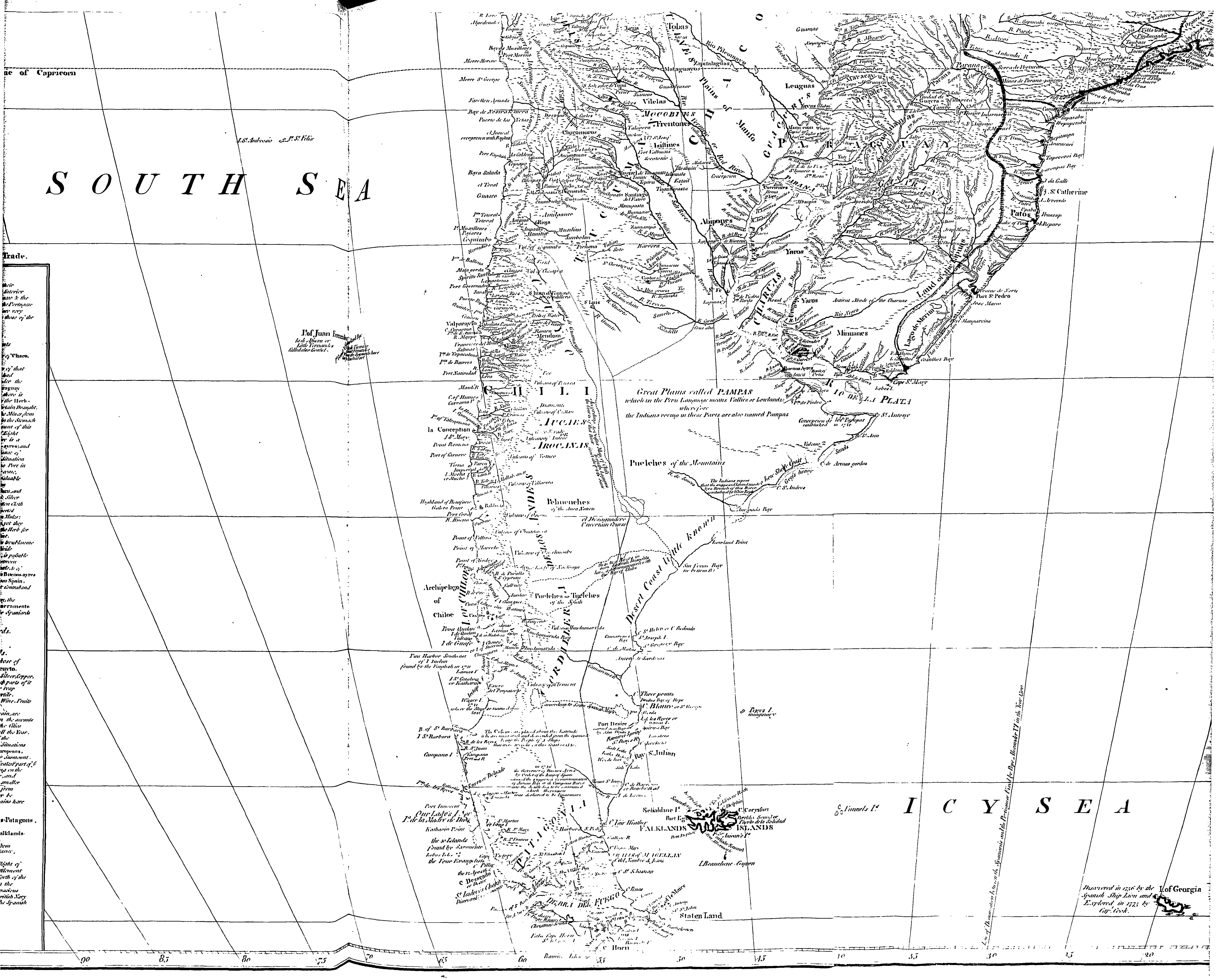
8. Chili *to the Spaniards.*

Divided into three Districts, Viz. those of

Chili-proper, Imperiale *& of* **Chicuyto**.
This Country abounds every where with Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Saltpetre & Sulphur, & from such parts of it as the Spaniards have thoroughly Settled, they reap Immense Profits. The Soil is Wonderfully Fertile, Producing not only Indian but European Corn, Wine, Fruits & all the Necessaries of Life in abundance: Whatever Herbs, Fruits or Flowers grow in Spain, are cultivated with Success here; & we learn from the accounts of the latest travellers, that in the Gardens of the Cities near the Coast, Orange-trees are kept bearing all the Year. The Richest part of **Chili** *is still in the hands of the Natives, & like to remain so, their Mountainous Situations affording the* **Indians** *such Advantages, as the* **Europeans**, *considering their small Number can hardly ever surmount. In the mean time the Governors run away with the greatest part of y^e Wealth accruing from this Important Settlement, the King on the one hand being daily cheated of his revenues and on the other paying prodigious Salaries; so that smaller returns are made to Spain, on the King's Account from hence than can well be Imagined. It must however be owned that within these Twenty Years, some pains have been taken to Remedy this abuse.*

9. Patagonia, *or the Country of the* Gyants-Patagons, *with the* Magellanic Islands,

known under the names of **Tierra del Fuego** *&* **Falklands Islands**.
Tierra del Fuego *or the Land of Fire so named from a Burning Mountain that is seen at a great distance, is a Desolate & Barren Country.*
The **Isles of Falkland** *belong to* **Great Britain** *by Right of first Discovery. The English have a Fort & Settlement at* **Port Egmont** *in* **Saunders Island**, *on the North of the Western Falkland, & the Spaniards have a Fort in the Eastern Isle. As* **Port Egmont** *is a very safe & capacious Harbour, It will become of great utility to the British Navy & even to Privateers, in any future War, to annoy the Spanish Trade in the South Sea.*


c of Capricorn
SOUTH SEA
I. St. Ambrosio
I. St. Felix
I. of Juan Fernandez
Trade.
Archipelago of Chiloe
CHILI
AUCICES
AROCANAS
Puelches of the Mountains
Pehuenches
Puelches or Tuelches
Desert Coast little known
Great Plains called PAMPAS which in the Peru Language means Vallies or Lowlands: wherefore the Indians roving in these Parts are also named Pampas
RIO DE LA PLATA
Buenos Ayres
Minuanes
Lago de Merim
Land of the Portuguese
S. Catherine
Patos
Plains of Manso
CHACO
GUARANIS
PARAGUAY
MOCOBIES
Tobas
Lenguas
Port Desire
B. St. Julian
C. Blanco
PATAGONIA
FALKLANDS ISLANDS
Sebaldine I.
Staten Land
TERRA DEL FUEGO
C. Horn
Our Ladys I.
St. Isidore's Channel
C. Desseado
Pepys I.
Sounel's I.
ICY SEA
Discovered in 1756 by the Spanish Ship Lion and Explored in 1775 by Capt. Cook.
I. of Georgia
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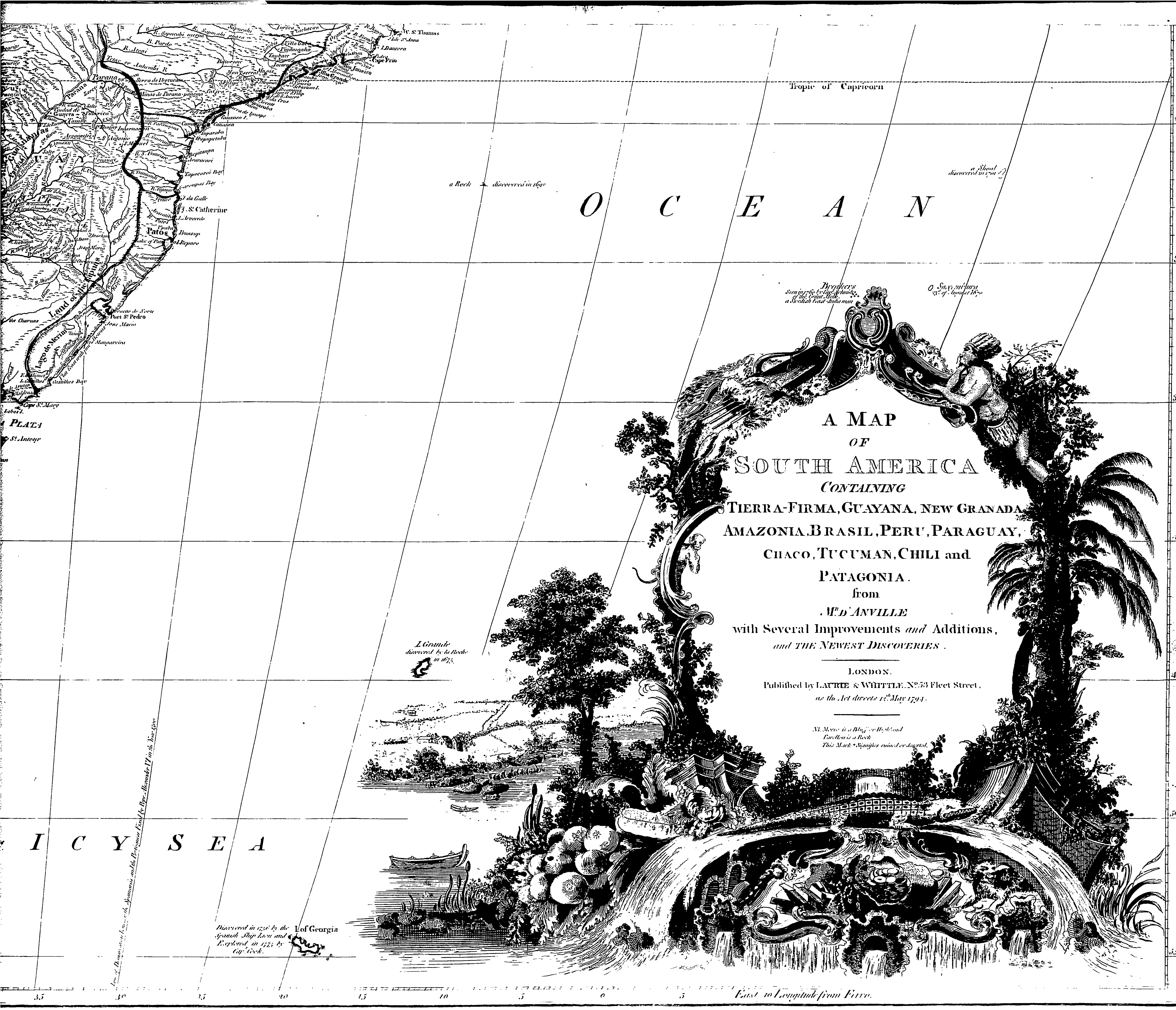
A MAP
OF
SOUTH AMERICA
CONTAINING
TIERRA-FIRMA, GUAYANA, NEW GRANADA,
AMAZONIA, BRASIL, PERU, PARAGUAY,
CHACO, TUCUMAN, CHILI and
PATAGONIA.
from
Mr. D'ANVILLE
with Several Improvements and Additions,
and THE NEWEST DISCOVERIES.
LONDON.
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53 Fleet Street,
as the Act directs 12th May 1794.
Mt. Morro is a Bluff or Highland
Farellon is a Rock
This Mark + Signifies ruined or deserted.
O C E A N
I C Y S E A
Tropic of Capricorn
a Rock discovered in 1692
a Shoal discovered in 1701
Breakers Seen in 1766 by Capt. Schmidt of the Count Molk, a Swedish East-India man
Saxemburg 23d of August 1670
I. Grande discovered by la Roche in 1675
Discovered in 1756 by the Spanish Ship Lion and Explored in 1775 by Capt. Cook.
I. of Georgia
C. St. Thomas
Isle St. Anna
I. Ancora
Cape Frio
Rio Janeiro
Ilha Grande
Parana
Guayra
R. Iguaçu
Cananea
I. St. Catherine
Patos
I. da Galle
Land of the Tapes
Port St. Pedro
Lago de Merim
C. St. Mary
Castillos Bay
PLATA
Tetas or Anhembi R.
Serra de Ibotucatu
Minas de Parana-panema
Itanhaem
S. Paulo
Tapecoroi Bay
Imarup
I. Reparo
Rio Grande de S. Pedro
Mampareira
the Charuas
Line of Demarcation between the Spaniards and the Portuguese fixed by Pope Alexander VI in the Year 1500
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East Longitude from Ferro.

A

COMPLETE BODY

OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

BY

Monſ. D'ANVILLE,

Member of the Royal Academy of Belles-Lettres, of the Academy of Sciences
at Peterſburg, and Secretary to the Great Duke of ORLEANS.

NEATLY ENGRAVED ON THIRTEEN PLATES.

CONTAINING

1. ORBIS ROMANI, pars Orientalis.
2. ORBIS ROMANI, pars Occidentalis.
3. ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS.
4. GALLIA.
5. ITALIÆ.
6. GRÆCIÆ.
7. ASIÆ MINOR, ET SYRIÆ.
8. PALÆSTINA.
9. ÆGYPTUS.
10. BRITANNIA ROMANA, by Mr. HORSLEY.
11. GRÆCIÆ, pars Septentrionalis. } by Monſ. DE L'ISLE.
12. ———— pars Meridionalis, }
13. GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN, and the BRITISH ISLES, in an intermediate State, between Ancient and Modern Geography; by Monſ. D'ANVILLE.

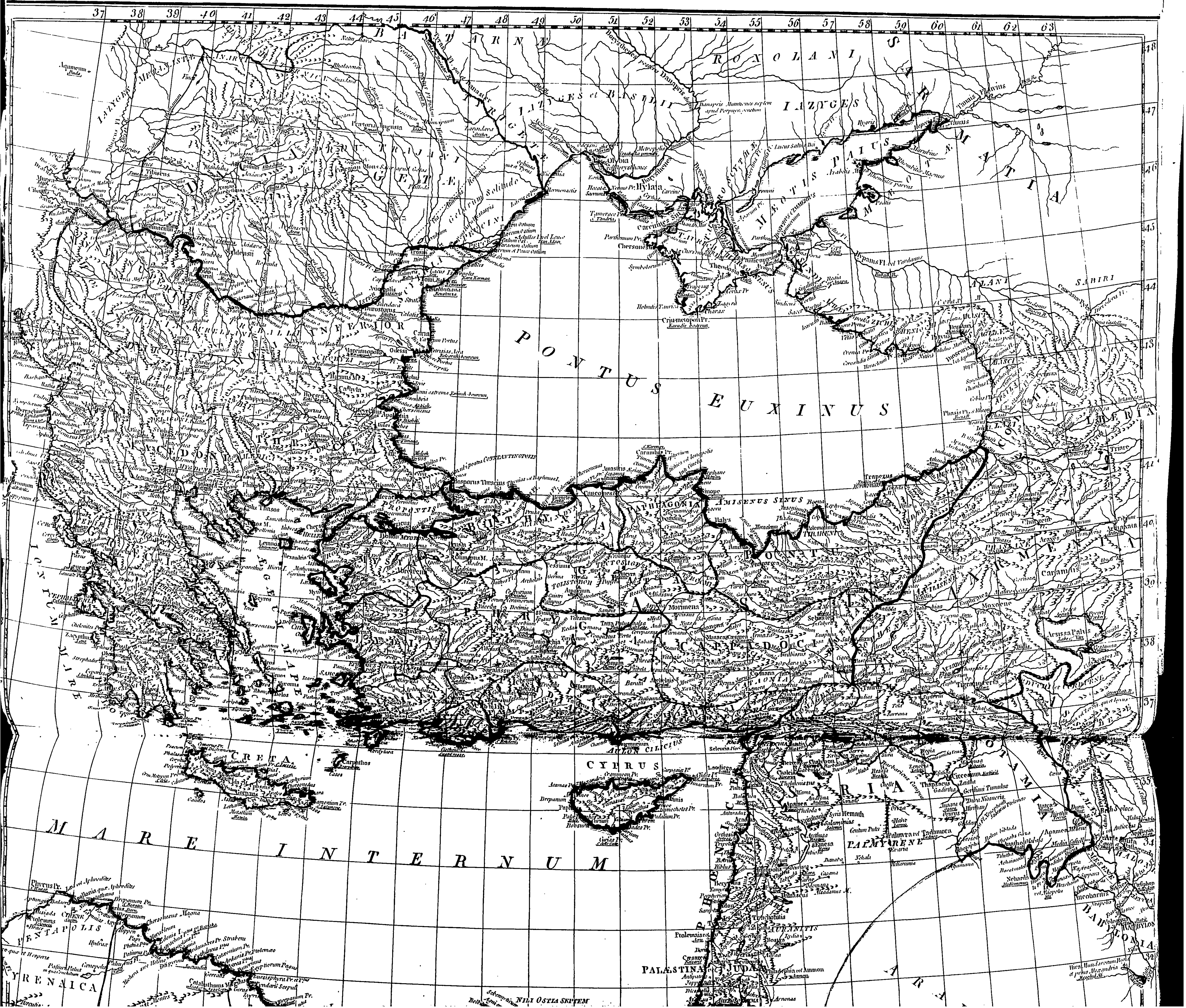
THE WHOLE MATERIALLY IMPROVED,

BY INSERTING THE MODERN NAMES OF PLACES UNDER THE ANCIENT.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ROBERT LAURIE AND JAMES WHITTLE, No. 53, FLEET STREET,
(SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE MR. ROBERT SAYER.)
N. B. Kitchin's General Atlas, Price Three Guineas, may be had as a Companion to the above; or neatly Half Bound together, Four Guineas.

1795.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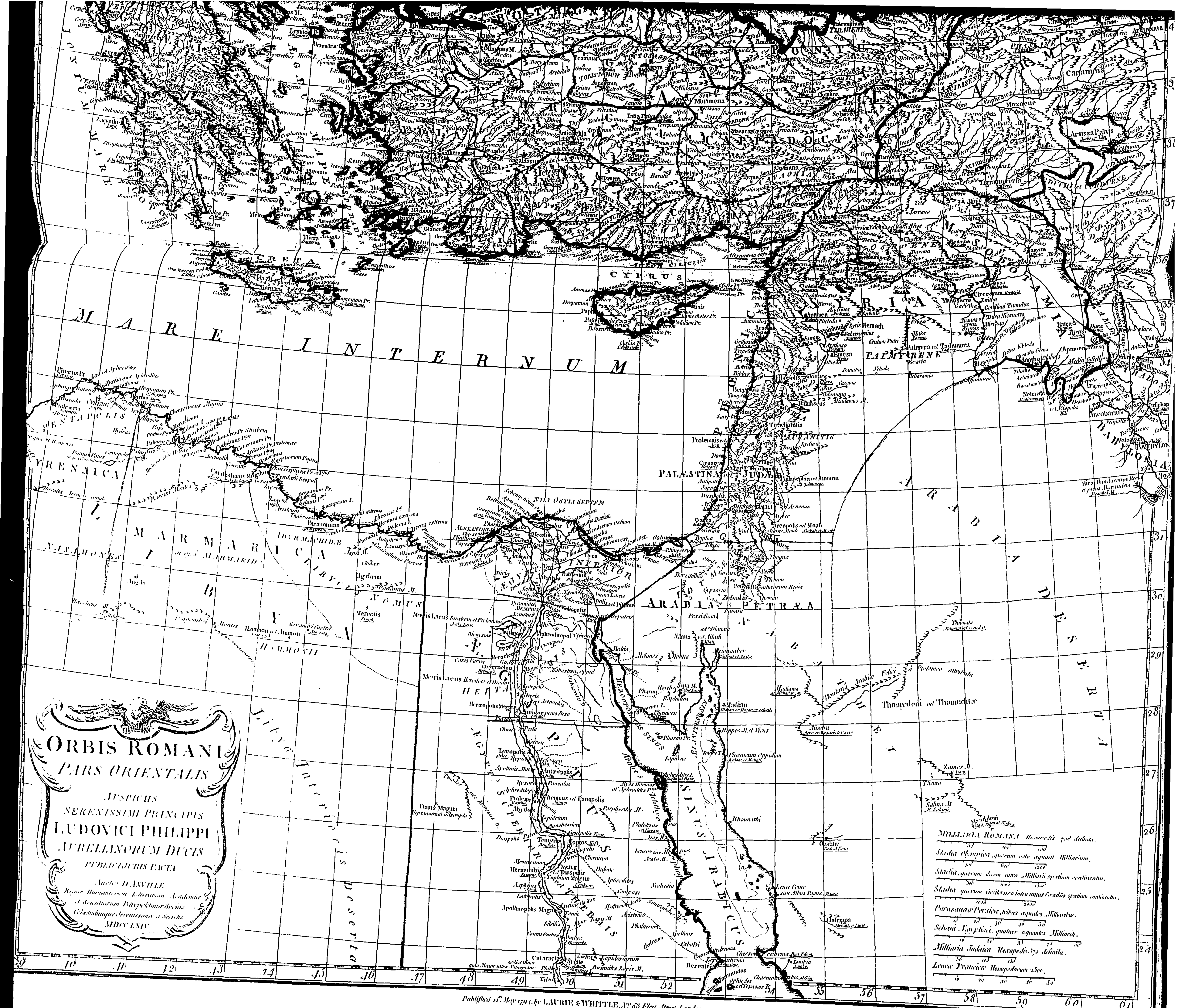
BASTARNÆ
ROXOLANI
SARMATIA
IAZYGES et BASILII
IAZYGES
TYRIGETÆ
DACIA
GETÆ
MEOTIS PALUS
PONTUS EUXINUS
MOESIA INFERIOR
THRACIA
MACEDONIA
BOSPORUS THRACIUS
PROPONTIS
BITHYNIA
PAPHLAGONIA
PONTUS
ARMENIA
IBERIA
GALATIA
CAPPADOCIA
PHRYGIA
ASIA
AMISENUS SINUS
MARE IONIUM
MARE ÆGEUM
CRETA
Carpathos
CYPRUS
AULON CILICIUS
SYRIA
PALMYRENE
MESOPOTAMIA
BABYLONIA
PALÆSTINA
JUDÆA
PHOENICIA
MARE INTERNUM
PENTAPOLIS
CYRENAICA
NILI OSTIA SEPTEM
ALANI
SABIRI
Chersonesus
Olbia
Constantinopolis
Trapezus
Sinope
Damascus
Antiochia

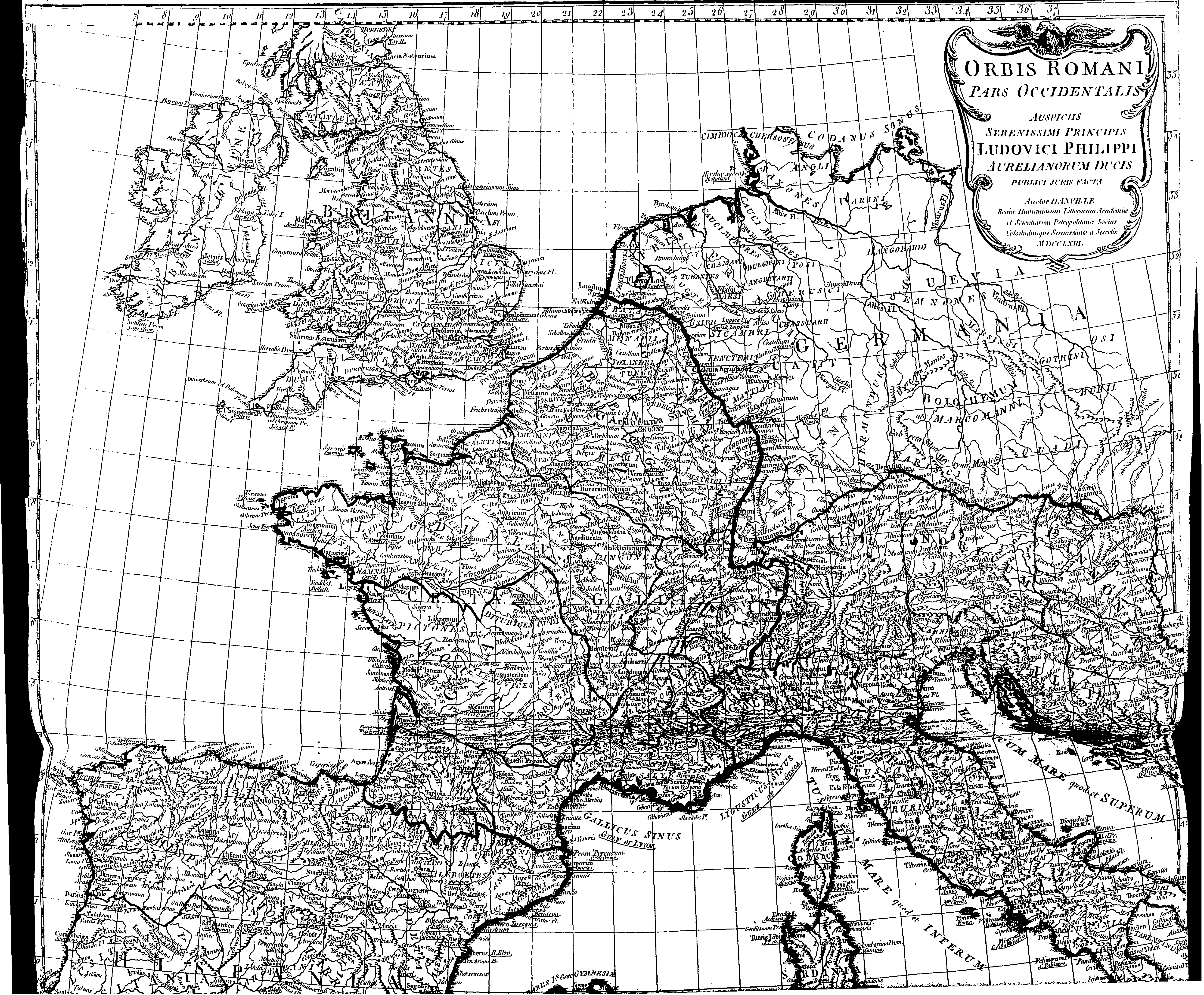

MARE INTERNUM
CRETA
CYPRUS
SYRIA
PALMYRENE
PALÆSTINA
JUDÆA
PHOENICE
MESOPOTAMIA
ARMENIA
CAPPADOCIA
GALATIA
PONTUS
BABYLONIA
ARABIA DESERTA
ARABIA PETRÆA
ÆGYPTUS
ÆGYPTUS INFERIOR
HEPTANOMIS
THEBAIS
MARMARICA
LIBYA
CYRENAICA
PENTAPOLIS
NASAMONES
HAMMONII
SINUS ARABICUS
Libya Interior vel Deserta
NILI OSTIA SEPTEM
ALEXANDRIA
Memphis
Syene
Berenice
Oasis Magna
Hammonium
Cataractes
Sinai M.
Damascus
Palmyra vel Tadamora
Antiochia
Tyrus
Sidon
Babylon
MILLIARIA ROMANA Hexapedis 756 definita.
Stadia Olympica, quorum octo aequant Milliarium.
Stadia, quorum decem intra Milliarii spatium continentur.
Stadia quorum circiter 1100 intra unius Gradûs spatium continentur.
Parasangae Persicae, tribus aequales Milliaribus.
Schœni Ægyptiaci. quatuor aequantes Milliaria.
Milliaria Judaica Hexapedis 570 definita.
Leucae Franciae Hexapedarum 2500.

ORBIS ROMANI
PARS ORIENTALIS

AUSPICIIS
SERENISSIMI PRINCIPIS
LUDOVICI PHILIPPI
AURELIANORUM DUCIS
PUBLICI JURIS FACTA

Auctor D'ANVILLE
Regiae Humaniorum Litterarum Academiae
et Scientiarum Petropolitanae Socius
Celsissimoque Serenissimo a Secretis
MDCCLXIV

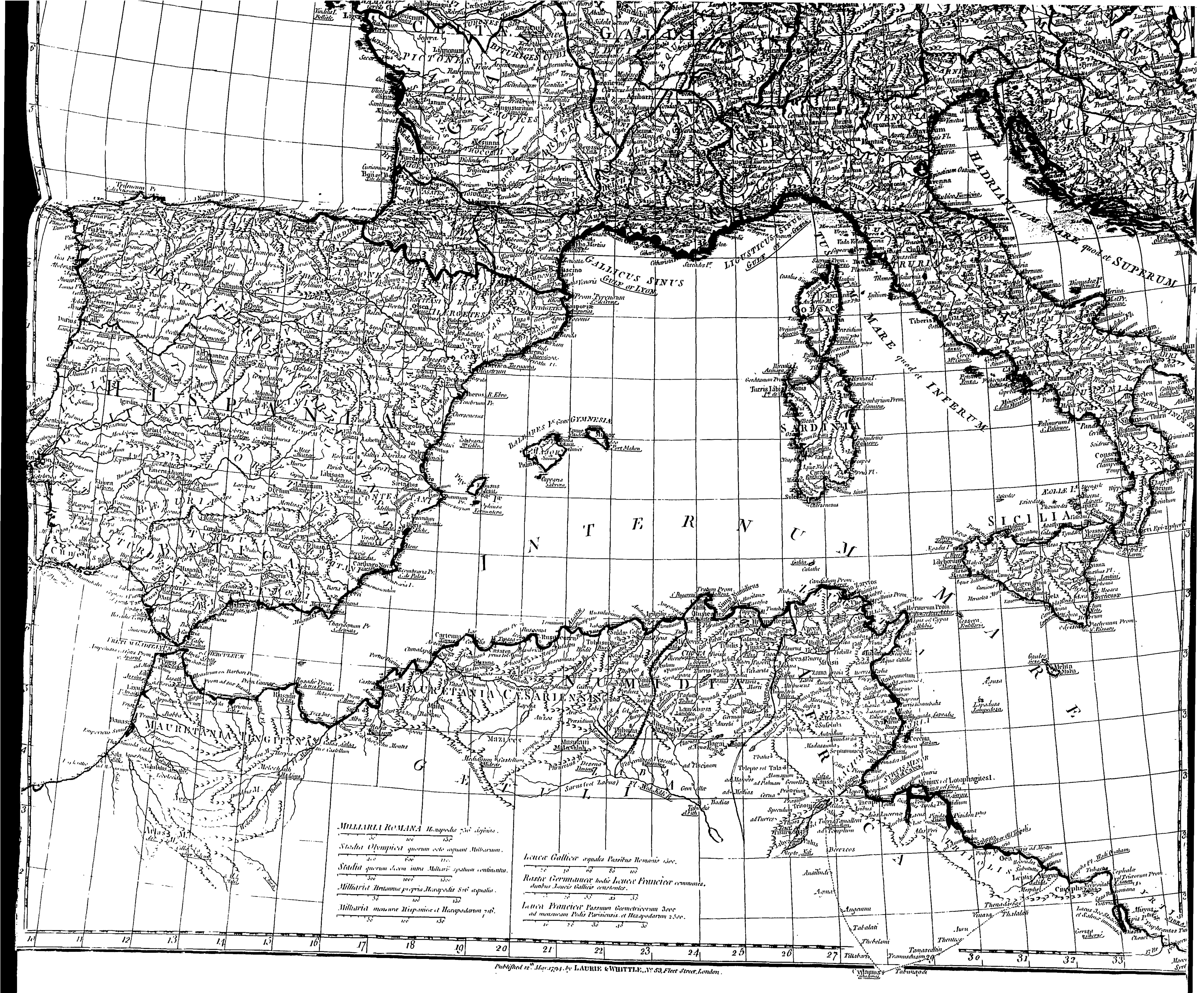
Published 12th May 1794, by LAURIE & WHITTLE, *No. 53, Fleet Street, London.*



ORBIS ROMANI
PARS OCCIDENTALIS

AUSPICIIS
SERENISSIMI PRINCIPIS
LUDOVICI PHILIPPI
AURELIANORUM DUCIS
PUBLICI JURIS FACTA

Auctor D'ANVILLE
Regiae Humaniorum Litterarum Academiae
et Scientiarum Petropolitanae Socius
Celsitudinique Serenissimae a Secretis
MDCCLXIII.


GALLIA
AQUITANIA
PICTONES
BITURIGES
LEMOVICES
ARVERNI
HISPANIA
LUSITANIA
TARRACONENSIS
BAETICA
TURDETANIA
BALEARES I. sive GYMNESIAE
GALLICUS SINUS
GULF OF LYON
LIGUSTICUS SINUS
GULF OF GENOA
CORSICA
SARDINIA
TUSCUM MARE quod et INFERUM
HADRIATICUM MARE quod et SUPERUM
SICILIA
INTERNUM MARE
MAURETANIA TINGITANA
MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS
NUMIDIA
AFRICA
GAETULIA
SYRTIS MINOR
MILLIARIA ROMANA Hexapedis 756 definita.
50 100 150
Stadia Olympica quorum octo aequant Milliarium.
400 800 1200
Stadia quorum decem intra Milliarii spatium continentur.
500 1000 1500
Milliaria Britannica propria Hexapedis 826 aequalia.
50 100 150
Milliaria mensurae Hispanicae et Hexapodarum 716.
50 100 150
Leucae Gallicae aequales Passibus Romanis 1500.
20 40 60 80 100
Rastae Germanicae hodie Leucae Franciae communes, duabus Leucis Gallicis constantes.
10 20 30 40 50
Leuca Franciae Passuum Geometricorum 3000 ad mensuram Pedis Parisiensis. et Hexapodarum 2500.
10 20 30 40 50
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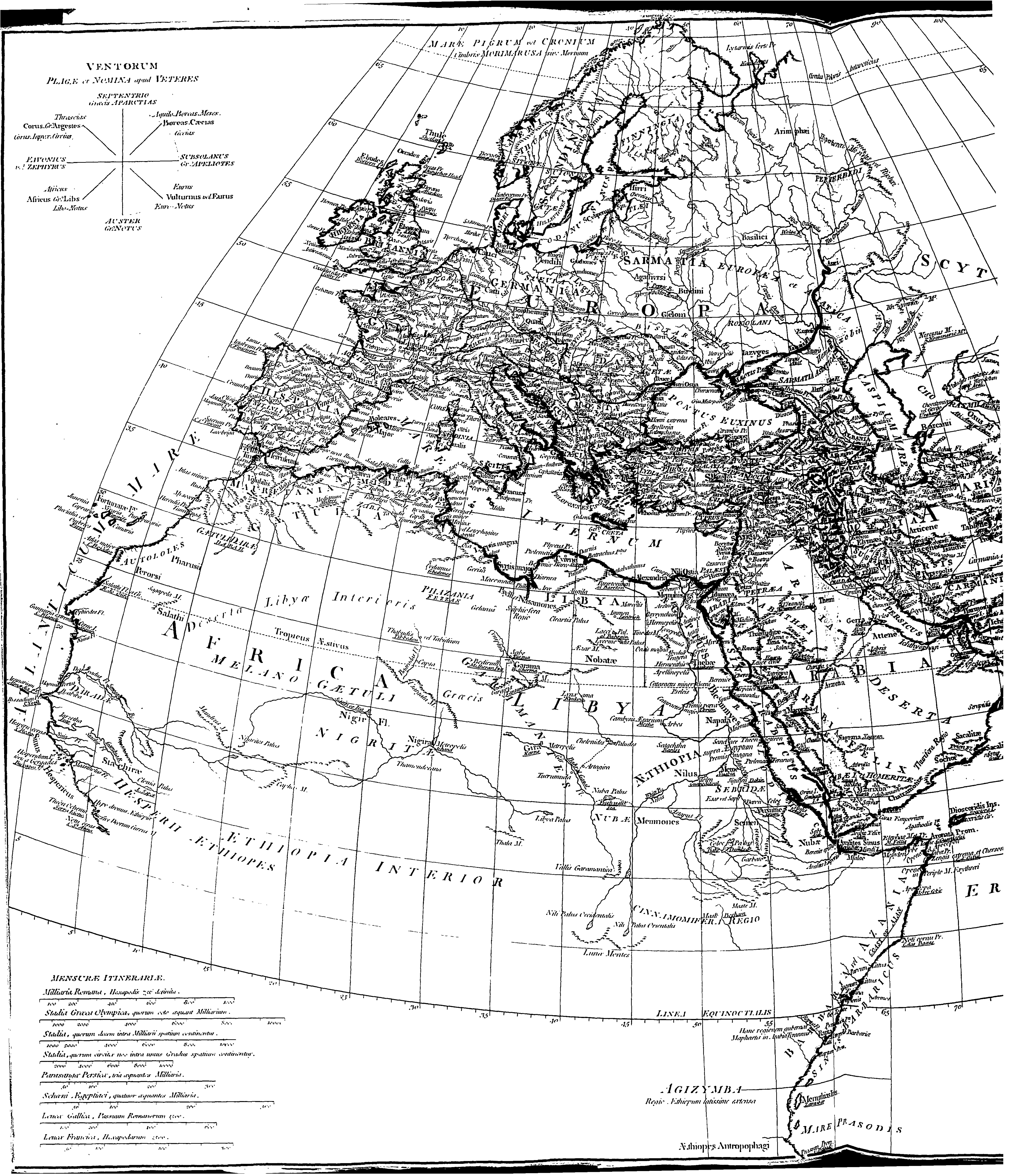
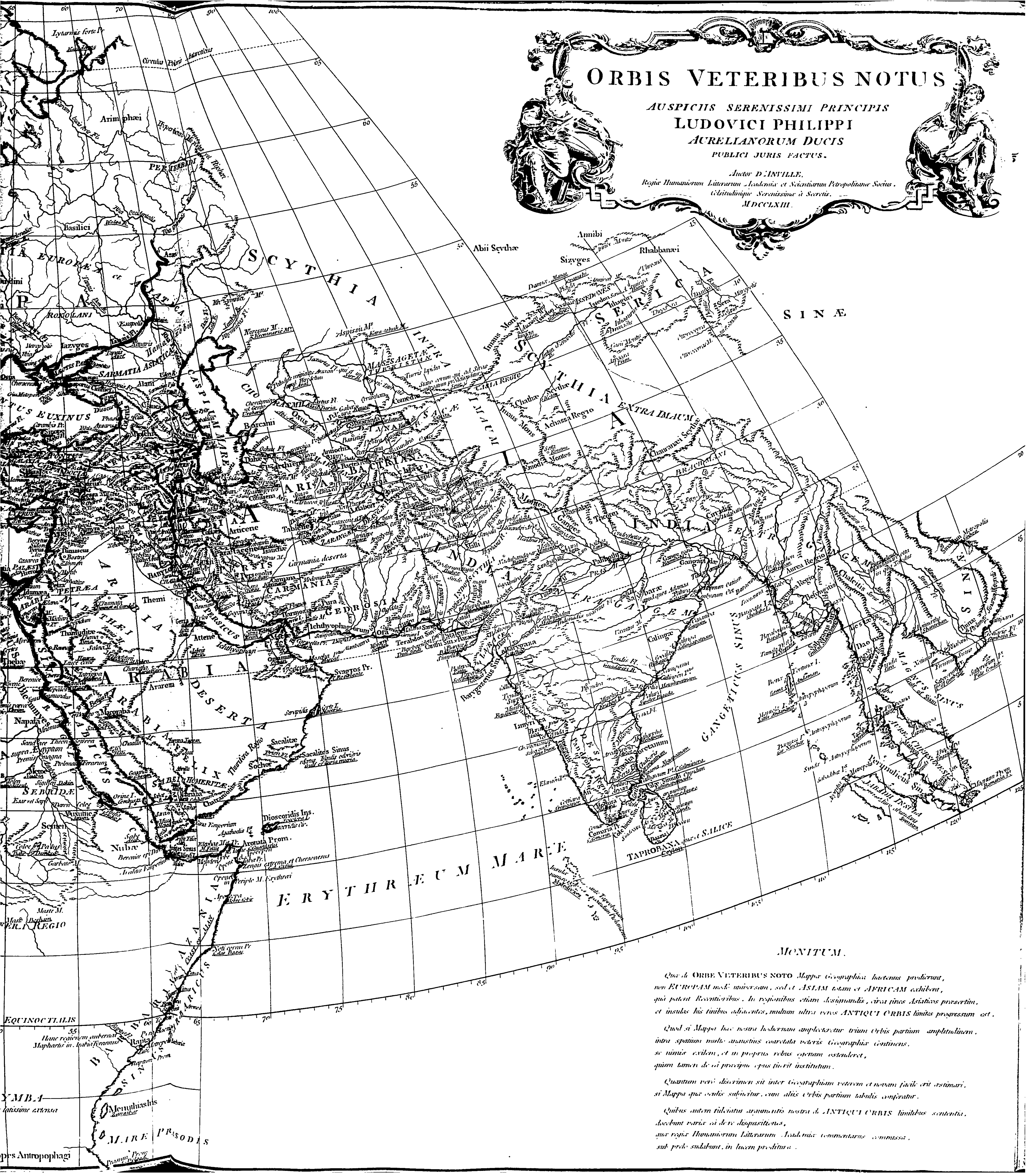

VENTORUM
PLAGÆ et NOMINA apud VETERES
SEPTENTRIO
Græcis APARCTIAS
Thrascias
Corus. Gr. Argestes
Corus. Iapyx. Circius
Aquilo. Boreas. Meses.
Boreas. Cæcias
Cæcias
FAVONIUS
vel ZEPHYRUS
SUBSOLANUS
Gr. APELIOTES
Africus
Africus Gr. Libs
Libo-Notus
Eurus
Vulturnus vel Eurus
Euro-Notus
AUSTER
Gr. NOTUS
MARE PIGRUM vel CRONIUM
Cimbris MORIMARUSA sive Mortuum
Thule
Orcades
Ebudæ
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
SCANDIA
FINNINGIA
SARMATIA EUROPÆA
EUROPA
GERMANIA
GALLIA
HISPANIA
ITALIA
MARE INTERNUM
PONTUS EUXINUS
CASPIUM MARE
SCYTHIA
ATLANTICUM MARE
AFRICA
LIBYA
Libyæ Interioris
MELANO-GÆTULI
GÆTULIA
MAURETANIA
Tropicus Æstivus
NIGRITÆ
Nigir Fl.
ÆTHIOPIA
Nilus
ARABIA DESERTA
ARABIA FELIX
ÆTHIOPIA INTERIOR
HESPERII ÆTHIOPES
CINNAMOMIFERA REGIO
Lunæ Montes
LINEA ÆQUINOCTIALIS
AGIZYMBA
Regio Æthiopum latissime extensa
MARE PRASODES
Æthiopes Antropophagi
Dioscoridis Ins.
Aromata Prom.
AZANIA
BARBARICUS SINUS
MENSURÆ ITINERARIÆ.
Milliaria Romana, Hexapodis 756 definita.
100 200 400 600 800 1000
Stadia Græca Olympica, quorum octo æquant Milliarium.
1000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000
Stadia, quorum decem intra Milliarii spatium continentur.
1000 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000
Stadia, quorum circiter 1100 intra unius Gradus spatium continentur.
2000 4000 6000 8000 10000
Parasangæ Persicæ, tria æquantes Milliaria.
50 100 200 300
Schœni Ægyptiaci, quatuor æquantes Milliaria.
50 100 200 300
Leucæ Gallicæ, Passuum Romanorum 1500.
100 200 400 600
Leucæ Francicæ, Hexapodarum 2500.
50 100 200 300



ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS

AUSPICIIS SERENISSIMI PRINCIPIS
LUDOVICI PHILIPPI
AURELIANORUM DUCIS
PUBLICI JURIS FACTUS.

Auctor D'ANVILLE.
Regiæ Humaniorum Litterarum Academiæ et Scientiarum Petropolitanæ Socius.
Celsitudinique Serenissimæ à Secretis.
MDCCLXIII.

MONITUM.

Quæ de ORBE VETERIBUS NOTO Mappæ Geographicæ hactenus prodierunt, non EUROPAM modò universam, sed et ASIAM totam et AFRICAM exhibent, quà patent Recentioribus. In regionibus etiam designandis, circa fines Asiaticos præsertim, et insulas his finibus adjacentes, multum ultra veros ANTIQUI ORBIS limites progressum est.

Quod si Mappa hæc nostra hodiernam amplecteretur trium Orbis partium amplitudinem, intra spatium multo angustius coarctata veteris Geographiæ continens, se nimis exilem, et in propriis rebus egenam ostenderet, quum tamen de eâ præcipuè opus fuerit institutum.

Quantum verò discrimen sit inter Geographiam veterem et novam facilè erit æstimari, si Mappa quæ oculis subjicitur, cum aliis Orbis partium tabulis conferatur.

Quibus autem fulciatur argumentis nostra de ANTIQUI ORBIS limitibus sententia, docebunt variæ eâ de re disquisitiones, quæ regiæ Humaniorum Litterarum Academiæ commentariis commissa, sub prelo sudabunt, in lucem proditura.

GALLIA ANTIQUA

EX ÆVI ROMANI MONUMENTIS
ERUTA,
ET SERENISSIMI CARNUTUM DUCIS
MUNIFICENTIA
PUBLICI JURIS FACTA.

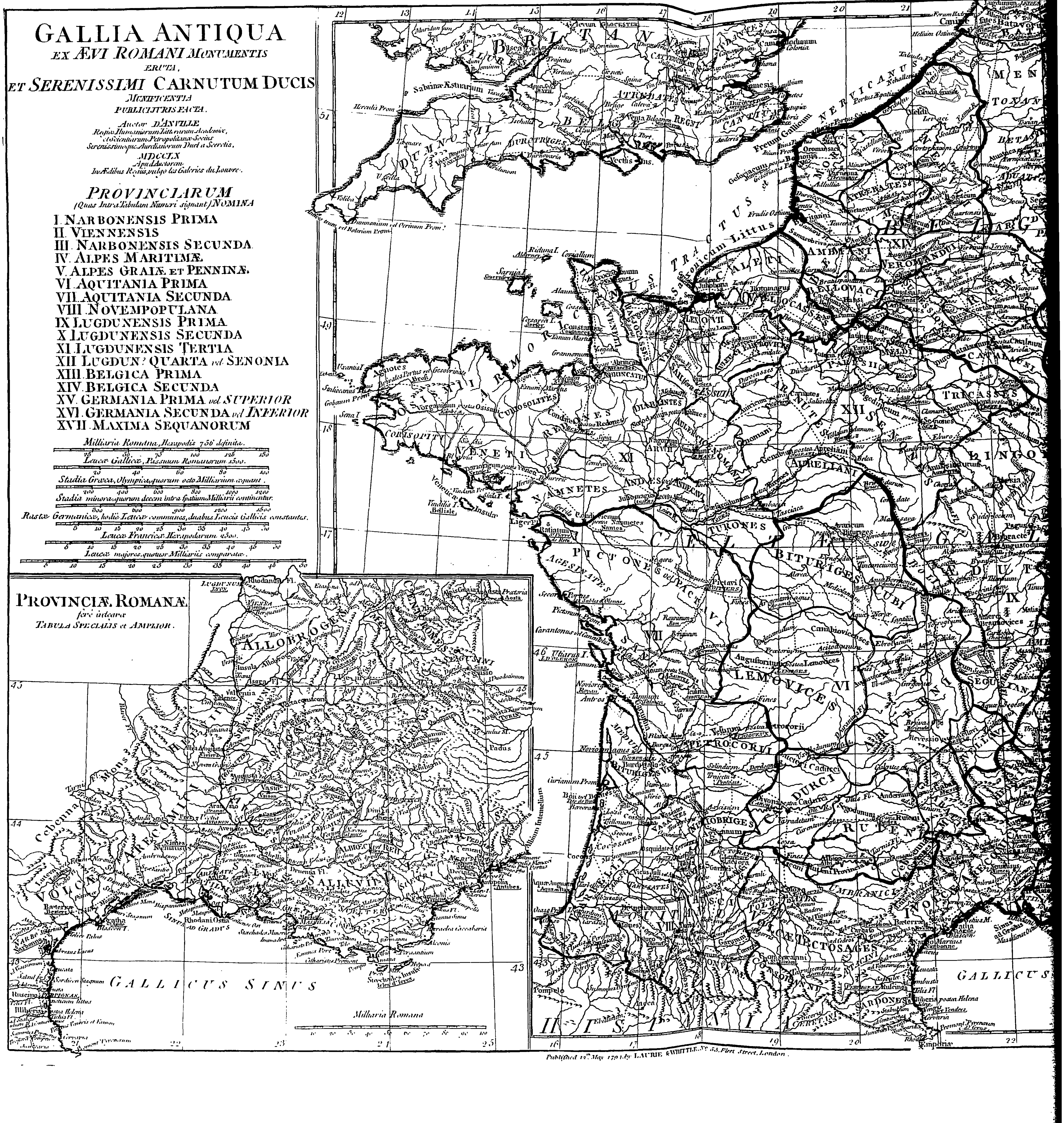
Auctor D'ANVILLE
Regiæ Humaniorum Litterarum Academiæ,
et Scientiarum Petropolitanæ Socius
Serenissimoque Aurelianorum Duci a Secretis,
MDCCLX
Apud Auctorem
In Ædibus Regiis, vulgo les Galeries du Louvre.

PROVINCIARUM

(Quas Intra Tabulam Numeri signant) NOMINA

I. NARBONENSIS PRIMA
II. VIENNENSIS
III. NARBONENSIS SECUNDA
IV. ALPES MARITIMÆ
V. ALPES GRAIÆ ET PENNINÆ.
VI. AQUITANIA PRIMA
VII. AQUITANIA SECUNDA
VIII. NOVEMPOPULANA
IX LUGDUNENSIS PRIMA
X LUGDUNENSIS SECUNDA
XI LUGDUNENSIS TERTIA
XII LUGDUN? QUARTA *vel* SENONIA
XIII. BELGICA PRIMA
XIV. BELGICA SECUNDA
XV. GERMANIA PRIMA *vel SUPERIOR*
XVI. GERMANIA SECUNDA *vel INFERIOR*
XVII. MAXIMA SEQUANORUM

Milliaria Romana, Hexapodis 756 definita.
25 50 75 100 125 150
Leucæ Gallicæ, Passuum Romanorum 1500.
20 40 60 80 100
Stadia Græca, Olympica, quorum octo Milliarium æquant.
200 400 600 800 1000 1200
Stadia minora, quorum decem intra spatium Milliarii continentur.
300 600 900 1200 1500
Rastæ Germanicæ, hodiè Leucæ communes, duabus Leucis Gallicis constantes.
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
Leucæ Francicæ Hexapodarum 2500.
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
Leucæ majores, quatuor Milliariis comparatæ.
5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50



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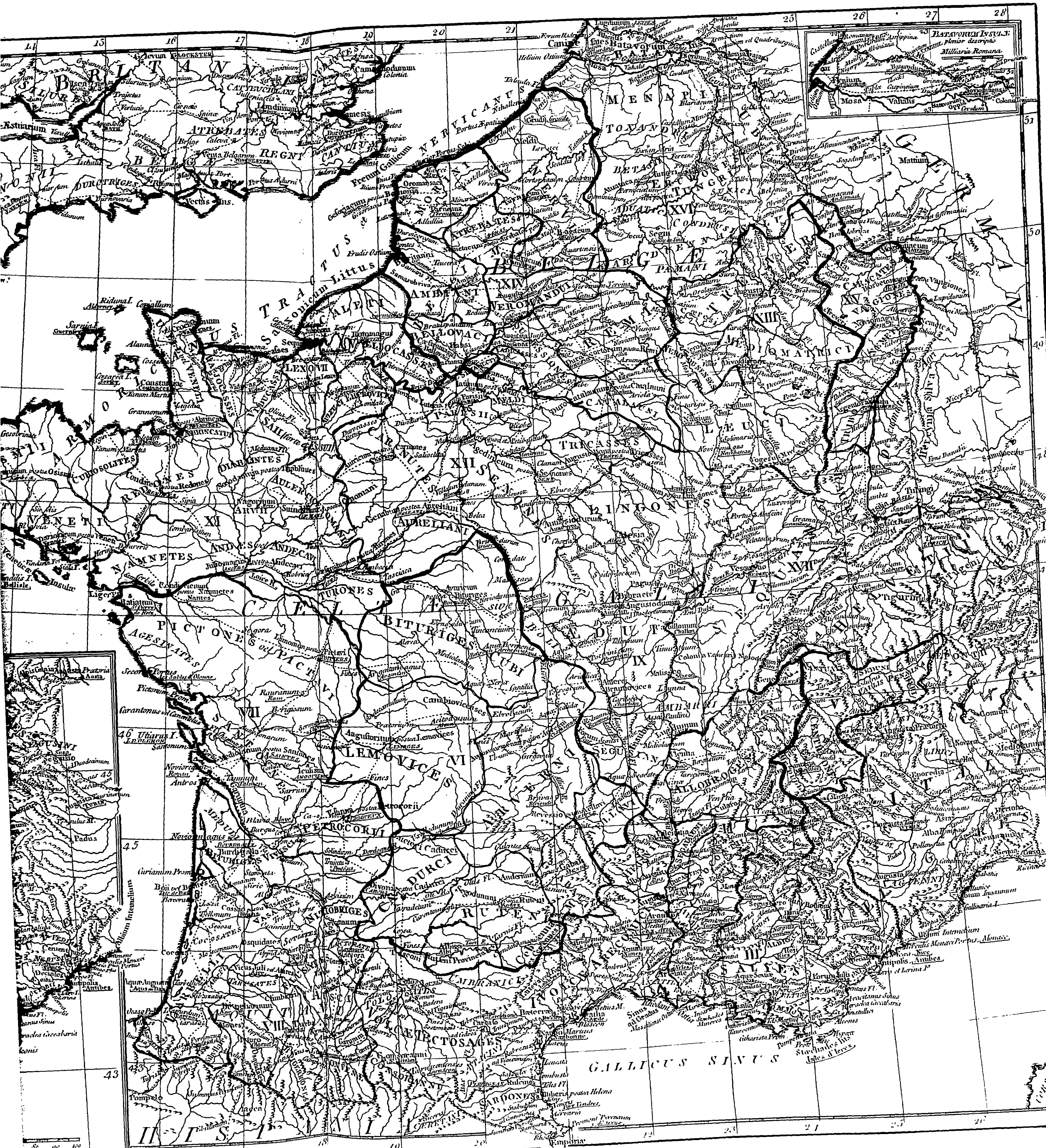
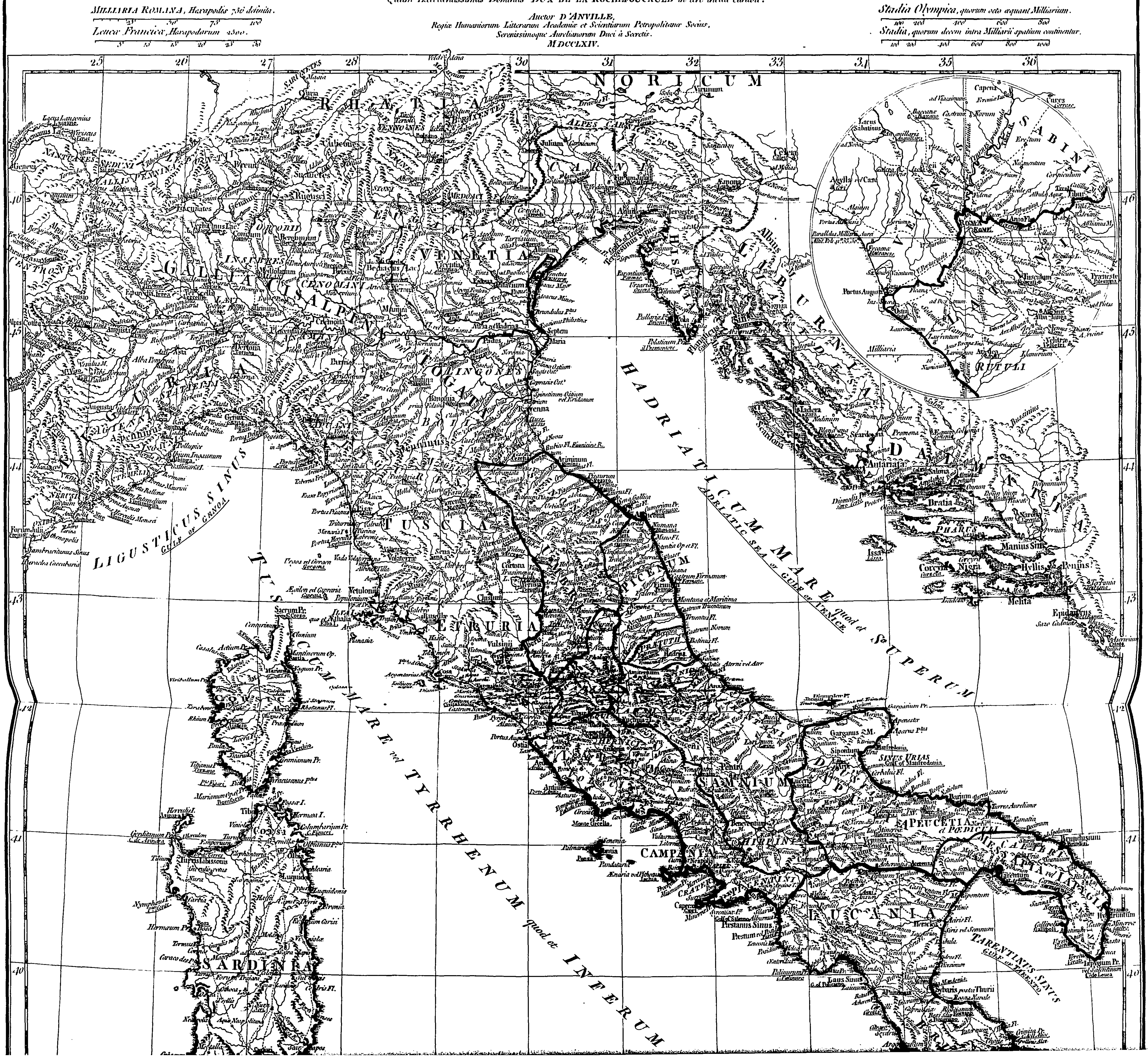


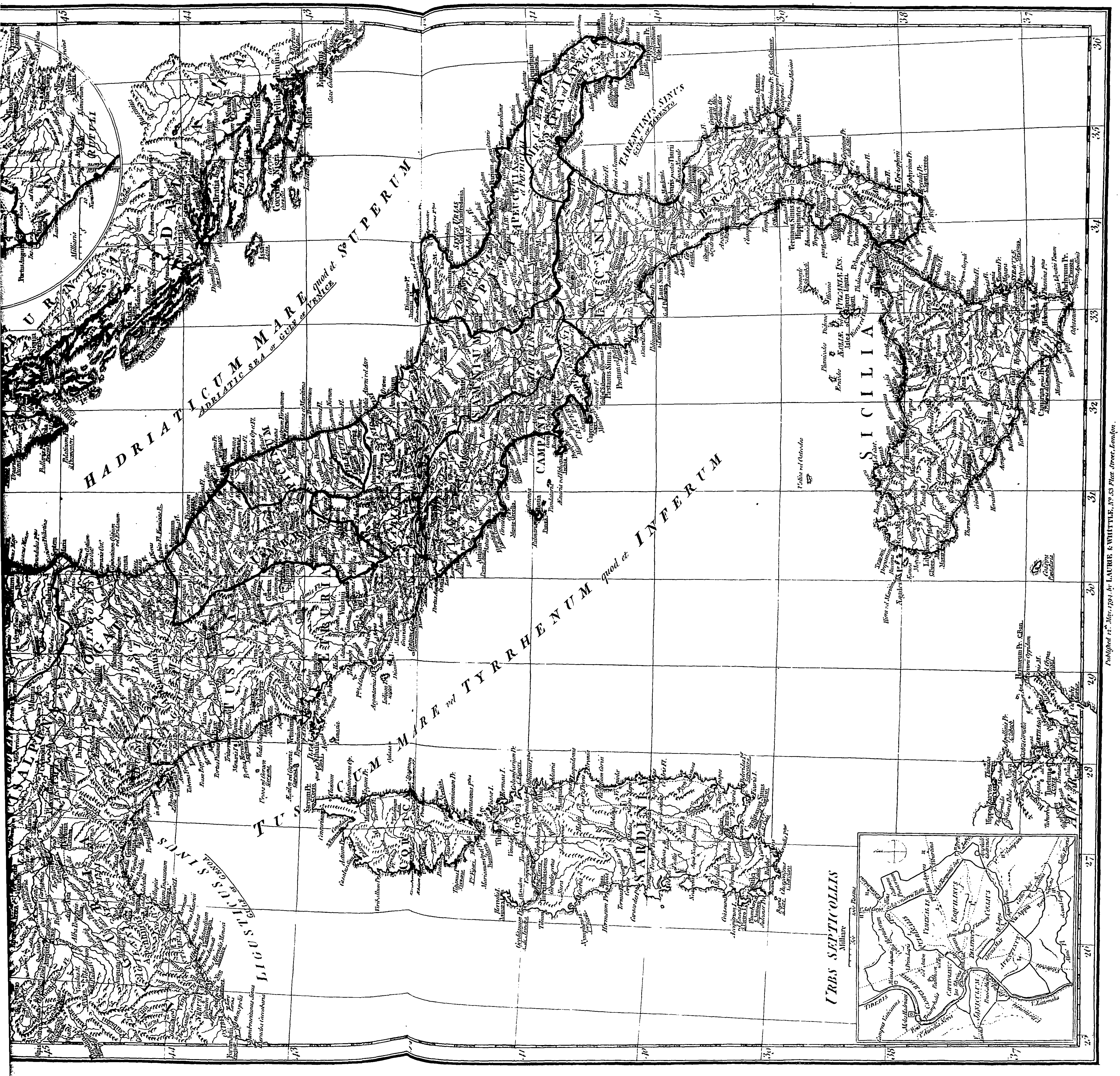
Publiſhed 11th May 1794 by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street, London.

TABULA ITALIÆ ANTIQUÆ *GEOGRAPHICA*

Quam Excellentissimus Dominus DUX DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD *in ære incidi curavit.*

Auctor D'ANVILLE,
Regiæ Humaniorum Litterarum Academiæ et Scientiarum Petropolitanæ Socius,
Serenissimoque Aurelianorum Duci à Secretis.
MDCCLXIV.





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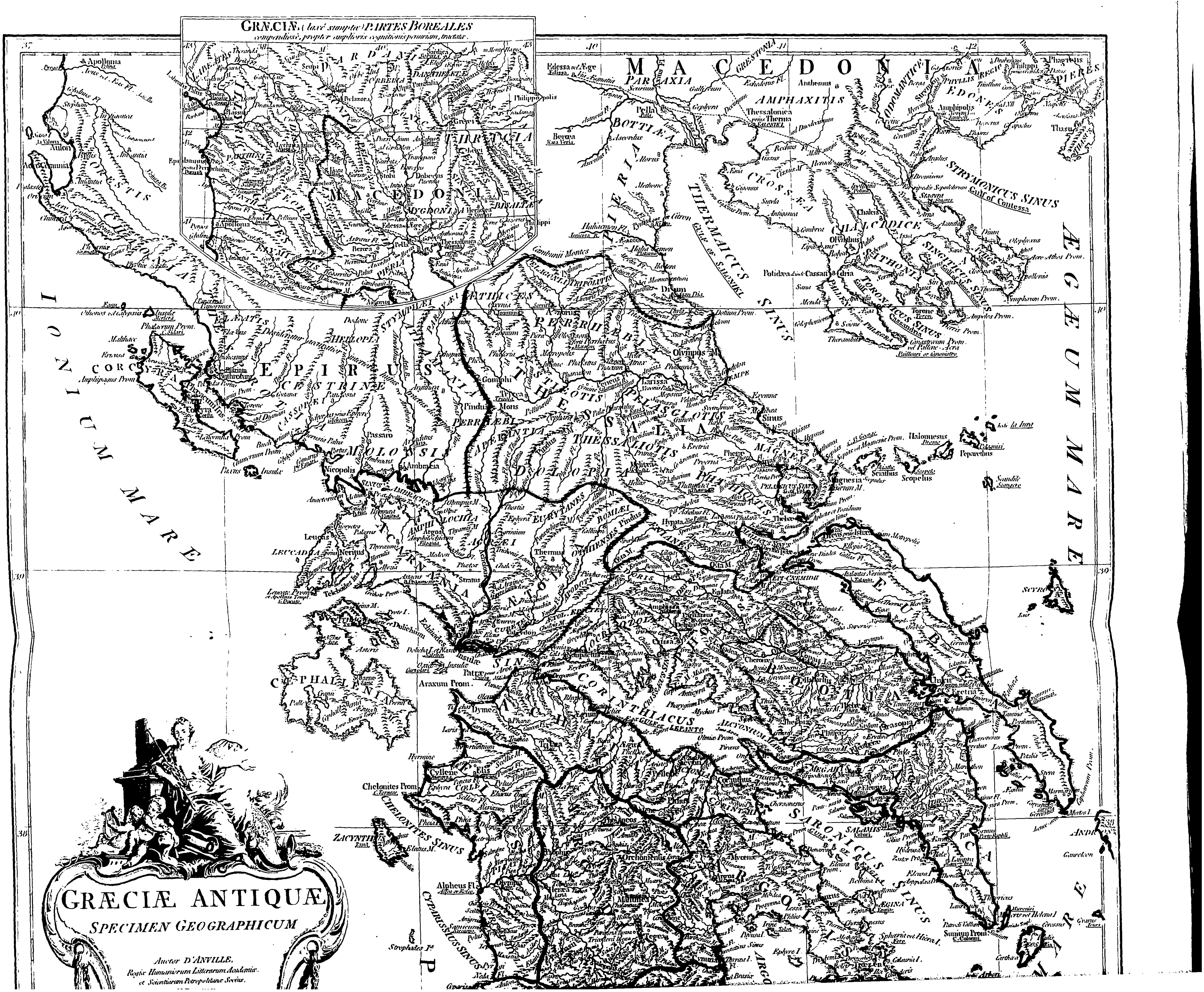
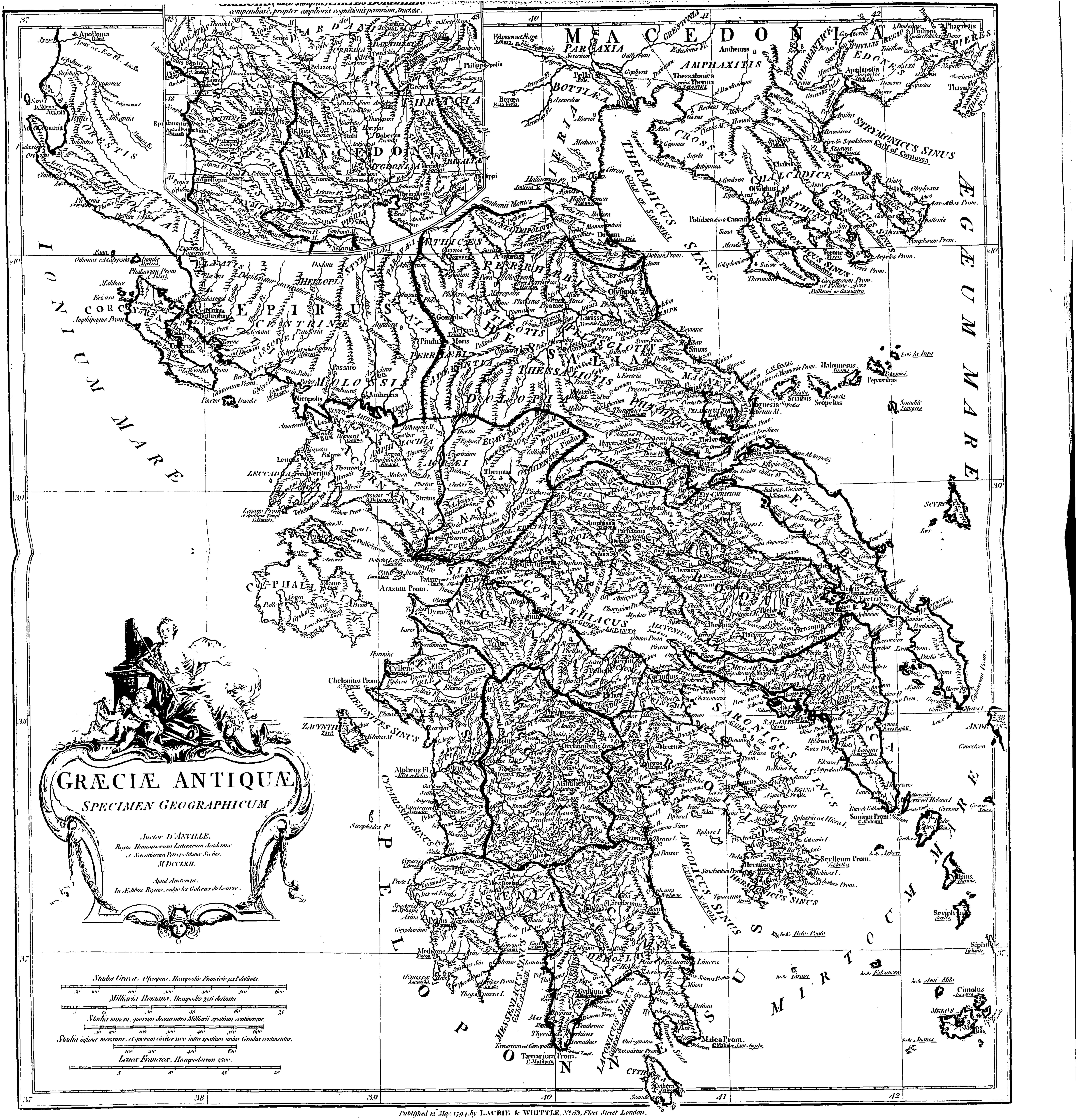
GRÆCIÆ (laxè sumptæ) PARTES BOREALES
compendiosè, propter amplioris cognitionis penuriam, tractatæ.
GRÆCIÆ ANTIQUÆ
SPECIMEN GEOGRAPHICUM
Auctor D'ANVILLE.
Regiæ Humaniorum Litterarum Academiæ.
et Scientiarum Petropolitanæ Socius.
MACEDONIA
IONIUM MARE
ÆGÆUM MARE
EPIRUS
THESSALIA
THERMAICUS SINUS
STRYMONICUS SINUS
CORINTHIACUS SINUS
SARONICUS SINUS
CEPHALLENIA
ZACYNTHUS
CORCYRA
MOLOSSIS
ACARNANIA
ÆTOLIA
BŒOTIA
ACHAIA
ARGOLIS
DOLOPIA
PERRHÆBIA
MAGNESIA
CHALCIDICE
EUBŒA
37
38
39
40
41
42



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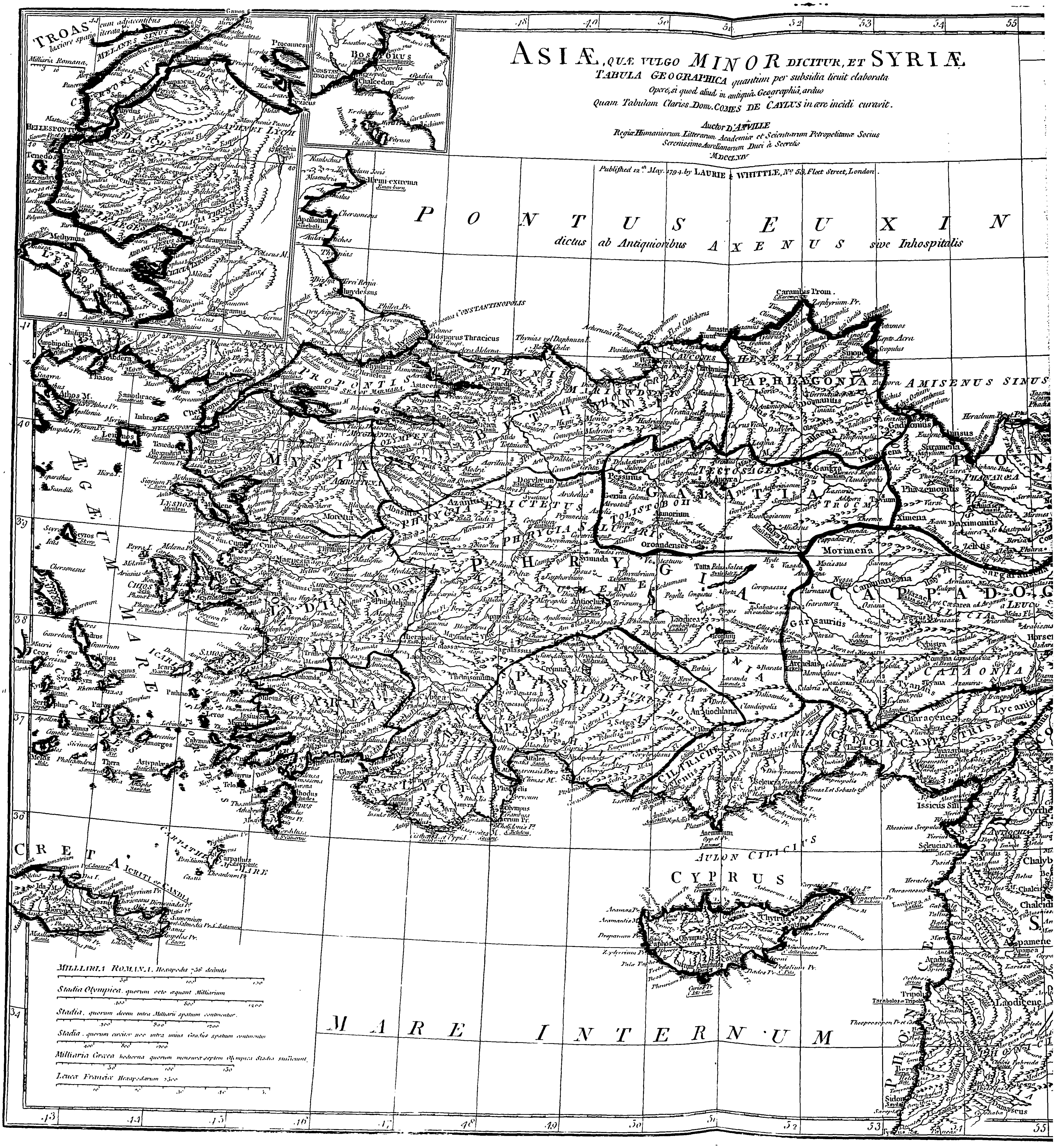

ASIÆ, QUÆ VULGO MINOR DICITUR, ET SYRIÆ

TABULA GEOGRAPHICA quantum per subsidia licuit elaborata
Opere, si quod aliud in antiquâ Geographiâ, arduo
Quam Tabulam Clariss. Dom. COMES DE CAYLUS in ære incidi curavit.

Auctor D'ANVILLE
Regiæ Humaniorum Litterarum Academiæ et Scientiarum Petropolitanæ Socius
Serenissimo Aurelianorum Duci à Secretis
MDCCLXIV

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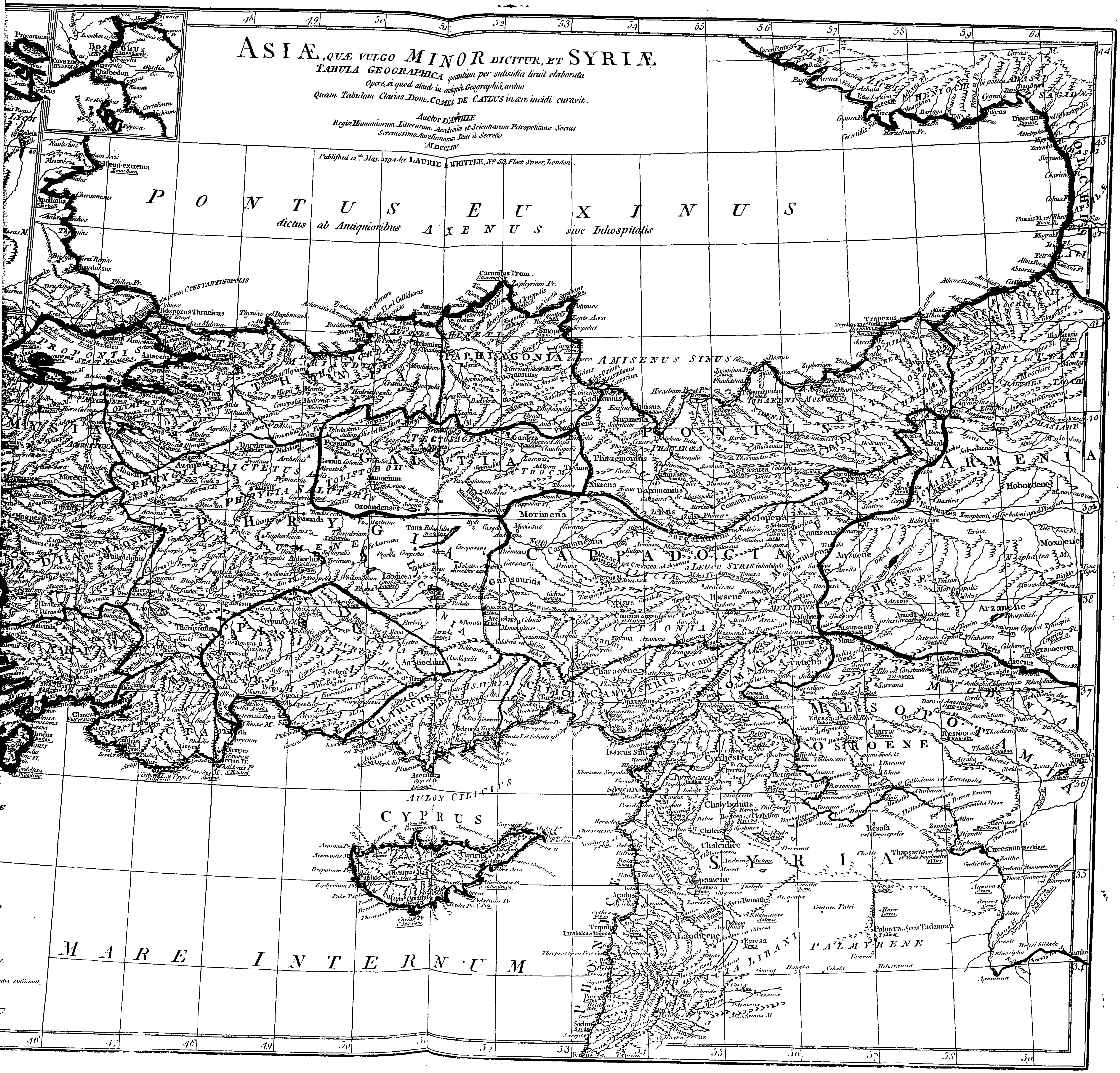
TROAS cum adjacentibus laxiore spatio iterata
Milliaria Romana
BOSPORUS
PONTUS EUXINUS dictus ab Antiquioribus AXENUS sive Inhospitalis
PROPONTIS
BITHYNIA
PAPHLAGONIA
AMISENUS SINUS
MYSIA
GALATIA
PHRYGIA EPICTETUS
PHRYGIA SALUTARIS
PHRYGIA
LYDIA
CARIA
LYCIA
PAMPHYLIA
PISIDIA
LYCAONIA
ISAURIA
CILICIA TRACHEA
CILICIA CAMPESTRIS
CAPPADOCIA
CATAONIA
ÆGÆUM MARE
ICARIUM MARE
LESBOS
CHIOS
SAMOS
CRETA
CARPATHUS
CYPRUS
AULON CILICIUS
MARE INTERNUM
ANTIOCHIA
PHOENICE
MILLIARIA ROMANA, Hexapodis 756 definita
50 100 150
Stadia Olympica, quorum octo æquant Milliarium
400 800 1200
Stadia, quorum decem intra Milliarii spatium continentur.
400 800 1200
Stadia, quorum circiter 1100 intra unius Gradûs spatium continentur
400 800 1200
Milliaria Græca hodierna quorum mensuræ septem Olympica Stadia sufficiunt.
50 100 150
Leucæ Franciæ Hexapedarum 2500
10 20 30 40 50



ASIÆ, QUÆ VULGO MINOR DICITUR, ET SYRIÆ

TABULA GEOGRAPHICA quantùm per subsidia licuit elaborata
Opere, si quod aliud in antiquâ Geographiâ, arduo
Quam Tabulam Clariss. Dom. COMES DE CAYLUS in ære incidi curavit.

Auctor D'ANVILLE
Regiæ Humaniorum Litterarum Academiæ et Scientiarum Petropolitanæ Socius
Serenissimo Aurelianorum Duci à Secretis
MDCCLXIV

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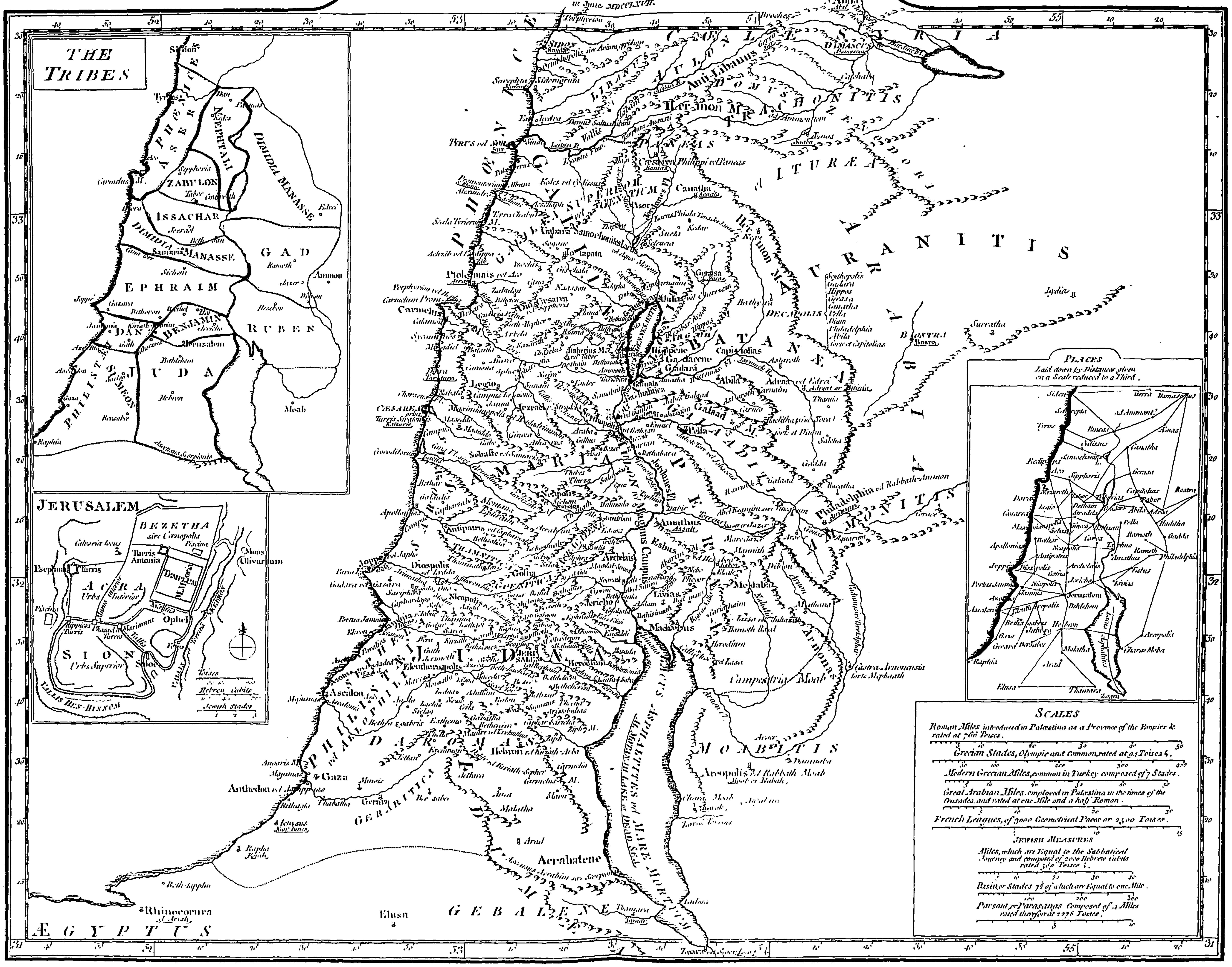
PALÆSTINA

BY MONS. D'ANVILLE
of the Royal Academy of Belles Letters and of that of Sicences of Petersburg
Secretary to H.S.H. the Duke of Orleans.
in June MDCCLXVII.



SCALES

Roman Miles introduced in Palæstina as a Province of the Empire & rated at 766 Toises.

Grecian Stades, Olympic and Common, rated at 94 Toises ½.

Modern Grecian Miles, common in Turkey composed of 7 Stades.

Great Arabian Miles, employed in Palæstina in the times of the Crusades, and rated at one Mile and a half Roman.

French Leagues, of 3000 Geometrical Paces or 2500 Toises.

JEWISH MEASURES

Miles, which are Equal to the Sabbatical Journey and composed of 2000 Hebrew Cubits rated 569 Toises ½.

Risin, or Stades 7½ of which are Equal to one Mile.

Parsaut, or Parasangas Composed of 4 Miles rated therefore at 2276 Toises.

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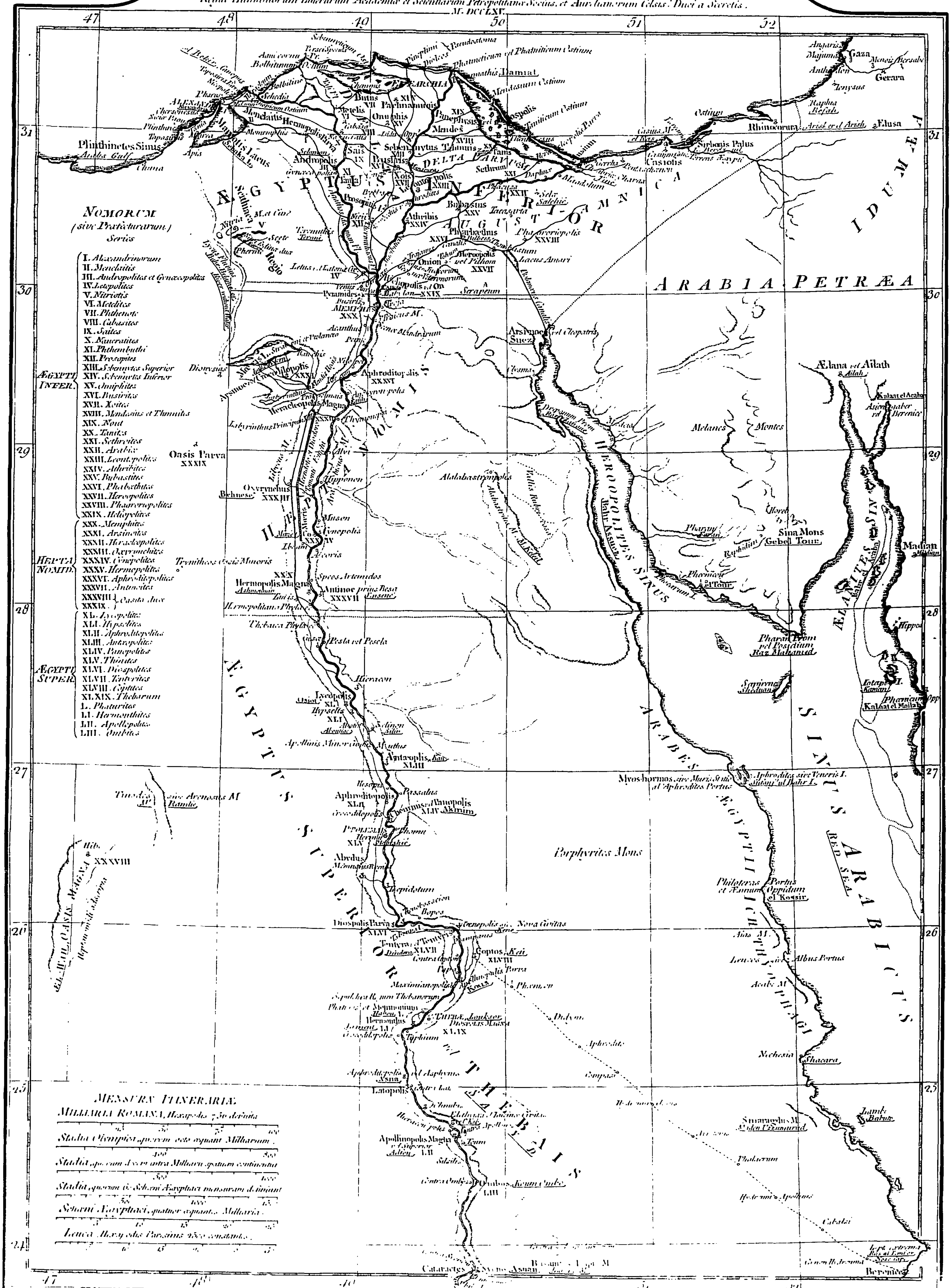
ÆGYPTUS ANTIQUA

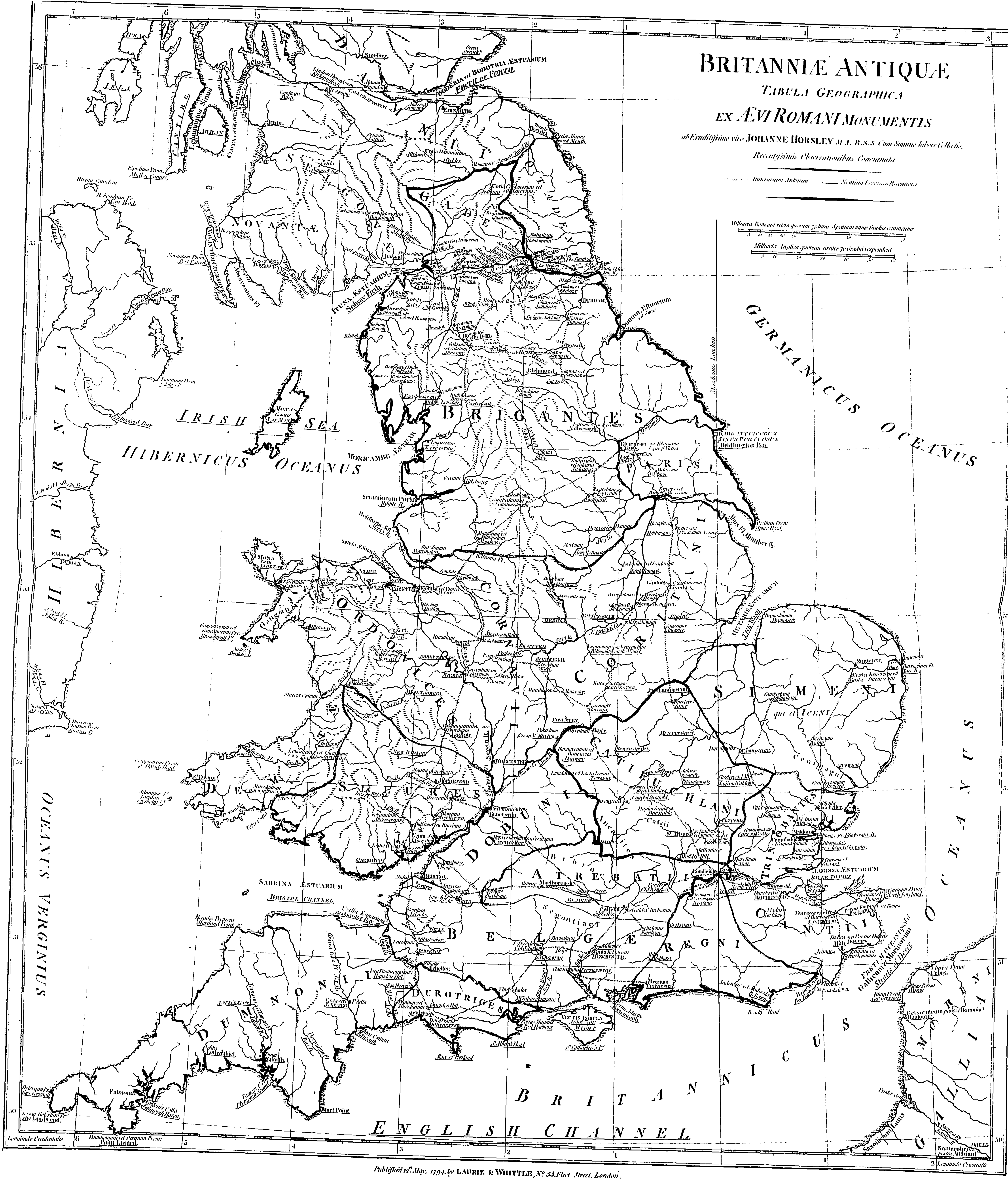
MANDATO SERENISSIMI **DELPHINI** *PUBLICI JURIS FACTA*

Auctor D'ANVILLE

Regiæ Humaniorum Litterarum Academiæ et Scientiarum Petropolitanæ Socius, et Aurelianorum Celsis.^i Duci a Secretis.

M. DCCLXV.





BRITANNIÆ ANTIQUÆ

TABULA GEOGRAPHICA

EX ÆVI ROMANI MONUMENTIS

ab Eruditiſsimo viro JOHANNE HORSLEY M.A. R.S.S. Cum Summo labore Collectis,
Recentiſsimis Observationibus Concinnata

Itinerarium Antonini — Nomina Locorum Recentiora

Milliaria Romana vetera quorum 75 intra Spatium unius Gradus continentur

Milliaria Anglica quorum circiter 70 Gradui respondent

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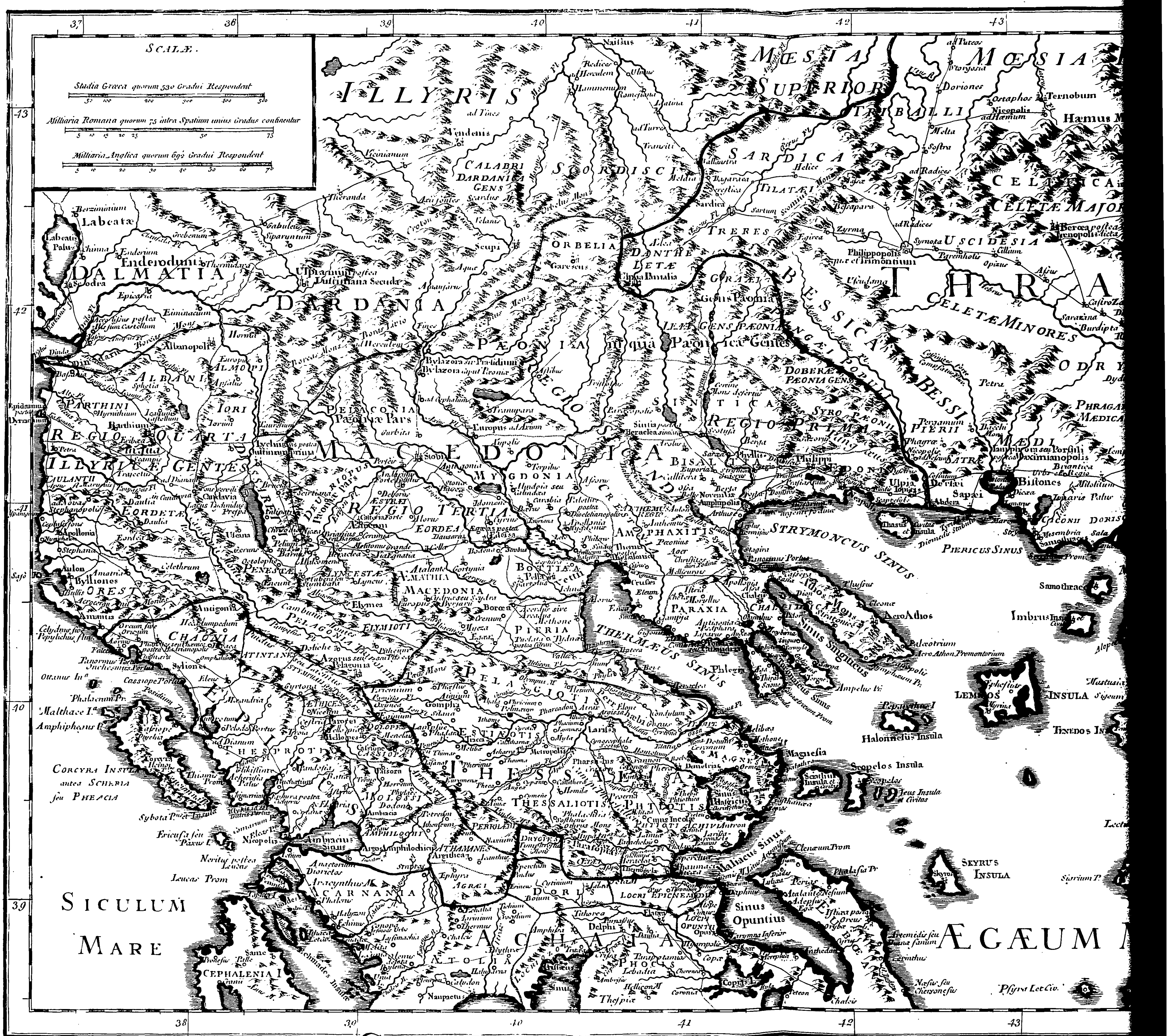

GRÆCIÆ PARS SEPTENTRIONALIS Auctore G

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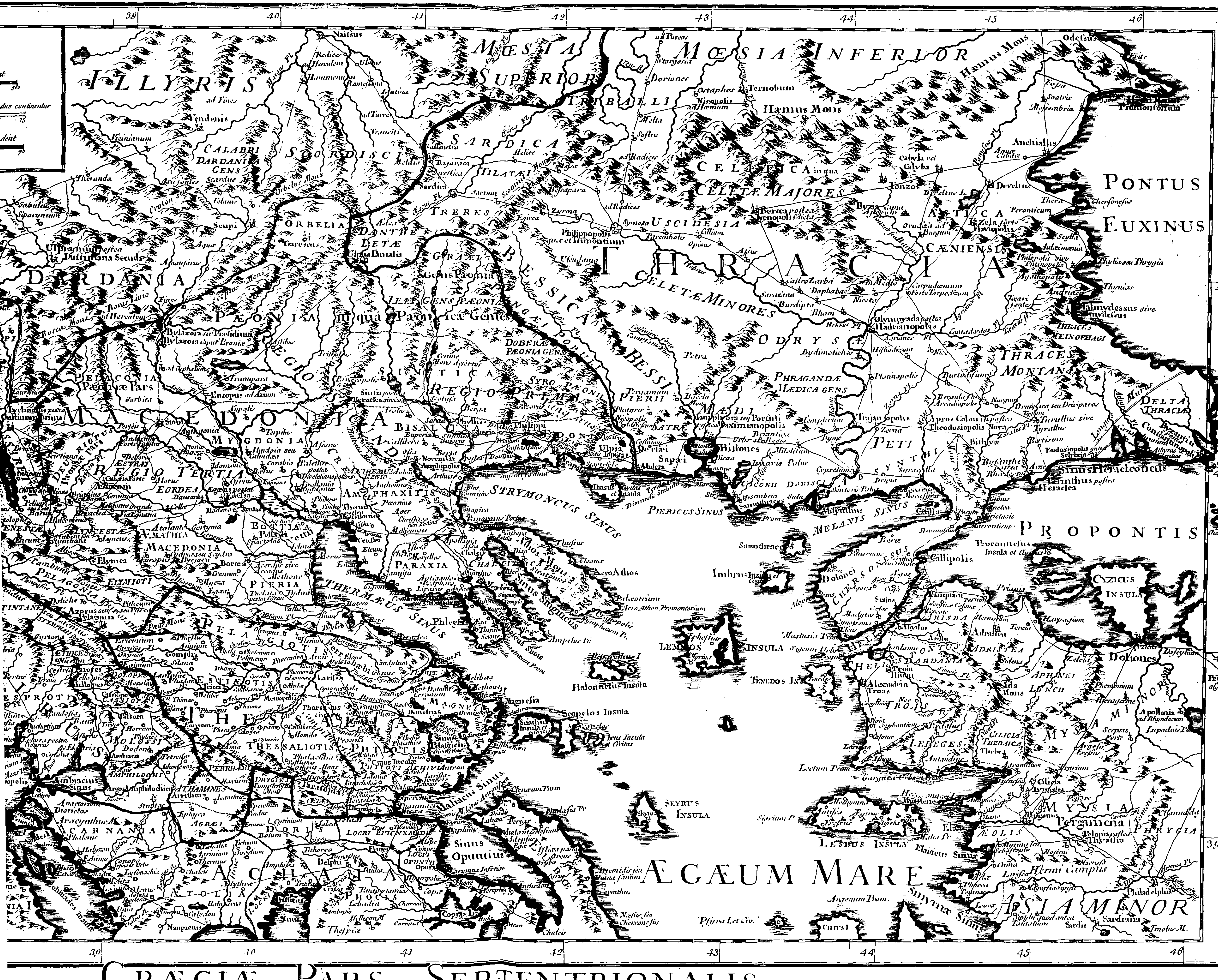

GRÆCIÆ PARS SEPTENTRIONALIS

Auctore Guillemo Delisle.

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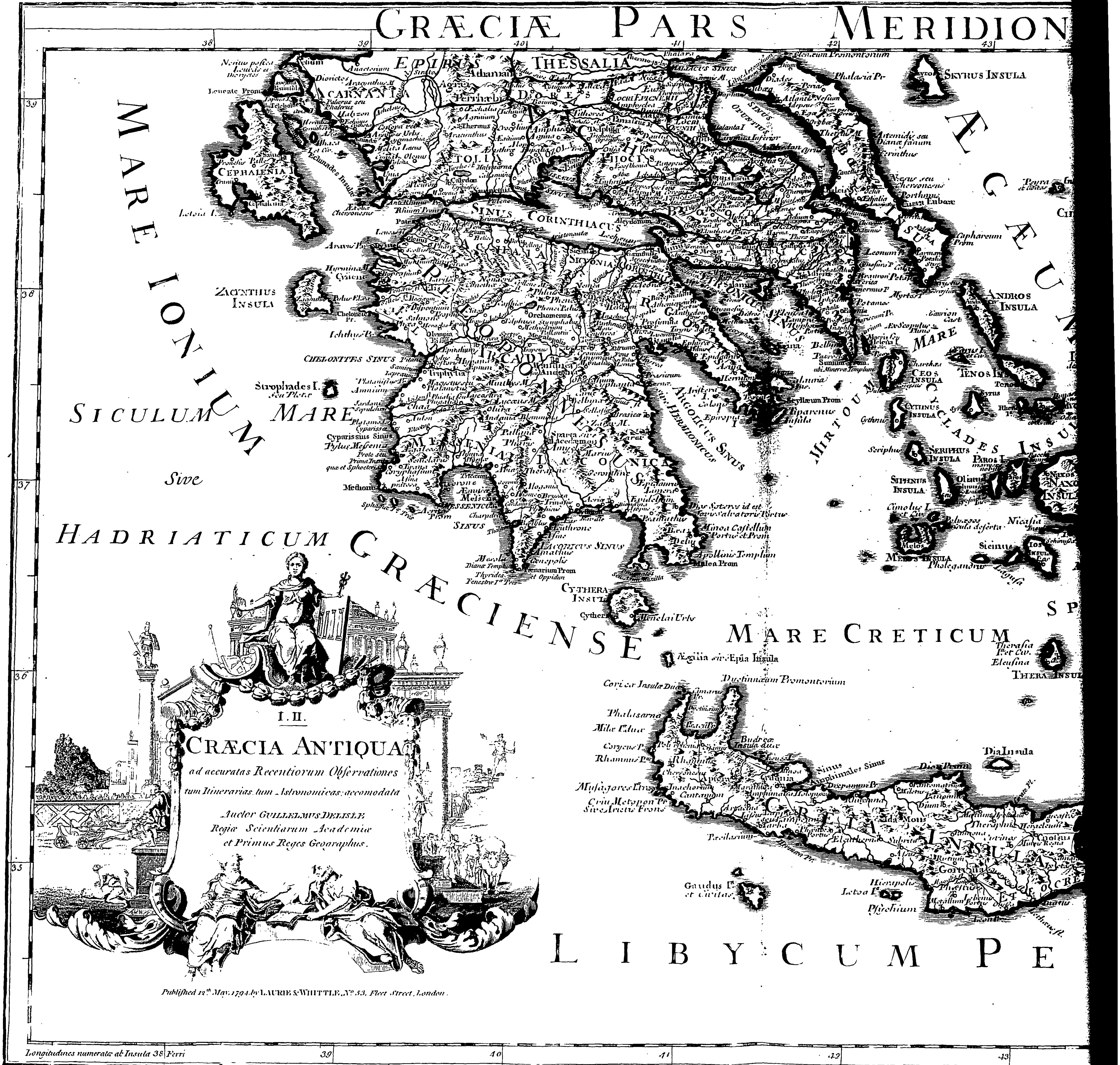
GRÆCIÆ PARS MERIDION



I. II.

CRÆCIA ANTIQUA

ad accuratas Recentiorum Obſervationes
tum Itinerarias, tum Aſtronomicas; accomodata

Auctor GUILLELMUS DELISLE
Regiæ Scientiarum Academiæ
et Primus Reges Geographus.

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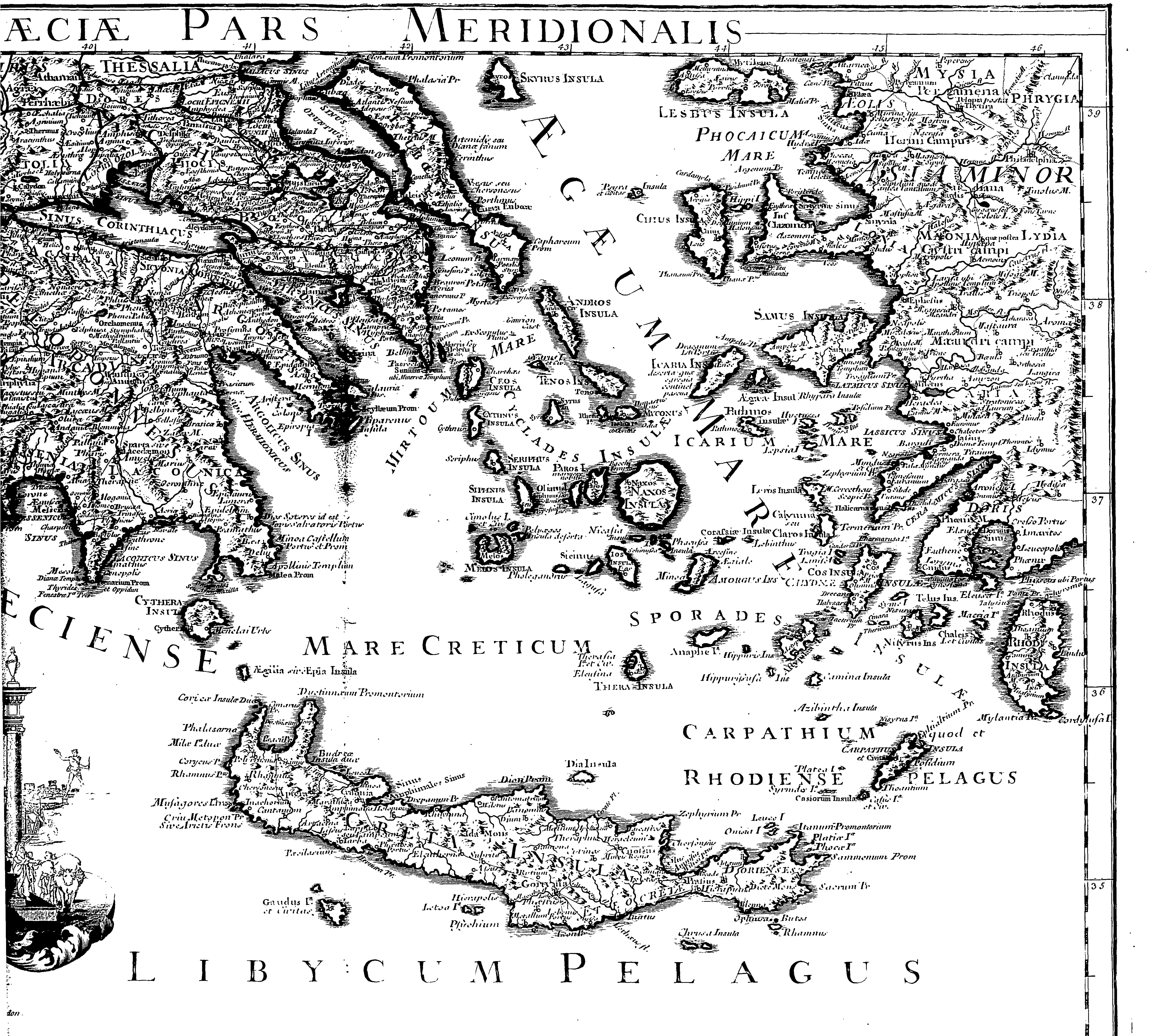
ÆCIÆ PARS MERIDIONALIS
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THESSALIA
DORIS
ÆTOLIA
PHOCIS
SINUS CORINTHIACUS
ACHAIA
SICYONIA
CORINTHIA
ARCADIA
PELOPONNESUS
ARGOLICUS SINUS
SINUS HERMIONICUS
SARONICUS SINUS
LACONICA
LACONICUS SINUS
Orchomenus
Sparta sive Lacedæmon
Malea Prom
Scyllæum Prom
Sunium Prom.
Opuntius Sinus
Maliacus Sinus
Phalasia Pr.
Artemidis seu Dianæ fanum
Caphareum Prom
Euboea Insula
Sciros Insula
Skyrus Insula
LESBUS INSULA
Mytilene
PHOCAICUM MARE
CHIUS INSULA
Psyra Insula
Clazomene
SAMUS INSULA
ICARIA INSULA
PATMOS
MYSIA
Pergamena
ÆOLIS
PHRYGIA
Hermi Campus
ASIA MINOR
IONIA
Smyrna
Sardiana
LYDIA
MÆONIA
Mæandri campi
CARIA
Halicarnassus
DORIS
Cnidus
ÆGÆUM MARE
MIRTOUM MARE
ANDROS INSULA
TENOS INS.
MYCONUS
CEOS INSULA
CYTHNUS INSULA
SERIPHUS INSULA
SIPHNUS INSULA
PAROS I.
NAXOS INSULA
CYCLADES INSULÆ
ICARIUM MARE
Melos Insula
Cimolus I.
Ios Insula
AMORGUS INS
COS INSULA
Calymna seu Claros Insula
Leros Insula
SPORADES INSULÆ
Telus Ins.
Nisyrus Ins
Chalcis
RHODUS INSULA
Rhodus
CYTHERA INSULA
Cythera
MARE CRETICUM
ECIENSE
Ægilia sive Ægila Insula
Anaphe I.
THERA INSULA
Astypalæa
Carpathus
CARPATHIUM quod et RHODIENSE PELAGUS
CARPATHUS INSULA
Casiorum Insula
Dia Insula
CRETA INSULA
Cydonia
Ida Mons
Gortyna
Cnossus
Phalasarna
Criu Metopon Pr. sive Arietis Frons
Samonium Prom
Gaudus I. et Civitas
Letoa I.
Chrysa Insula
LIBYCUM PELAGUS
40
41
42
43
44
45

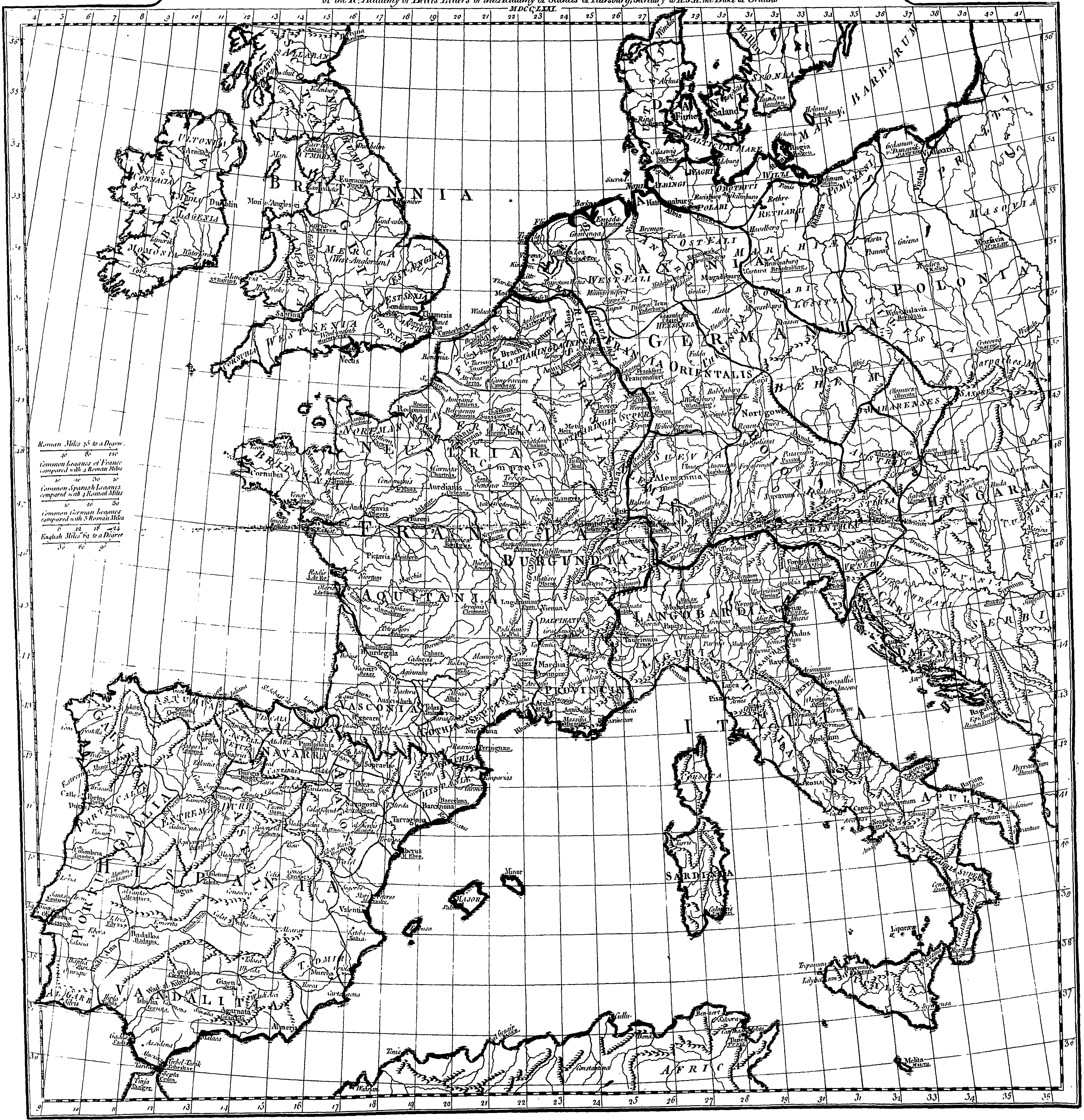
GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN, BRITISH ISLES,

In an intermediate Century between Antient and Modern Geography;

BY MONS.R D'ANVILLE

of the Rl. Academy of Belles Letters of the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, Secretary to H.S.H. the Duke of Orleans

MDCCLXXI



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